The New-York Times.

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A TERRIBLE CALAMITY.

SEVENTY HUMAN BEINGS BURNED AND CRUSHED TO DEATH.

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH AT HOLYOKE, MASS., DESTROYED BY FIRE—MEN, WOMEN, AND CHILDREN TRAMPLED TO DEATH—AN AWFUL ENDING TO A VESPER SERVICE—THE ALTAR-CLOTHS IN FLAMES—A FRIGHTFUL PANIC—PARTIAL LISTS OF THE DEAD AND WOUNDED.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., May 27.—One of the most terrible disasters in the history of this country occurred to-night in the burning, during the evening service, of the French Catholic Church at South Holyoke, Mass., which involved the loss of the lives of sixty-six men, women, and children. The exercises had nearly closed, and a vesper service was being sung, when the draperies on the altar caught fire from a candle, and, the wall being low, and the flames streaming up, the building was set on fire. The audience numbered about 700. The people in the body of the church escaped, but on the stairway leading from the gallery human beings were packed in a dense mass, struggling to escape as the flames rushed toward them.

TRAMPLED TO DEATH.

Many leaped to the floor beneath and were trampled to death. The gallery skirted both sides of the building, with only one entrance from the front. The scene was fearful in the extreme during the little while it lasted, for the whole was over in twenty minutes.

THE DEAD AND DYING.

Besides sixty-six dead, there are enough fatally wounded to carry the total loss of life up to seventy-five. The recognized dead, up to this hour, are as follows:

Mrs. Burgess.
Mrs. Victor Norin.
Mrs. Calixte Larivie.
Mrs. Lavina.
Mr. Desperdins, wife and four children.
Isaac Morin.
Fabier Moreau.
Miss Ida La France.
Justin Brissan.
Alphonsine Moreau.
Mary Daucette.
Etta Menener.
——, the daughter of Augustus Coache.
Alzene Naoton.

BADLY BURNED.

Mrs. Theophile Blanchard.
Mrs. Burdeaux.
Mrs. Dupont.
Hermine Laporte.
Henrietta Timinur.
Calixte Dufresne.

SLIGHTLY BURNED.

Louise Puquette.
Louise Terriere.

WOUNDED.

Rosalie Davian.

In Pascal Paquette's family there are one dead and two dying. In the family of François Derev there are four slightly burned and one missing.

The priest's house which joined the church on the rear was also burned. The bodies were taken to Peter Monatt's Main street store and the Park street school house for temporary deposit.

The inquest will be held to-morrow at 9 o'clock A. M.

The loss on the church is total, but is small, being an old structure. There is $400 insurance on it and $1,000 on the priest's house.

THE ORIGIN OF THE FIRE.

The exercises had nearly closed when a candle caught the drapery around the statue of the Virgin Mary, and the walls being low it streamed up and caught the building. Immediately a panic ensued, and the people rushed for the doors. The gallery skirted both sides of the building, with one entrance from the front. On the stairway leading from the gallery the people were packed in a solid mass, struggling to clear themselves. As the flames rushed toward them, the doors soon became blocked, rendering exit impossible. Many jumped over the sides of the galleries on the crowd beneath, and a number were trampled on and killed. The priest's residence joins the church on the rear, and many escaped through an entrance leading to the house back of the altar.

A HEROIC PRIEST.

The priest's exertions to keep order were fruitless. The screams of the living and the moans of the dying made a deafening tumult above the orders of the Pastor, who worked most heroically and was personally instrumental in saving many lives. One family of four were in the church and all were killed. Many were pulled out by the arms and feet so badly burned that they lived but a few hours, the flesh peeling off on being touched. Some were taken out with scarcely any flesh remaining on their bones. The Sisters of Mercy from the Convent were soon on hand, caring for the wounded and holding services over the dying. Father Dufresne also held many services over the dying. His mother was among those horribly burned. Father Dufresne lost almost everything in his residence, so rapidly was the building consumed, it being as dry as tinder.

CARING FOR THE WOUNDED.

The large wooden tenement block of Joseph Prew, near the burned church, was thrown open for the reception of the dead and wounded, and several deaths occurred in the building during the night. Several were also taken to the New-York Mills boarding-house, and the physicians gave the wounded the best of medical care. Those who were too badly burned to recover were put under the effects of morphine and passed away without a struggle. While the exercises were being held over the dying the most intense quiet prevailed, and the rough laborers knelt upon the floor with uncovered heads; but about the Morgue and in the streets the wailing of the multitudes was pitiful to hear.

Among the persons in a dying condition are Mary Lachance, Mrs. Bridge, the mother of seven children, one of whom is missing and probably among the dead; Bazanth Briggs, Sophia Hibbert, Annie Lapointe, Lacosta Elidor, Charles Comme, burned badly, but will recover, as will probably the brother of Father Dufresne. It is estimated that some twenty or thirty were taken to other houses, some of whom must die. The following were also seriously burned: Mary Gading, Mary and Lucy Hicks, Louisa Brown, a young chapel girl, Victoria Brison, Louisa Torrier, Lizzie Mercies, and Lena Blair. A large majority of these must die.

One girl was terribly burned, and was removed to the House of Providence.

Drs. Chase and Smith dressed the wounds of thirteen of those injured, and four other physicians attended from two to four persons each.

THRILLING SCENES AND INCIDENTS.

Thrilling scenes and incidents were numerous. The following are selected from a large number: Peter Monalto, in whose store the dead bodies were afterward taken, was in the body of the church, with three children, when the fire caught. He immediately ran toward the flames, and attempted to put them out with several pails of water from the Priest's residence, adjoining the church. Finding it useless, he then tried to save some of the furniture, but was quickly driven away. He and his children were all saved. One girl escaped from the gallery by jumping on the back of a man, who carried her out, while her sister, who was with her, was burned.

Several members of one of the hose companies were playing ball near the church when the fire broke out, and the Relief steamer was out for practice, so that the Fire Department was promptly on the spot.

THE DOORS BLOCKED.

The scenes at the doors are described as fearful. They were blocked with the struggling people seeking for exit.

Outside, the people cleared the way several times, but as often it would become blocked up again. Windows were broken open and several escaped that way. The last to get out of the church was said to be a man with his wife and little girl. The father took up his daughter and rushed with her to a place of safety. Louis Langloss, of the Riverside Mill, went in to render assistance, when a little girl came tumbling down before the door under the feet of the throng. Though he burned his hands sadly in doing it, he was able to pull her out but little injured. A young woman beat out one of the window frames and jumped to the ground safely. An old woman aged sixty went to the same opening, and hesitating to jump, she was pulled inside by the hair, by a brutal fellow; he jumped clear, and she fell, and was seriously injured. Of a family of five, four got out alive. One little girl of twelve years, being burned, was tearfully sought by her little brother, and at last discovered dead. This incident moved many persons.

John Lynch, a mason, finding the people pressed in at the bottom of the church door, pulled many down who were on top, thus saving a dozen lives.

At Dr. Smith's office, on Dwight street, a woman who was crazed by the pain of her burns screamed so as to attract a large crowd in the street in the early evening.

Ex-Constable Casey describes the scene as he saw it with a glass from the top of the Hutchings House block. The whole affair was over in fifteen minutes. He could plainly see through the blazing rafters and frame the poor people running about. Large black spots could be seen in the flames, and, half a minute later, these spots went out in a brilliant light, which was succeeded by a dark flame.

Lewis Roberts, who, with his family of four children, were in the gallery, saved his three daughters by forcing them out of the door, but his eleven-year old boy, a bright lad, perished in the flames.

JUMPING FROM THE WINDOWS.

Many people were badly injured by jumping from the gallery windows, which were from ten to twelve feet above the ground.

Annie Hibbert and a six-year-old child escaped from the building after their clothing had become ignited, and many persons had their limbs broken in attempting to escape.

A man named Roberts came near losing his life while saving others, his head and face being shockingly burned.

THE WORK OF THE FIREMEN.

The utmost credit is due to the Fire Department for the manner in which they managed their part of the work. They were on hand very promptly and Mr. Stevens, Superintendent of the Water-works, says that in a long experience of fires he never saw water so well directed. Each engine kept two streams playing, one jet being specially turned upon those who were engaged in pulling out the people from the ruins.

Some difficulty was experienced in getting the water started owing to a defect in the first hydrant, a Mathews hydrant, but afterward successful connections were made with the Pattee hydrants, and so effective was the work done that the floor of the church was not burned.

Chief Mullen got his whiskers scorched, and was otherwise burned. John Lynch, of the Mt. Holyoke Hose Company, received quite severe injuries in the shape of burns about the head and face. Great admiration is expressed for his heroism. He is said by reliable men near to have been the first man who went to the rescue of the victims blocked up in the doorway. Indeed, it is already proposed to award him a medal.

SCENE OF THE DISASTER.

The village of Holyoke, where the appalling disaster, recorded above, occurred is in Hampden County, Mass., about eight miles north of Springfield, and on the west bank of the Connecticut river. The village is distinctively a manufacturing town, and contains three paper mills, three woollen mills, two cotton mills, one machine shop, one thread mill, one cotton warp mill, one gingham mill, two wire mills, and a number of smaller manufacturing establishments. The immense water-power afforded here by damming the Connecticut River, is mainly controlled by the Holyoke Water Power Company, and is utilized several times in its descent through canals from the upper to the lower level, a fall of sixty feet being attained, in a distance of three-quarters of a mile. The town, besides its factories, contains a bank, a newspaper office, five churches, and two hotels, and the population of the township in 1865 was about 7,500. As in many other New-England manufacturing towns, a considerable portion of the operatives is composed of French Canadians attracted by the better wages and more constant employment than are afforded in the British Provinces, and thither they are followed by their priests, who speak their language and keep them in the faith in which they were reared. Many of the Roman Catholic communities of New-England owe their existence to this emigration from Canada, and the disaster that has fallen on the Catholic Church in Holyoke will doubtless carry grief into many homes north of the St. Lawrence.

TWENTY BUILDINGS DESTROYED IN HOLLISTON, MASS.

THE LOSSES AND INSURANCE—DESTRUCTIVE CONFLAGRATIONS IN OTHER PLACES—A $60,000 FIRE IN ANDERSON, IND.—STEAM-BOATS BURNED ON THE MONONGAHELA RIVER.

BOSTON, Mass., May 27.—The fire at Holliston, Mass., last night, destroyed twenty buildings, and three acres of land were burned over: The losses are partially as follows: W. C. Kiley, three houses; insured for $3,000. D. A. Temple, house, about $3,000; no insurance. Slocomb & Thayer, hotel property, $9,000; no insurance. A house in rear of the hotel; insurance, $1,500. William Clark, dwelling-house, insurance $2,500; Mrs. Luther Green, dwelling-house, insurance $1,100, and $700 on furniture; J. E. Taft, stable, insurance $3,000, including $1,000 in the Ætna; J. E. Shippe, dwelling-house and rear building, insurance $4,200, viz.: $2,000 in the Ætna, $2,000 in the Holyoke, and $200 in the Phœnix, of Hartford; J. F. Coles, harness shop, $1,000, no insurance; A. B. Clark, stationer, loses $1,000, fully insured in the London and Liverpool and Globe offices: Dr. A. Parker, a dwelling house, $1,000, in the same company; Powell T. Wyman, and Post 6., G. A. R., located in a hall on Washington street, were insured for $525 on their furniture in the Merchants' and Farmers', of Worcester. Mrs. Snow, milliner, loss and insurance unknown; Samuel Pence, on building $1,000, occupied by K. E. Bliss as a candy store, who loses $1.300. A. Charman, loss on building, $1,500; occupied by E. A. Charman as a grocery, and by the American Express Company, whose loss is $1,700. George Daich, grocery, loss on building and stock, $2,500. H. Huston & Co., James Thorp, D. W. Campbell, groceries, and S. M. Hodson & Co., dry goods, who occupied rooms adjoining the burning building, sustain a loss by moving stocks, &c., estimated at $4,000, fully covered by insurance.

OTHER FIRES.

A fire at Anderson, Ind., yesterday morning destroyed the Odd Fellows' building, a three-story brick, and six frame buildings. The total loss is estimated at $60,000, with an insurance of $25,000. The ground floor of the Odd Fellows' building was occupied by Nicol & Makepeace, hardware merchants, who lose about $7,000; L. M. Cox, boots, shoes, and clothing, who lost $1,500. The second and third stories were occupied by attorneys' offices, and a photograph gallery, the *Democrat* printing office, and the Odd Fellows' Hall. Loss $5,000. Other losses are as follows: Ryan & Broadbeck, boots and shoes, $8,000; G. A. Robinson, dwelling-house, insured for $3,000 in a Pennsylvania office; A. T. Jones, dwelling and barn, $4,900 in the Ætna; D. P. Jones, dealer in pianos and musical instruments, loss $600; Joseph Partridge, house and barn; Lewis Slocomb, a barn; a bakery owned and occupied by W. A. Mathewson, on Exchange street, loss $2,000, insured in the Niagara for $1,500.

The steamboats Juniata and Mollie Ebert, with three empty barges, lying at Monongahela wharf, Pittsburg, Penn., were burned to the water's edge yesterday morning. The fire was discovered in the kitchen of the Ebert about 12:30 o'clock, and spreading very rapidly, was soon communicated to the other boats. The Exchange, lying just above the Juniata, was saved with great difficulty. The Juniata, a side-wheel boat, had been held there by order of the United States Marshal, and was only released yesterday. She was valued at about $75,000, and was not insured. The Mollie Ebert, a stern-wheel boat, valued at $35,000, was insured for about one-half that amount. The loss on the barges cannot be definitely ascertained, but the total loss is roughly estimated at $120,000.

A fire broke out early yesterday morning in a stable adjoining the grocery store of Briggs & McTurck, at Williamsbridge, N. Y. The flames spread rapidly, consuming the grocery and its contents, the dwelling of John Briggs, the butcher shop and lager beer saloon of E. Heilman, and the Post Office. The loss on the store and stock, including four horses which were in the stable, will amount to about $15,000; insurance, $1,750. The loss on the dwelling-house of John Briggs was $7,000, insurance, $3,000. The total loss is about $30,000, and the insurance about $10,000, in the Westchester, of New-York. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. The New-York Fire Department deserve great credit for assistance rendered.

A dispatch from Tilton, N. H., says a terrible fire is raging there. The building occupied by D. N. Davis, Miss N. S. Mason, and E. Adams took fire about 1:30 o'clock. The flames communicated to the adjoining buildings, owned and occupied by Mrs. Keniston, Mrs. Rogers, William Hill, R. T. Noyes, and A. Barnes. They were totally destroyed. Hill's blocks, Mrs. Curry's house, and the Granite Mills are in danger. The hotel is partially destroyed. The flames extended across the river to the houses in Northfield, owned and occupied by B. F. Cofran, and a house owned by the Granite Mills, and occupied by J. W. Fawdry. Assistance has come from Franklin, and two engines are expected from Lake Village. The loss is estimated now at $50,000. The fire is not under control.

A fire in Holliston, Mass., Wednesday, destroyed the large hotel in the centre of the town, Shipper's livery stable, and from ten to fourteen houses clustered about the hotel. The fire broke out about 11 o'clock, and burned steadily until a late hour yesterday morning. It is impossible at present to estimate the loss accurately, but in all probability it will largely exceed $100,000. The buildings burned are of a substantial character and close together, and the flames almost immediately enveloped them all. There is no fire department, to speak of, in the town, and but little help could be obtained from the neighboring towns.

A fire at Carleton, N. B., yesterday, destroyed a large quantity of lumber, Jewett & Dunn's office and pile-driver, Adams & Thompson's planing mills, also the steam ferry-boat Prince of Wales. The wharves are badly damaged. The loss is estimated at $40,000; partially insured. At the Sand Point Carleton, eleven buildings, owned by Alderman Glasgow, J. C. Little Hale, William Black, Wellington King, Mrs. McDougall, John Thompson, and the estate of Joseph Coram, were totally destroyed. Loss about $15,000, of which the Liverpool, London, and Royal Canadian offices lose something.

A destructive fire occurred in Covington, Tenn., yesterday morning, destroying about a dozen storehouses on the east side of the square. The principal sufferers are L. Lippman, grocer; Hall's furnishing warehouse; L. Lowenkaupt, dry goods Janike's saloon; John S. Douglass, druggist; J. L. Still, druggist; Winfumer's tailor shop. The total loss is between $25,000 and $30,000. The origin of the fire is unknown.

The Fairfield Furniture Company's steam mill at Fairfield, Me., was burned yesterday afternoon. Loss $25,000, no insurance. The wind blew the flames away from the village which alone saved it from destruction.

The saw mill and stave factory of Day Geyer, near Graytown, Ohio. was destroyed by fire yesterday morning. The loss is estimated at $10,000, against which there was no insurance.

A fire is reported from Moncton, N. B., which destroyed the American Hotel and five other buildings. Loss about $7,000; partially insured in the Queen, Ætna, and Imperial offices.

Irwin's water-power saw-mill, at Curwensville, Clearfield County, Penn., was burned yesterday. It is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. The mill was partially insured.

WASHINGTON.

THE NEGOTIATIONS FOR THE OPENING OF THE BLACK HILLS.

INTERVIEW OF THE INDIANS WITH THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR—SPOTTED TAIL'S IDEA OF THE INFLUENCE OF THE NEWSPAPERS—THE INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS AND THE ESTIMATES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—The first formal interview between the Secretary of the Interior and the Sioux was held here to-day. The conference continued for two hours and was unusually interesting. Secretary Delano addressed the Indians, explaining to them the terms of the treaty of 1868, the advantages derived by the whites and Indians from its observance, and the necessity for making a new treaty, some of the provisions of the old treaty having expired by limitation. North of the Platte and south of the mountains and the country on the Smoky Hill side of the Republican, they were guaranteed the right to hunt, so long as game could be found. Buffalo are not now found in the Smoky Hill country and game has been driven from the north side of the Platte. White people are pressing to settle in that country, and the Government cannot stop them from going there. It was their country, and the Government would protect them as far as possible. The belief of the whites that gold and silver exist in the Black Hills will increase the anxiety to go there, and troubles would be likely to follow which would result in stopping Indian annuities. He described the Indian Territory, and said they and their children would be happy and comfortable there, and Congress would continue to furnish them such help as they would need until able to take care of themselves. Spotted Tail replied at length to the Secretary and expressed decided opposition to moving. He was unwilling to break the treaty. They desire to remain where they are. It is a good country, and they wanted saw-mills, plows, and all kinds of implements. If these are furnished, they would be better where they are. If trouble arises, it will be caused by white men and not by Indians. They were called to Washington in a hurry, and desired to return with four Commissioners, appointed by the President, who could come back with an answer from his people. They had the same respect for the opinions of their people at home that the Secretary had for newspapers here. This remark produced much merriment. Throughout the interview Spotted Tail manifested decided opposition to ceding the Black Hills country, and his sentiments met with decided tokens of approval from the delegation. Commissioner Smith explained that Congress had appropriated $25,000 for them, provided they would surrender their right to hunt in the Smoky Hill country, and that question must be decided before the last day of June or the appropriation would lapse. Spotted Tail said for $15,000 additional they would surrender the buffalo. In reply to the Secretary he said they were not asking for his money but the money of Congress, who could get plenty. Throughout the interview Spotted Tail manifested remarkable shrewdness and sagacity, and some of his replies were forcible and pungent. Another interview will be held to-morrow. It is very plain that no treaty will be agreed upon by the delegation, and Commissioners may have to be sent to the Sioux country to negotiate with a general council.

THE INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS.

The internal revenue receipts have now reached $100,135,000 for the current year. By the first of June they will reach $100,500,000, and during the coming month at least $9,000,000 more will be collected. It is expected that the total receipts from this source for the current fiscal year will reach $111,000,000, which will be $4,000,000 in excess of the estimates of Commissioner Douglass.

THE QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Gen. Rufus Ingalls, Assistant Quartermaster General, was to-day detailed to act as Quartermaster General during the absence of Quartermaster General Meigs, who has been detached for special service in inspecting and reporting upon the organization of foreign armies, especially in reference to the Quartermaster's Department. Gen. Meigs will be absent over a year.

REVISING THE NAVY REGULATIONS.

The Board of Naval Officers, consisting of Commodores J. W. A. Nicholson, C. H. B. Caldwell, and John C. Febinger, who have been in session at the Navy Department for some time past examining officers for retirement and promotion, having also been charged with the duty of revising the present rules and regulations for the government of the Navy, have taken a short recess. To each member has been allotted a portion of the regulations for the purpose of making the revision. Upon reassembling, early in June, the board will review such revision, and, after approving of the same, the regulations as revised will be submitted to the Secretary for his approval. Lieut. Commander J. P. Robinson will be the first officer examined for promotion after the reassembling of the board.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

NAVY ORDERS.

Commander Arthur R. Yates is ordered to duty as Senior Aid to the commandant at the Washington Navy-yard; Lieut. Isaac Hazlett is ordered to the receiving-ship Vermont, at New-York; Lieut. Commander Charles V. Gridley has reported his return home, having been detached from the Monongahela, of the South Atlantic Station, on the 21st ult., and has been placed on waiting orders; Lieut. Thomas Perry is detached from the receiving-ship Vermont and ordered to the Omaha.

THE TREASURY.

The balances in the United States Treasury at the close of business to-day were: Currency, $4,061,539; special deposits of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $55,245,000; coin, $91,395,573, including $21,082,800 in coin certificates; outstanding legal tenders, $378,051,760. The internal revenue receipts to-day were $339,056; Customs receipts, $392,894.

APPOINTMENTS.

Anselme Albert and M. K. McFadden have been appointed Internal Revenue Storekeepers for the First Missouri District. J. C. Napier has been appointed Gauger for the Fifth District of Tennessee. Jacob W. Wheeler has been appointed Collector of Internal Revenue for the Ninth District of Illinois, vice Matthews, appointed Supervisor.

A TROY MYSTERY.

TROY, N. Y., May 27.—Mary Fogarty, a domestic servant, aged twenty-three, mysteriously disappeared from the residence of Postmaster Robertson on the 10th inst. To-day her body was found in the river. The face is terribly mutilated, and the body indicates that a fearful outrage has been committed on the person of the deceased. There is no clue to the circumstances of her death.

THE MONTREAL POLICE AND THE NEW-YORK SILK TRADE.

MONTREAL, Ontario, May 27.—P. A. Doucet, the Commissioner of the Provincial Police, publishes a letter in the city papers, in which he denies in every particular the charges made in a New-York paper against the Provincial Police in connection with the non-arrest of one Levy for forgery in the matter of the New-York silk frauds, and says the failure to arrest him lies entirely with Borland, the New-York detective.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE MOODY AND SANKEY REVIVAL.

LONDON, May 27.—Messrs. Moody and Sankey, the American revivalists, continue to hold a number of revival meetings daily. There is no diminution in the number of people who gather to hear them. Among their hearers yesterday were the Earl of Shaftsbury, Lord Cairns, the Earl of Cavan, and many clergymen.

PAUL BOYTON.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE SWIM ACROSS THE BRITISH CHANNEL TO-DAY.

LONDON, May 27.—This was the day fixed upon by Paul Boyton to paddle in his safety suit from Boulogne to Cape Grisnez. The weather and sea in the channel are heavy. Mr. Schenck, the American Minister, and Mr. Plimsoll, member of Parliament, will witness Boyton's second attempt to-morrow to swim across the channel, when he will start from the French to the English side.

THE START FOR CAPE GRISNEZ.

BOULOGNE, May 27.—Paul Boyton entered the water here at 2:15 o'clock this afternoon, and immediately started for Cape Grisnez. An immense crowd of people witnessed his departure. He labors under the disadvantage of an adverse wind.

Later.—Paul Boyton landed at Andresselles, about two-thirds of the distance between here and Cape Grisnez, at 5:16 o'clock this afternoon, and has gone to the latter place.

QUEEN VICTORIA EXPRESSES HOPES FOR BOYTON'S SUCCESS.

LONDON, May 28—5 A. M.—The Queen and Prince of Wales have had telegrams sent to Paul Boyton, expressing their hopes for his success.

THE START FOR THE NAVAL VOYAGE ACROSS THE CHANNEL.

LONDON, May 28.—A special dispatch to the *Times*, dated Cape Grisnez, 2:15 A. M. to-day, says:

"Boyton is near the beach ready to start. The wind has fallen and is now south-west. The sea is smooth and the sky dark. The glass is still falling. A bonfire has been prepared. A large party is waiting for Boyton's departure. During the swim from Boulogne to Andrescelles Boyton could hardly be dissuaded from starting for England direct. He landed at Andrescelles unfatigued."

LATER.

LONDON, May 28—6 A. M.—Boyton entered the water at 3:09 A.M., and struck out for England. The bonfire was lighted, and fire-works were set off. Cannon were fired, and there was great cheering.

At 4:30 A. M. the weather at Cape Grisnez was thick. The steamer Ernest was dimly visible four miles from the cape.

At 5 A. M. the Ernest embarked the spectators and started to accompany Boyton.

At 5:45 A. M. the fog was spreading.

FRANCE.

ELECTION OF PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENTS OF THE COMMITTEE OF THIRTY.

PARIS, May 27.—The Committee of Thirty organized this afternoon by the election of M. De Lavergne President and MM. Laboulaye and Leroyer Vice Presidents. M. De Lavergne, in his opening address, which was received with cheers, called upon all good citizens to rally round the Republic.

The Committee of Thirty have decided to consider first, the bill concerning public powers, next, the Senate bill, and third, the Electoral bill.

THE SYSTEM OF ELECTIONS NOT A CABINET QUESTION.

LONDON, May 28.—The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* says Minister Buffet will not make the system of elections a Cabinet question.

BRAZIL.

THE PANIC IN RIO JANEIRO SUBSIDING.

LONDON, May 27.—Advices from Rio Janeiro report that the monetary panic in that city is subsiding.

SPAIN.

A SPANISH ADMIRAL KILLED BY THE FIRE OF A CARLIST BATTERY.

LONDON, May 28—5 A. M.—A special dispatch from St. Jean de Luz to the *Standard*, states that a Carlist battery at Mount Rico had fired on the Spanish squadron, and that the Admiral commanding was killed and four of his officers wounded.

THE BOSTON DISASTER.

THE CAUSE OF THE EXPLOSION STILL A MYSTERY—THE SCENE OF THE ACCIDENT—FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE KILLED AND WOUNDED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, May 27.—The disaster of last night has been the one subject of attention in the city today. The list of casualties telegraphed late this morning was in the main correct. No more bodies have been found. The number killed is three. The child that died last night, Etta Bailey, seven years old, received a severe blow on the head, but it was not thought to be severe enough to prove fatal had not the child been ill with scarlet fever at the time. She was a little heroine on her bed of suffering, uttering no word of complaint when she was assured that her mother was comfortable, and passed away very quietly. All the victims at the City Hospital are doing well, and it is thought that most of them will recover. Mrs. Lillie E. Hersey, the clairvoyant, was removed to her home. She suffers from a severe wound in her side. The number of wounded is about twenty. Thousands of curious spectators hovered about the ruins all day. A large force of workmen have been engaged with pick and shovel clearing the rubbish and looking for bodies. On the sidewalk early in the day were found pieces of shattered furniture, half torn articles of feminine apparel, old hair trunks, sewing-machines, battered stoves, bits of carpet and bed-quilts, all jumbled together in picturesque confusion, and covered by a thick layer of dust and broken glass. On the south wall is still hanging a chromo and bits of wearing apparel. In going upon the ruins one is reminded of the force of the explosion by the complete destruction it wrought; only heavy beams remain intact, and there are few of these. It would be hard to find two bricks united together, the planks and flooring, even the doors, were shattered into a thousand pieces. The cause of the explosion is still a mystery, but the belief is becoming more general that it was occasioned by gas from the street pipes. A jury will be summoned to make an investigation.

A LIST OF THE KILLED AND WOUNDED.

Though search was made throughout the night in the ruins of the building on Washington street, no more bodies have been discovered. The following is a record of the casualties, so far as can be learned up to noon to-day:

Dead.—Mrs. Lizzie Crompton, James M. Frawley, Etta Bailey, (child.)

Severely Injured.—Maurice Ackerman, John Farley. Mrs. Martha London.

Slightly Injured.—George A. Stetson, Mrs. Lizzie Bailey, John J. Mahoney, George Lamb, Samuel Heywood, Mrs. William A. Coffin, Henry McIntire, Thomas Conners, Fred H. Lord, Thomas Carney, of Haverhill, P. J. Buckley, Mrs. Lillie E. Hersey, Samuel Farwell, William Pratt, William E. Gardner, Mrs. Loring Gardner, George Hamlin, T. A. Gray, Jacob Valois, Lizzie Getney, Sayward D. Frazear, Mr. White. Total—Three dead, three severely injured, and twenty-two slightly injured. Several other persons who refused to give their names or who started for their homes subsequent to the explosion are known to have been more or less injured. Of those who were severely injured Ackerman is the only one that is unlikely to recover.

The losses by the explosion will be materially reduced from the first estimate, and will probably not exceed $60,000, divided among the various occupants of the building and neighboring stores.

SHERMAN'S MEMOIRS.

MAJOR GEN. HOOKER SEVERELY CRITICISES THEM—THOMAS THE GREAT GENERAL OF THE ARMY—AN UNFAVORABLE ESTIMATE OF GEN. SHERMAN.

From our Own Correspondent.

GARDEN CITY, Long Island, Wednesday, May 26, 1875.

Major Gen. Joseph Hooker, better known as "Fighting Joe," of the Twentieth Army Corps, is residing for the good of his health in this suburban city. He came here last November for "elbow room," he says, and fresh air, and having found both is in no hurry to leave. Your correspondent called on him yesterday, and found him hale and hearty. He still suffers from the stroke of paralysis which so seriously affected his right side, but, as he says himself, that does not matter so much while he can eat, sleep, and enjoy as good health as he now does. He is ever ready to talk of the "dark days," and the boys in blue, whom, he says, he prizes more than all other people on earth, and he recalled with enthusiasm to-day the memories of some of his comrades sleeping down in Lookout Valley. Upon the introduction of the subject of Sherman's *Memoirs*, he changed his tone, and gravely condemned the manner in which some of the country's best-known Generals had been spoken of in them. Said he: "I had rather be among those maligned by the *Memoirs* than among those commended." In his esteem Gen. Thomas was the great General of the Army, Sherman's superior as a soldier in every sense. Farragut was the hero of the war.

He then made the following criticism of the *Memoirs* and their author: "I have no objection in the world to stating to you briefly my opinions in regard to the extraordinary publication of Gen. Sherman's *Memoirs*. I think it is the first instance recorded where a commander casts aspersions in this manner on his whole command. I have no taste for responding to Gen. Sherman's slanders, but may do so, nevertheless, at the proper time. Indeed, my own command almost requires this of me, and I shall not shrink from the responsibility, no matter whether these slanders emanate from the commander of the Army or any other functionary of the Government. I feel indignant at the desecration of the honored names of Thomas, Farragut, McPherson, and a host of others I might mention. I do not envy the man who had it in his nature to do so, as it seems Gen. Sherman had. His march to the sea, in my judgment, is not properly understood yet. Farragut's conception and execution of the great capture of the Lower Mississippi had much more influence on the close of the war than anything that Gen. Sherman's Army did. But people must not be surprised at his "slopping over," for he has been doing this all his life. This is enough, I trust, to give the people an index of my opinion of the *Memoirs* and their author. Apparently he is impatient for advancement, when, I think, he should be well satisfied with what he has already obtained. He made war like a brigand, while many other Generals never forgot that they were making war on their own countrymen. Gen. Grant learned the character of his Lieutenant long before the war was ended, and now, if Sherman is ignored by the Administration, he can only thank himself for it. The match to the sea up to Atlanta was well done, but beyond that the enemy disappeared from before Sherman's Army and followed Thomas, who demolished them at Nashville. It is ridiculous to talk of Sherman's having ended the war, put up the price of gold, or taken Richmond. He had no more to do with any of these than the man in the moon. He did, however, leave a black streak in his rear, for which, no doubt, some of his countrymen justified him. I think, however, that it will, some time or other, be considered disgraceful by the great Christian world. When the press recovers from the shock it and the country received on the appearance of the *Memoirs*, I take it for granted that it will show less indulgence and leniency toward the author than it has done thus far. It appears to have been appalled, like all others, by the magnitude of the outrage perpetrated on those whom the nation honors as its best defenders, and who, being dead, are silent."

BASE BALL.

PHILADELPHIA, May 27.—The Boston and Athletic Clubs played here to-day. About 6,000 persons were present. At the end of the ninth inning the game stood 3 to 3. In the tenth inning the Bostons made 3. In the Athletics' half of the tenth inning a discussion arose as to the ruling of the umpire, when the crowd encroached upon the grounds and prevented further play. As a consequence the umpire decided the game a draw.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th	7th.	8th.	9th.
Boston....	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0—3
Athletic...	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1—3

Earned runs—Boston, 1.
Base hits—Boston 7, total 10; Athletics 7, total 8.
Umpire—William McLean.

THE CINCINNATI WATER-WORKS INVESTIGATION.

CINCINNATI, May 27.—In the water-works investigation yesterday, J. H. Grueter, the present Secretary of the Water-works, testified that, in 1873, he loaned Mayor Johnson $1,300 of the water-works money, which was afterward returned. It was also in evidence that Thomas E. Snelbaker, the present Chief of Police, had borrowed small sums of water-works money during last March.

SENTENCE OF A DISHONEST POST-OFFICE CLERK.

HARTFORD, Conn., May 27.—Daniel L. Hayden, the dishonest postal clerk in the Hartford office who was detected in rifling letters a few weeks ago, appeared in the United States Court to-day and pleaded guilty. Judge Shipman sentenced him to three years' imprisonment in the Connecticut State Prison.

THE MAYORALTY CONTEST IN ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 27.—The General Term of the Circuit Court this morning overruled the motion to dissolve the injunction in the contested Mayoralty case, the effect of which is that City Register Walsh is enjoined from permitting the City Council or any of its committees to get possession of the ballot-boxes.

A REMONSTRANCE FROM CANADA.

OTTAWA, Ontario, May 27.—The Dominion Government has sent a remonstrance to Washington against the practice of detaining for examination sealed cars entering the States at Island Pond from Canada.

THE FETES AT BLOIS.

COMPLETING THE ROUND.

ANTIQUITIES OF THE TOWN—NIGHT SCENES—THE BALL—MORNING SIGHTS—FLOWERS AND CATTLE—A DRAMATIC ENTERTAINMENT—CLOSING HOURS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BLOIS, France, Sunday, May 9, 1875.

Of all the towns in the valley of the Loire, Blois is beyond question the best situated and the most picturesque. There is an air of the past about it that strikes the casual visitor, and even when seen from the window of a railway carriage, it reminds one of feudal times, and recalls many a page of history to the mind of the student. It is like a Roman amphitheatre built upon a hillside. Seen from Vienne, the small town on the opposite bank, there is something singularly attractive about it. Of its antiquity there can be no manner of doubt, for through many wars and vicissitudes its records have been preserved, and we know it to have been a Roman camp of great importance during the occupation of Gaul; then it became the chief town of the Pagus Blesensio, governed at first by Counts at first elected or named for life, and afterward made hereditary. It was the last Count, who was without an heir, that sold it to Louis d'Orleans for 20,000 crowns in gold. Valentine de Milan lived there after the assassination of her husband by the Duc de Bourgogne; Louis XII. was born there; Anne de Bretagne died there; Charles Quint and François I. met there; during the reign of Charles IX. it was sacked and pillaged by Catholics and Protestants by turns; Jeanne d'Arc started from Blois to save Orleans and France. But it was under Henri III., when the Etats-Généraux met in the castle, that the history, the relics of which we see to-day, fairly began. Only an hour ago I stood in the cabinet where the King declared himself chief of the Ligue, and in the Salle des Gardes the scene of one of the most tragical events in French history. The Duc de Guise was there, leaning against the chimney, when sent for by the King. He had been enticed down from Paris, his stronghold under promise of a compromise, and was awaiting the summons of Henri III. He started at once, but had barely pushed the tapestry aside, when he fell, pierced by forty wounds. In the adjoining room the King had given out forty-five daggers to his followers, and in the chapel prayers were being offered up for the success of the undertaking. This scene has been immortalized by the pencil of Delaroche, and made familiar to all through the art of engraving. Well, upon the spot where the Duke fell hangs the original of this picture, lent for the occasion by a descendant of Le Balafré, M. le Duc d'Aumale.

LOCAL ANTIQUITIES.

To write the history of Blois would be to write that of France, and I go back to take up the thread of my modern narrative. The stone bridge, with its many arches and its obelisk in the centre, is a curiosity in itself. Passing this we enter the new town with its white and very neat houses, its Hotel de Ville, its college, and splendid hospital. Along the Loire was a splendid line of quays, with a superb esplanade finely shaded by trees. Rising back of this is the old town, which is entered directly by tortuous streets and many stairs, the quaint and dingy houses mingling with the trees upon the hillside. And crowning all is the old historic castle, the *donjon* of the ancient seigneurs of Brauvior, the Cathedral, and the archiepiscopal palace with its hanging gardens. Of the old fortifications we now have but a trace, and the old Gothic gates exist no longer, but in their place we see many curiously-carved houses, and numerous hotels in the Renaissance style. The names of the streets are historical records in themselves, and in a short walk one is reminded that Blois was the home of Denis-Papin, of Bernier, of Pardessus, of Triboulet, the famous court jester, and many more. The castle was first built upon the site and ruins of the Roman camp, then rebuilt, and rebuilt again, and restored at several different epochs. Some of it, that part containing the Salle des Etats, has been preserved ever since the thirteenth century; another part reminds us a little of Chambord, and shows its age in its style; still another part is modern, ugly, and sadly out of keeping with the rest. Yet the picturesque aspect of the castle remains, and when seen from the Loire the effect is marvelously fine.

NIGHT SCENES.

I closed my last letter, I think, at the hour we went in to dress for the ball, but we soon learned that there was an hour or two of time to spare, and once more went down to the mall. It was all well enough going about now, when the whole city was shining with light, but I fancied what it must be picking one's way down those steps and through these narrow streets in ordinary times. The crowd was very great about 10 o'clock, the whole population being out, the fashionables promenading in a certain beat, very much as they do upon the terrace of Saint Germain. It was a lovely evening; the stars shone brightly, and, with one's back turned to the brilliantly-illumined town, one had a splendid view far down the Valley of the Loire. Being late comers, we had some little fears about getting our tickets to the fête of the evening, the demand for them being far greater than the supply, but found them waiting for us on our return to the Tête Noire. The official ball was given in that Salle des Etat which, during more than 400 years, has been the scene of so many events. A long line of carriages indicated the way, and we had only to follow it to reach the main entrance and mount the splendid staircase of Francois Premier. The chamber of Catherine de Medicis was reserved as a cloak-room for the ladies. A room out of the second Salle des Gardes was set apart for the gentlemen, and in the latter they met before going into the ball prepared for dancing. The appearance of the room was really striking. Instead of the many mirrors generally seen, with gilt work in profusion, we had here architectural beauties of the first order. The chilly air of the Salle des Gardes told us very plainly that we were in an old feudal castle, but on entering the Salle des Etats there was a change in the atmosphere that made us catch our breaths. The heat was stifling. Hundreds of lights were burning and the room was densely crowded. The first thing that attracted my attention was the natural beauty of the Blesoises, their fresh complexions, sparkling eyes, handsome forms and general animation; and next my eyes fell upon *il maestro*, Desgranges, wielding his baton as he was accustomed to do when Tarquin stepped a measure to his strains at the Tuileries, or, later, at the Elysée balls, under the eye of the Marshal; and near him was Papa Strauss, looking on approvingly and beating time slightly with head and foot.

"LE PERE STRAUSS."

Herr Strauss is as much of an institution a his namesake—no relative by-the-bye—of "Beautiful Blue Danube" fame is in Vienna; he i the official fiddler, if I may be pardoned th levity of the phrase, and no ball is complete without him. At official banquets and balls he is sent for from every prefecture in France, as M. de Paris is for official occasions of another sort. But the musical *éxecuteur des hautes œuvres* is growing old; podagra has stiffened his joints, and for many years he has yielded the baton to his friend and pupil, Desgranges. Yet when gayety is highest, when the whole room is moving to the cadence of his own waltzes, when all is life and joyous animation, the old man grows young again; and, seizing his wand, he leads the dancers about in a bewitching whirl; he takes the young straight away from earth to fairy-land and sends them home with souvenirs of their happiest hour. Aged people look upon Papa Strauss with feelings that cannot be easily described. He led the orchestra forty years ago, when they, too, tripped the light fantastic toe as gayly as any of the day. Middle-aged persons regard him with an air of deep pensiveness that resembles regret, for they danced to his music during the best hours of their lives. My first partner, the wife of a high local official, fat, fair, and forty, with two lovely daughters present, reminded me that Strauss had played that same waltz the Summer of her courtship, and that it had rung in her ears ever since. Two bright blondes whirling by upon the strong arms of two cavalry officers, turned their heads with saucy smiles to see mamma waltzing with a stranger, and I thought that they too, would carry off souvenirs of Papa Strauss, and that his waltzes would ring in their ears also for many a year to come. Who knows? It is the happy ones who remember; the unhappy try to forget. As usual Strauss is called for, his name ringing about the room, and mounting the estrade, he took the baton from the hand of Desgranges, giving us a series of those waltzes *endiablées* which make one dance in spite of age or human ills. The "Nathalien" waltzes, the "Torrent," the "Corsaire," the "Beautiful Blue Danube," the extracts from popular operas arranged by Strauss, were given by him as when many of my readers heard them under the trees of Baden, at Deauville, Trouville, or at the old masked balls of the opera. The Salle des Etats then presented a most animated spectacle. Some of the highest nobility of France were standing about the room; all the local officials with their families were present; and all were talking and laughing, and filling the hall with approbative murmurs that nearly drowned the music at times. When Papa Strauss descended, the first part of the programme was completed, and all rushed into the other room to see what sort of a buffet had been prepared by M. De la Morandère, the master of ceremonies, and the prime organizer of this fête. It was very fine and very well provided, but the supper-room was a marvel. Descending the staircase of Louis XII., called the *grand vis*, we came to a hall formerly occupied by the arquebusiers of *le Roi*, where many small round tables had been arranged. All, or nearly all, had been sent in from the neighboring châteaux, and mine happened to be one dating from the reign of the good Henri IV. What a striking scene! We supped in the midst of the history of France, and, if portraits could think, the *belles dames* and *nobles seigneurs* hanging upon the walls must have been astonished at the spectacle. Late suppers have long since ceased to be attractive, so far as I am concerned, but I took out the worth of mine in the enjoyment of this brilliant spectacle. Meanwhile morning was near at hand, and as neither my friend nor I had come to Blois solely for our own amusement, we quietly slipped away from that happy, joyous crowd, and, after a short walk in the cool morning air went in for a few hours sleep in the studio of the Tête Noire.

MORNING SIGHTS.

BLOIS, Monday, May 10, 1875.

Were I to continue thus minutely to the end I should never be able to keep up with the march of time. I have already given two letters to a single day. At an early hour on Saturday we turned out for work, and after a hearty breakfast, which wound up with two pots of the excellent St. Gervais cream, for which this section is noted, we went out to see the fair. Blois in the morning is not exactly the Blois of a festival evening. We found that things wore a far less romantic aspect. Exhilarated by the music of Strauss, I had managed to waltz a little the night before, but now I was growling about the state of the streets, and hobbling about in a manner that attracted attention. One gentleman remarked in an audible manner that I was suffering from corns, which did not happen to be the case, but it set me thinking that those who did suffer from corns must have a rough time of it in Blois. As I have already remarked, the streets are steep and tortuous, and the paving-stones are large and sparse, like those of a century or two ago. One has to step with the greatest care after becoming habituated to the asphalt of Paris. We first turned our attention to the horse fair, finding it upon the esplanade, but soon saw that it was barely above mediocrity. Some forty animals were exposed, all splendid draught horses, but there was so much uniformity, or so little diversity, that a hasty glance sufficed for all practical purposes. As cart or omnibus horses these animals were all that could be desired, although in point of beauty not equal to the Normans. Nearly all were iron-gray, some of them curiously covered with large black spots, like the skin of a leopard. They were docile and well-trained beasts, admirably adapted for farm labor, or for ordinary work in country towns. At this point we learned one of the defects in the arrangement of the fair. There were, besides the horse show, an exhibition of fat cattle, a flower and horticultural show, an educational exposition, and an exposition of agricultural implements, but instead of being together, they were scattered about at the extremities of each quarter of the town. It was nearly a mile from one to another, although short cuts could be made by those familiar with the town, whose *jarrets* were strong enough to mount the steps and to stand the pavements of Blois; but antiquated cabs were to be had for a consideration, and in one of them, with a coachman who was so communicative that nothing could stop him from repeating his price from the guide-books, we went the rounds. In all small places in France, as in the forests of Saint-Germain and Fontainebleau, the coachmen act as guides and couriers as well.

THE FLOWER SHOW—THE CATTLE SHOW.

The flower show was very beautiful, and did honor to the town. Wherever there are numbers of fine estates there are practical nurserymen and gardeners, and in the Valley of the Loire great attention is paid to improvements in the cultivation of vegetables and flowers. I was astonished at the great number of different varieties of many flowers. There were some roses that were simply astounding in their beauty, and some *fleurs de lys*, similar to our tiger-lilies, of most remarkable dimensions. There were many varieties of violets, some of them demonstrating what cultivation can do for flowers and plants. In the matter of agricultural implements I cannot say much, for the machines, when compared with those exhibited by Osborne & Co. and others at Vienna, were of a decidedly primitive sort. The hand implements were clumsy and ungainly in the extreme, and the prize scythes were nothing but ordinary bill-hooks in appearance. Why men should waste their strength in swinging them, when our light scythes can be had at about the same cost, is more than I can comprehend. The handles to spades, hoes, and rakes were all nearly as thick as one's arm. To an American this exhibition was ridiculous; but for all that, the manufacturers and dealers seemed to have a vast amount of confidence and pride in their work. The cattle show pleased me best of all, for there were some extraordinarily fine animals of the red Solers stock, and many cows that equaled, in the softness of their eyes and beauty of outline, the fine cows seen upon the Devon Downs. I am sure that they yield a large quantity of milk. The oxen were small and wiry, but the fatted beeves were superb. There were two or three inches of fat upon the rump, and a sight of their tails, flattened at the base and greatly thickened, made one think of delicious ox-tail soup. French breeders have now obtained a stock that yields an enormous profit, in comparison with that of other days—which seems to be built with particular reference to the wants of the butcher, and which cuts up to great advantage. I should like some of our large breeders, who pay enormous prices for Bates bulls and Devon cows, to take a look at this red Solers stock. The scholastic exhibition was not much to speak of—nothing when compared with those of the Swedish and American school-houses at Vienna; but to people of no remarkable education, and who know nothing of the school systems of other countries, it must have been both interesting and curious.

A COLLECTION OF OBJETS D'ART.

I regret that want of space compels me to cut my narrative short, and from this point it will have nothing like continuity. We had spent the morning in running about the town and devoted the afternoon to the finest part of this enterprise—the artistic exposition in the château. This was in fact, the most attractive part of the fête. The idea was suggested to M. de la Morandière, a rich nobleman of the section, by the exposition organized last year in the Palais Bourbon by Count d'Haussonville. Many of the articles there exhibited had been sent in from the châteaux along the Loire, and he thought it a good idea to draw out still more of these old historic souvenirs by adding an art exposition to the usual regional fair of Blois. Having communicated his idea to a few friends who fell in with it at once, he wrote to the Duc d'Aumale to ask Delaroche's picture of the "Death of the Duc de Guise." The request was granted, the Duke sending many other souvenirs of Blois and of his ancestors, and then all the neighboring châteaux were laid under contribution. The Duc de la Rochefoucauld, the Prince de Chalais, the Marquis de Lauriston, General de Valabregue, Count de Villebresme, Count Baillou, Baron de Cassin, Count de Challet, Counts Fougères, Martinie, Bacchiochi, de Terras, de l'Ombre, Barons de Bellaing, de Kergasion, de la Tournelle, Hamelin, Quatrebras, the Comte and Comtesse de Flers, and many more of the local nobility immediately took an interest in the undertaking, and sent in some of their rare art treasures. There was a splendid collection of old furniture, of all epochs, back to the time of Louis XI., and there were souvenirs of all the Kings and all the royal Princes, Princesses, and favorites since his time. There were thousands of articles only seen by a few visitors to these princely châteaux. There was a fine collection of arms and armor, and a gallery of paintings that can hardly be equaled in any other locality. There were originals by Titian, Raffael, Velasquez, Salvator Rosa, Van Loo, Van Dych, Claude Lorrain, Boucher, Mignard, Jacques Callatt, Murillo, Paul Veronese, Philip de Champaigne, Flandrin, Greuze, Teniers, Delaroche, Delacroix, Fragonard, and of all the modern painters of note. Most striking of all was the collection of portraits of historical personages, most of them being connected with the history of Blois. There were, too, many rare objects of interest, notably the superb bed from the Châtreu d'Ault, an emerald cross of Lorraine that belonged to Marie Stuart, the Missal of the "children of the royal house of France," belonging formerly to Louis XVIII., and many *bibelots* that had once pleased King Francis I., Catherine de Medicis, or La Pompadour. I have rarely seen a museum of art that pleased me more.

A DRAMATIC ENTERTAINMENT.

Saturday night we were again assembled in the Salle des Etats, but this time the scenes were changed. There was the same brilliant audience, the same assembly of Blésois beauty; but the floor was covered with chairs, and the estrade occupied by the orchestra of Strauss and Desgranges was now turned into a stage. We were treated to a splendid concert and a mingled histrionic and vocal entertainment. Some of the leading artists from Paris had been brought down. Mlle. Reichenberg, Mlle. Mauduit, the violinist, Alard, Bouhy, of the Opera Comique; Matou, Dessoneaux, and Coquelin, father and son. The "Cravate Blanche," by Godinet, was given by Mlle. Reichenberg and the two comedians, and it was a treat to hear the peals of hearty laughter drawn out by the drolleries of Coquelin *père*, or by the *distractions* of Coquelin *fils*. Never did the two have a more triumphant success. The comical Des Roseaux sang grotesque songs, not of the immoral order, however, and the Blésois laughed as if to split their sides. The evening was both brilliant and charming, and every one left the castle fully content with the employment of his time.

AT THE CATHEDRAL.

Sunday morning we were roused by the sound of bells and thus reminded that we ought to go to church. A Parisian once accounted for the superior piety of the country people by saying that they were always within sound of the bells, while in the city the chimes were drowned by the tumult of actual life. There is something in the idea. Certain it is that those church-bells made an impression that reminded me of long ago. We were both unusually reflective, my friend and I, and finally we both concluded that we could not disobey the summons. The Cathedral was crowded when we arrived, and extraordinary services were going on. There was something about them that made a deeper impression than those of Notre Dame or the Madelaine, and their mondaine air was wanting; yet the Cathedral of Blois is far inferior to either in grandeur or in beauty. A full description of it can be gleaned from the guide-books, and I shall not describe it; but before going out must note one detail. I found here, as in all country or provincial churches, that the proportion of men to women worshipers was far greater than in the city.

CLOSING HOURS.

In the afternoon we walked upon the mall, promenading under the trees in company with half the population of Blois, and spent an hour upon the terrace looking down upon the winding Loire, now swollen into a turbid flood, and gazing upon that rich and smiling valley, with its pretty farms, its patches of woodland, and its highly-cultivated fields that stretched far away in the direction of Tours. We went back to the Tête Noire to dine and to prepare for a return to Paris, but one more treat was in store for us. Ruggéri had been brought down from the city to arrange the fire-works, and when night fairly fell he began his display by letting off rockets from the bridge of Renne. Many of the pieces were splendid, and when the last came I was struck by the improvement made in this art of handling *feux d'artifice*. When the mine exploded the Valley of the Loire was lighted up, and a long shower of gold fell slowly into the stream. As old Pepys would say, it was "a verrye prettye syghte." The band was playing its last air, the crowd was slowly thinning out upon the esplanade, night was advancing, and the *belles Blesoires* reluctantly turning homeward as we took the special train for Paris, to return to our asphalt once more after a very agreeable visit to the quaint old City of Blois.

LAW REPORTS.

OPINIONS OF THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

THE RIGHT OF AN EXPRESS COMPANY TO RECOVER BANK AND TREASURY NOTES STOLEN FROM THEM AND SOLD TO THIRD PERSONS—PRIORITY OF MORTGAGE—COLLISION WITH A PRIVATE PIER INVOLVING RIPARIAN RIGHTS OF THE OWNER—CAPTURED AND ABANDONED PROPERTY, AND OTHER CASES.

WASHINGTON, May 27.—The following opinions have been given in the Supreme Court:

No. 157, October Term, 1874.—*Washington R. Vermilye, James A. Trowbridge, Latham A. Fish, and Donald Mackay, appellants, vs. The Adams Express Company.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the Southern District of New-York. Mr. Justice Miller delivered the opinion of the court, of which the following is a syllabus:

The bonds and Treasury notes of the United States payable to holder or bearer at a definite future time are negotiable commercial paper, and their transferability is subject to the commercial law of other paper of that character. Where such paper is overdue a purchaser takes subject to the rights of antecedent holders to the same extent as in other papers bought after its maturity. No usage or custom can be proved among bankers and brokers dealing in such paper in contravention of this rule of law. They cannot in their own interest by violations of the law change it. It is their duty when served with notice of the loss of such paper by the rightful owner after maturity to make memoranda or lists or adopt some other reasonable mode of reference, where the notice identifies the paper, to enable them to recall the service of notice. Hence Treasury notes of the United States stolen from an express company and sold for value after due, in the regular course of business, may be recovered of the purchaser by the express company, which had succeeded to the right of the original owner.

No. 82.—*Edward Dupasseur, Plaintiff in Error, vs. Albin Rochereau.*—In error to the Supreme Court of the State of Louisiana. Mr. Justice Bradley delivered the opinion in this case, of which the following is a syllabus:

When, in a case in a State Court, a right or immunity is set up under and by virtue of a judgment of a Court of the United States, and the decision is against such right or immunity, a case is presented for removal and review by writ of error to the Supreme Court of the United States under the act of February 5, 1867. In such a case, the Supreme Court will examine and inquire whether or not due validity and effect have been accorded to the judgment of the Federal court, and if they have not, and the right or immunity claimed has been thereby lost, it will reverse the judgment of the State court. Whether due validity and effect have or have not been accorded to the judgment of the Federal court will depend on the circumstances of the case. If jurisdiction of the case was acquired only by reason of the citizenship of the parties, and the State law alone was administered, then only such validity and effect can be claimed for the judgment as would be due to a judgment of the State courts under like circumstances. Judgment was rendered by the Circuit Court of the United States for Louisiana, on a vendor's privilege and mortgage, declaring it to be the first lien and privilege on the land, and the Marshal sold the property clear of all prior liens, and the mortgagee purchased and paid into the court for the benefit of subsequent liens the surplus of his bid beyond the amount of his own debt. This judgment and sale were set up by way of defense to a suit brought in the State court by another mortgagee, who claimed priority to the first mortgage, and who had not been made a party to the suit in the Circuit Court. The State court held that the plaintiff was not bound by the former judgment on the question of priority, not being a party to the suit. The case was brought to the Supreme Court of the United States by writ of error, and this court held that the State court did not refuse to accord due force and effect to the judgment; that such a judgment in the State courts would not be conclusive on the point in question, and the judgment of the Circuit Court could not have any greater force or effect than judgments in the State courts.

No. 295.—*Samuel Atice, appellant, vs. The Northwestern Union Packet Company.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the District of Iowa. The facts in this case are briefly this; the suit was originally a libel in admiralty in the District Court of Iowa, founded on the sinking of a barge, for which the appellant was charged to be liable, on the ground that it was caused by a collision with a stone pier, built by him in a navigable part of the Mississippi River. The District Court was of opinion that Atlee had not exceeded his rights as a riparian owner in building the pier where it was, in aid of his business as a lumberman and owner of a saw-mill, on the bank of the river, the pier being part of a boom to retain his logs until needed for sawing. But that court was further of opinion that by failing to have a light on this pier during a dark night Atlee was guilty of a fault which rendered him in part responsible for the collision. As, however, the libellants were also found to be in fault for want of care and knowledge of this obstruction on the part of the pilot, the District Court divided the damages and rendered a decree against Atlee for half of them. The Circuit Court was of opinion that Atlee had no right to build the pier where it was, and seeing no fault on the part of the pilot decreed the whole damage against Atlee. The appeal from that decree was submitted to this court on printed argument Nov. 26, 1876, and it was affirmed by an equal division of the court, which was at the time composed of eight members. On application for rehearing, this decree of affirmance was set aside and a reargument ordered on the question whether the damages should be apportioned, both parties being in fault. Mr. Justice Miller delivered the opinion of the court, of which a syllabus is given as follows:

A pier erected in the navigable water of the Mississippi River, for the sole use of the riparian owner, as part of a boom for saw logs, without license or authority of any kind except such as may arise from his ownership of the adjacent shore, is an unlawful structure, and the owner is liable for the sinking of a barge run against it in the night. Such a structure differs very materially from the wharves, piers, and others of like character made to facilitate and aid navigation, and generally regulated by city or town ordinances, or by statutes of the State, or other competent authority. They also have a very different standing in the courts for piers built for railroad bridges across navigable streams which are authorized by acts of Congress or statues of the States. The structure in question is sustained by none of these considerations. Pilots on the navigable rivers of the interior are selected, examined, and licensed mainly for their knowledge of the topography of the streams where they are employed, and a constant and familiar acquaintance with the towns, banks, trees, &c., and the relation of the channel to them, and of the snags, sand-bars, sunken barges, and other dangers of the river, as they may arise, is essential to the character of a skillful pilot. Hence the pilot in this case, who ran his vessel against a pier which he should have known was there but did not, was in fault for want of that knowledge. He was also in fault for hugging the shore near where he knew the mill and boom of the appellant were in a dark night, when the current of the river would have carried him into safe and deep water further out. Both parties being in fault, the damages are to be divided according to the admiralty rule in such case.

Nos. 315 and 316.—No. 315. *The United States, Appellants, vs. The Home Insurance Company; No. 316. The United States, Appellants, vs. The Southern Insurance and Trust Company.*—Mr. Justice Strong delivered the opinion of the court in substance as follows:

These were suits under the Captured and Abandoned Property act to recover the proceeds of the sale of cotton captured at Savannah in 1864, and now in the Treasury of the United States. From the findings of fact in the Court of Claims it appears that the plaintiffs are corporations created by the Legislature of Georgia in 1861 and 1863, while the State was in armed rebellion against the Government of the United States, and the question now presented is whether such corporations can be recognized as having legal existence, with capacity to own cotton and to sue in the Court of Claims. It is insisted on behalf of the appellants that the courts of the United States will not recognize the competency of those bodies known as the Legislatures of the Insurgent States to create corporations, such as insurance, bankrupt, and trust companies, and, as the plaintiffs in the court below were incorporated under acts passed after the attempted secession of Georgia from the Union and before the close of the war, it is argued that they have no legal existence.

It may well be doubted whether, under the pleadings in the court below, the appellants have any right to raise such an objection here. There was no plea that traversed directly the corporate existence of the plaintiffs. A general denial of the averments of the petition was hardly sufficient. Notwithstanding the old rule that a corporation suing must prove its corporate existence, it has been many times decided that a plea of the general issue admits its capacity to sue, as does going to trial upon the merits. We do not, however, rest our decision upon this ground. We prefer answering the question which the appellants attempt to raise. No doubt the Legislature of Georgia in 1861 and 1863, when the enactments were made for the incorporation of these plaintiffs, was not the legitimate Legislature of the State. The State had thrown off its connection with the United States, and the members of the Legislature had repudiated or had not taken the oath by which the third section of the sixth article of the Constitution requires the members of the several State Legislatures to be bound. But it does not follow from this that it was not a Legislature, the acts of which were of force when they were made, and are in force now. If not a Legislature of the State *de jure*, it was, at least, a Legislature *de facto*. It was the only law-making body which had any existence. Its members acted under color of office, by an election, though not qualified according to the requirements of the Constitution of the United States. Now, while it must be held that all their acts in hostility to that Constitution or Union, of which the State was an inseparable member, have no validity, no good reason can be assigned why all their other enactments not forbidden by the Constitution should not have the force which the law generally accords to the action of *de facto* public officers.

The court here review the decisions on this point and state the following general rule: All the enactments of the *de facto* Legislatures in the insurrectionary States during the war, which were not hostile to the Union, or to the authority of the General Government, and which were not in conflict with the Constitution of the United States, or of the States, have the same validity as if they had been enactments of legitimate Legislatures, and any other doctrine than this would work great unnecessary hardship upon the people of these States without any corresponding benefit to the citizens of other States, and without any advantage to the National Government.

Tried by the rule thus stated, the enactments by which the plaintiffs in these cases were incorporated must be treated as valid. They had no relation to anything else than the domestic concerns of the State. Neither in their apparent purpose nor in their operation were they hostile to the Union, or in conflict with the Constitution. They were mere ordinary legislation, such as might have been had there been no war, or no attempted secession; such as is of yearly occurrence in all the States of the Union. We hold, therefore, that the Court of Claims correctly decided that the plaintiffs were lawfully incorporated, and that they had a legal capacity to sue in that court. It remains only to notice one other position taken by the appellants during the argument. It is that even if the plaintiffs below are corporations which this Court can recognize as such, they cannot sue in the court of Claims for the proceeds of the sale of captured and abandoned property, because, as it is argued, the Captured and Abandoned Property act provides only for suits by persons who could have given aid and comfort to the rebellion. It is said corporations were incapable of giving such aid, and that they cannot make proof that they have never given it. Nothing in the assignments of error justifies the presentation of such an argument. But were it otherwise, the argument would be plainly unsound. The act of Congress confers the right to sue upon any person claiming to have been the owner of the captured or abandoned property. It makes no distinction between natural and artificial persons, and it has not been doubted that corporations created before the war commenced might sue. Many such actions have been sustained. It is no objection to them that plaintiffs in all suits are required to make proof that they have never given aid and comfort to the rebellion. Such proof may be made as well by artificial as natural persons. Corporations may have rendered very substantial aid to the armed resistance to the laws of the United States. They may have made loans or contributions to the Confederate Government. They may even have fitted out companies or regiments of soldiers. If they have rendered no aid, the fact is quite capable of proof. The judgment of the Court of Claims in each case is affirmed.

No. 203.—*The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York, Plaintiff in Error, vs. James Young, Administrator of McPherson Young, deceased.*—In error to the Circuit Court for the District of California. Mr. Justice Swayne delivered the opinion of the court, in substance as follows:

The case was submitted to the court without the intervention of the jury. The court found the facts, and gave judgment for the plaintiff. The defendant sued out this writ of error. The question presented for our determination is whether the findings warrant the judgment. The facts found lie within a narrow compass. On the 5th of June, 1867, McPherson Young applied to the agent of the plaintiff in error, in San Francisco, for insurance upon his life, and thereupon received from the agent a receipt for the first quarter of the annual premium, conditional upon the acceptance of the application by the company. The plaintiff in error is a corporation of the City of New York, but had a general agent at San Francisco and an office there for the transaction of its business. The application of Young was received by the company at New York, and was answered by a policy transmitted to the agent at San Francisco. The policy bore date on the 5th of April, 1867, and varied from the terms specified in the receipt in the following particulars:

First—It took effect from the 5th of April instead of the 5th of June. The loss to the applicant by this change is obvious, and needs no comment. Second—The quarterly payments were to be $96 60 instead of $99 30. Third—The days of payment during the ten years were to be the 6th days of April, July, October, and January, instead of the 5th days of June, September, December, and March. It contained a provision that "if the said premiums shall not be paid on or before the days above mentioned for the payment thereof," "then in every such case the company shall not be liable for the payment of the sum assured, or any part thereof, and this policy shall cease and determine." The policy was received by the agent at San Francisco on the 23d of August, 1867. With the policy were received two receipts, to be signed by the Secretary of the company, and to be countersigned by the agent before delivery. One of them was for the payment of the instalment due on the 6th of April, 1867, and the other for the instalment due on the 6th of July in that year. On the 8th of August, 1867, the agent addressed a note to Young, at Vallejo, notifying him that the policy had arrived, and requesting to be advised whether it should be forwarded to Vallejo or be held until he should call for it in San Francisco. It does not appear in the case when or how this note was forwarded, or whether Young ever received it. Notice of the receipt of the application by the company, or of the receipt of the policy by the agent, was not shown to have been given to or received by him. No demand was made upon him for any further payment, and no receipt requiring such payment was prescribed to him. Young was shot and mortally wounded at Vallejo on the 21st of August, 1867. He was removed the next day to a hospital in San Francisco, where he died on the 20th of September following.

From the time he was shot until his death he was unable to leave his bed, and was incompetent, mentally and physically, to attend to any business. The communication at that time from San Francisco to New-York was by ocean steamers to Panama, thence by rail to Aspinwall, and thence by steamers to New-York. The time consumed in the transit was from twenty-three to thirty days. After the death of Young, the agent wrote on the policy, "Cancel—dead," and sent it to the office in New-York. The officers there, on the 21st of October, 1867, canceled it by tearing off the seal of the company and the signature of the President. The agent countersigned the receipts, and applied and canceled the proper stamps. They remain in the hands of the company, attached to the policy, uncanceled. The sum of $99 30, mentioned in the receipt of June 5, 1867, was not paid. Young gave his note for that amount, payable to the agent individually at sixty days. Nothing was paid upon it. It remained in the possession of the defendant. The word "canceled' was written upon it, but by whom did not appear. Young never paid anything upon the contract claimed to have been made. On the 24th of August, 1871, letters of administration upon the estate of Young were issued to the defendant in error. He qualified under them according to law. Shortly afterward notice of the death of the intestate was given and payment of the insurance money demanded. Payment was refused on the ground that the company was not liable. Several objections, some of them technical, have been taken by the counsel for the plaintiff in error to the judgment rendered. We shall confine remarks to one of them. It is fundamental, and goes to the right, justice, and law of the case. The receipt of the 5th of June was the initial step of the parties. It reserved the absolute right of the company to accept or reject the proposition which it contained. There was a necessary implication that if it were accepted the response and acceptance were to be by a policy, in conformity with the terms specified in the receipt as far as they extended, and beyond that in the usual form of such instruments as issued by the company. But it was clearly within the power of the company, under the condition expressed, wholly to reject the application, without giving any reason; or to accept the proposition with such modifications of the terms specified, and of the usual conditions of such policies, as it might see fit to prescribe. The entire subject was, both affirmatively and negatively, within its choice and discretion. The acceptance was a qualified one, and there was no other. It was by a policy departing from the terms specified in the receipt in the particulars before mentioned, but containing as to the conditions imposed otherwise nothing beyond what was usual in such cases. At this stage of the business the company was not bound according to the receipt, because it had not agreed to a part of the terms specified, and those terms were material and of the essence of the proposition. Clearly the company never did agree to those terms. What it would have done if the applicant had refused, as he might have done, to take the policy it is not material to consider. It is enough that the company did not so agree. This court has no power to make such an agreement for it. The indispensable element of the consent of one of the parties is shown not to have existed. The contrary appears by the policy transmitted to the agent. The consent of the applicant appears, but that alone is unavailing. That fact, in any sound legal view of the case, is as if it were not. In the analysis of the case the receipt, for the reasons stated, must be laid out of view. This brings us to the examination of the controversy as respects the policy of insurance. Here the position of the parties is reversed. The applicant assented to the proposition contained in the receipt, but the company did not. The company assented to the policy, but the applicant never did. The mutual assent, the meeting of the minds of both parties, is wanting. Such assent is vital to the existence of a contract. Without it there is none and there can be none. In this case it is not established by any direct proof, and there is none from which it can be inferred. This is not controverted. If it be alleged there was fault on the part of the agent, for which the company is responsible in not communicating promptly and fully with the applicant upon the arrival of the policy, there are several answers to the imputation. Such fault, viewed in any light, cannot be taken as the legal equivalent of the assent of the applicant to the terms of the policy. But no such fault is shown. The applicant knew that the company was not bound, and would not be bound until it chose to become so, and that it had the right to do what it did. It was his duty to keep up the necessary communication with the agent by calling upon him when the answer from the office in New-York might have been expected to arrive, and, if he intended to be absent, by giving the agent his address during his absence, and taking from him a promise to communicate the result as soon as the reply was received. It does not appear that he took any step whatever in this way. Neither he nor his personal representative, therefore, had any reason to complain. If he had received notice of the proposition made through the policy, it would have been at his option to give or refuse his assent. He was certainly in nowise bound until such assent was given. Until then there could be no contract on his part, and if there was none on his part, there could be none on the part of the company. The obligation in such cases is correlative. If there is none on one side there is none on the other. The requisite assent must be the work of the parties themselves. The law cannot supply it for them. That is a function wholly beyond the sphere of judicial authority. As the applicant was never bound, the company was never bound. The policy was, therefore, no more a contract than the receipt. Both had the same fatal defect—the want of the assent of one of the parties. Even where the parties supposed they had agreed, and it turned out there was a misunderstanding as to a material point, the requisite mutual assent as to that point being wanting, it was held that neither was bound.—Baldwin and Forbes vs. Middleburger, 2 Hall, 176; Cole vs. Browne, 10 Paige, 526. One of these cases was at law and the other in equity. See also Calverly vs. Williams, 2 Vesey, Jr., 240, and Crane vs. Portland, 9 Michigan, 493. The deceased paid nothing. The contest is an effort on that side to gather where he had not sown. The law involved is expressed by the phrase, "it takes two to make a bargain." In this view of the case, irrespective of the other considerations which have been urged upon our attention, we hold that the facts found do not warrant the conclusion reached. The judgment is, therefore, reversed, and the case will be remanded to the Circuit Court with directions to enter a judgment in favor of the plaintiff in error.

KILLING A LUNATIC.

A KEEPER OF AN INSANE ASYLUM ON TRIAL FOR MURDER—A FIGHT IN A CELL—A VIOLENT PATIENT STRUGGLES WITH THREE MEN—ONE OF THE THREE ALSO A LUNATIC.

The trial of John Power, an attendant employed in the Ward's Island Insane Asylum, charged with causing the death of Gustave De Vernon, an insane patient, was begun yesterday in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, before Judge Brady. The prisoner, who is indicted for murder in the first degree, was defended by Mr. William F. Howe, and Assistant District Attorney Lyons appeared for the State. The deceased, De Vernon, was admitted to the asylum on the 24th of March last. He was put into a cell and the next morning became very violent, and, having broken the window and obtained possession of an iron bar, began to batter the door and demolish the walls of the cell. The services of several men were necessary to secure him, and it is alleged that Power, the accused, beat him so badly with a bed-slat as to cause his death, which occurred about midday on the 29th of the same month. Richard M. Rush, the first witness called, said he was the Warden of the asylum at the time De Vernon was admitted; he first saw him about 2:30 o'clock coming to the asylum with two men on each side of him; he was very violent, and had a strap around his body and was hand-cuffed; the hand-cuffs were taken off with difficulty, a hammer being used for the purpose; witness was present when he was examined, and saw a bruise on his left arm; Dr. Kiernan examined him, and he was then taken to Ward H, bathed, and placed in a cell; about 8:30 or 9 o'clock he heard him making a great noise in the cell; there was no furniture in the cell except a straw bed; there was a grating on the window and on the door; Keepers Brady and Connelly had charge of the ward, witness being stationed two floors above; he had been there about three months, having been employed in January; next morning was informed by Dr. Kiernan that the deceased had been placed in a room in Ward G; Dr. Kiernan called his attention to bruises on the body of the deceased, and saw that he was bruised on the side and along the hip; on the shoulder he had a black and blue spot; saw Power there that morning; the moment he went into the room the patient became very much excited; witness said, "Power, you are charged with striking this man;" Power at first denied it, and witness told him he intended to sift the matter; Power then said he struck him a few times with a little lath; when the prisoner went into the room the deceased became excited and cried out, "Baton, baton, baton!"

Thomas Connelly, a keeper employed in the asylum, was next called. He said on the day in question his attention was attracted to the deceased who was very violent. He took him to the bath-room, and when he got him up he rushed away and struck at him. He afterward became very violent and was put into a cell. He tried to strike persons several times and a strait jacket was put on him. The morning after the deceased again became very violent, and witness looked into the room in which he was, and saw that he had broken loose from the strait jacket and had obtained possession of an iron bar. Witness then called Van Hannock and Smith, and when he again went to the room he found Van Hannock and Smith holding deceased down, Smith kneeling on his body, the deceased writhing and struggling. Smith was a lunatic, but was pretty sane at times. The deceased was very violent, about as violent a patient as he ever saw.

George Van Hannock, an attendant at the asylum, testified that he had been so employed for over a year. On the morning of March 25 some one told him that a patient in Ward H was breaking the cell down, and when he got there he saw John Power looking through the hole in the cell door, and asked why he didn't go in and see that the man was restrained before he came out and hurt him; when the deceased turned around in the cell witness rushed in and caught him from behind and threw him down; witness had his head between his legs and held him by the muscles of the arms; through his struggling he could not hold him down. The prisoner then went in and struck him with a stick over the legs and a couple of blows over the shoulder; witness told the prisoner to stop; afterward when deceased was asked whether the witness was the man that struck him, he said, "Oh, no; that is the man who struck me," pointing to Power. Witness considered he was able to hold the man alone. Smith was a lunatic, and during the time they were holding the deceased down, Smith might have put his knee on his chest. The deceased lay perfectly quiet after witness had thrown him down. On the cross-examination the witness admitted that some ten or fifteen days before he had had a dispute with the prisoner on the question of working for low wages, but he had not said he would fix him for it. He bore him no enmity in consequence of the dispute. Witness said he had never been an inmate of an insane asylum.

Dr. James G. Kiernan, Assistant Physician at Ward's Island Asylum, said he had examined the deceased on the afternoon of the day he was received. On the morning of the 25th examined deceased again and found several bruises on the left thigh, a fracture of the shoulder blade, and bruises on the chest. The result of the injuries was to accelerate death; deceased died of pneumonia. The second and third ribs on the right side were fractured.

Dr. Alexander E. Macdonald, Resident Physician at Ward's Island, testified that he had examined deceased after the injury on March 25, and saw him after that date from time to time until he died. When deceased was admitted he had considerable bronchitis. The cause of death was pneumonia, and was accelerated by the injuries. Witness did not see the deceased while he was in a violent condition.

John Power, the prisoner, then went upon the stand to testify in his own behalf. He said he was fifty-seven years of age, and had been employed as attendant in the asylum since January last. When the deceased made the noise on the 25th of March, he went to the cell and there saw him breaking things to pieces with an iron bar; Van Hannock, Smith, and himself took advantage of an opportunity afforded by the deceased going to the rear of the cell, and opened the door and rushed in upon him; Van Hannock caught him in his arms and threw him down, and the witness held him by the legs, and Smith held him by the body, and finally put his knee on his chest; while holding him in that position deceased caught hold of witness' left hand and drew it towards his mouth; witness, fearing that he meant to bite him, caught up the stick, which was lying near, and struck him three or four times on the left side, about the upper part of the leg; he then let go, and witness got up, and went up stairs to look for a strait jacket; not finding one, he returned and saw Connolly entering with one in his hand. This story was not varied under the cross-examination, the witness admitting, however, that he had at first denied striking the patient to the Warden. At the close of the examination of this witness, Mr. Howe said he had several others whom he wished to put upon the stand, but as it was already late, he would not ask that any might be heard until to-morrow. The court was then adjourned until to-day, at 10 o'clock.

SUIT AGAINST THE SHERIFF.

In 1871 a Mr. Pettit obtained judgment against Mr. Thomas H. Hill, and an execution was issued to the Sheriff. The execution was returned unsatisfied, and Pettit then obtained an execution against the person of the defendant, who was eventually allowed to go upon the limits by the Sheriff, after giving a bond. The judgment was then assigned to Abram S. Beatty, who brought suit against Sheriff Conner, in the Superior Court, to recover damages for the escape of the prisoner. The case was brought to trial yesterday, in the Superior Court, before Judge Speir. It was alleged that Hill was in the habit of breaking the limits, and that he had gone to Jamaica, Long Island, in March last. The defense urged that Hill had been inveigled into going to Jamaica, in order to give an opportunity to bring suit against the Sheriff, and to recover in that way some of the money that Hill was unable to pay. This assertion was supported by the testimony of persons who had heard conversations between the present plaintiff and others connected with the matter. The case is still on.

A PRECOCIOUS YOUTH.

Charles McGovern, a liquor dealer, was tried yesterday in the Marine Court, Part I, before Judge Gross, for an alleged assault upon Thomas F. Long, aged eighteen, who also complained that McGovern had had him locked up on a charge of stealing his watch. The plaintiff claimed $3,000 damages. McGovern denied that he had ever struck the boy, and said that he had only held him until an officer could come and take him in charge for stealing his watch. When arrested on that charge Long admitted to Justice Kelbreth, before whom he was taken, at the Harlem Police Court, that he had stolen the watch, but that McGovern had got it back again. Justice Kilbreth turned the case over to the Grand Jury, who sent Long before the Court of General Sessions. In the evidence given by Long yesterday, on the trial of McGovern before Judge Gross, he acknowledged that he was at one time in the House of Reception, and had made his escape from there, and was afterward sent to High Bridge. He had been arrested for breaking the windows of a Harlem car, and had also been arrested on complaint of his mother for stealing money and sent to the House of Refuge. It was shown by other evidence that on another occasion he was arrested for beating and robbing an old man from whom he took $16, which were afterward taken from him by a number of women who had seen the affair, and who gave it back to the man. In his charge to the jury the Judge said that in all the cases of assault and battery tried before him he had never seen one so full of strange incidents. The jury gave a verdict for the defendant.

MR. EARLE'S ASSAILANT.

CONTINUATION OF THE TRIAL—SUMMING UP OF THE PRISONER'S COUNSEL AND OF ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY ROLLINS.

The trial of James A. Duffy, the prison-van driver, charged with attempting to shoot Deputy Controller Abraham L. Earle, which was adjourned over from Monday evening, in the absence of a sick juror, was resumed in the Court of General Sessions yesterday, the absent juror, Mr. Robert M. Grant, being in attendance. Mr. A. H. Purdy, associated with Mr. B. G. Foster, for the defense, resumed his summing up before the jury. He contended that the witnesses for the prosecution had conflicted with each other in material matters, and were therefore unworthy of belief. They should be convinced, beyond all questionable doubt, that the prisoner at the time of the attack on Mr. Earle was of entirely sound mind before they could convict him. The life-long good character borne by the prisoner, his creditable war record, and general demeanor were such that it was unreasonable and unnatural to suppose him to be a man capable of committing the crime of an assassin. It would be a grave error to commit the prisoner on the evidence presented by the prosecution. Counsel concluded his address to the jury by calling upon them to disregard the appeals which would be made to them by counsel for the people, and render a verdict of acquittal.

Assistant District Attorney Rollins replied for the prosecution. Reviewing the testimony he contended that Duffy, when procuring the pistol from Capt. McCloskey, well knew that it was loaded. Mr. Earle was nearer death than he had at first imagined on examining the case, and God was more merciful to the prisoner than he (prisoner) had been to himself. The conduct of Duffy on the morning of the alleged crime, according to the testimony of all the witnesses for the prosecution, was cool and collected, and not that of a lunatic. He well knew, when pointing that pistol at Mr. Earle, that every barrel meant death. Mr. Rollins combatted the assertions of counsel for the defense as to the conflict of testimony between the witnesses for the prosecution, arguing that they all agreed as to the main facts, differing only in a few minor details, which only stamped their story as all the more true. He next attacked the testimony of Drs. Weaver and Meredith Clymer, who had been examined as medical experts to prove the insanity of the prisoner, and, having handled without gloves the theories of those gentlemen, characterized their examination as a farce, by which no sensible juror should be deceived. The District Attorney, who spoke for over three hours, concluded his argument by appealing to the jury to disregard all outside influences which might have been brought to bear on them during the course of the trial, and to convict the prisoner, who had been proved to be not insane and to have fired a pistol at Deputy Controller Earle with intent to kill him.

At the conclusion of the address the court adjourned until to-day, when Judge Sutherland will charge the jury.

A DISORDERLY LETTER-CARRIER.

Edward Derham, a letter-carrier who, it is charged, has frequently annoyed conductors of cars on the Broadway and Seventh avenue line by refusing to pay his fare and throwing stones at the cars because payment was exacted, got on car No. 40 of this line on Thursday evening last, and was put off by John Farrington, the driver, for being drunk and refusing to pay his fare. He caused the arrest of Fannington on a charge of having maliciously interfered with him while in the discharge of his duty as a letter-carrier, and the case was heard yesterday by Commissioner Shields, who discharged Farrington on the evidence adduced. The Superintendent of the railroad company has taken steps to prosecute Derham, and his conduct is to be reported to Postmaster James.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 27.—In the Court of Appeals, Thursday, May 27, 1875:

No. 55.—*Chase vs. Vanderbilt.*—Argument resumed and concluded.

No. 13.—*Elizabeth Summon, Administratrix, &c., appellant, vs. The New-York and Harlem Railroad Company, respondent.*—Argued by John W. Hand, of counsel for appellant, and by E. F. Shephard for respondent.

No. 14.—*Anna Malone, Administratrix, &c., respondent, vs. Henry B. Hathaway, survivor, &c., appellant.*—Argued by J. C. Cochrane, of counsel for appellant, and by James B. Perkins for respondent. Case still on.

Proclamation made, and court adjourned to May 28, 1875.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Donohue.

Motions granted on plaintiff's filing security for costs and $10 costs to abide event.—Manufacturers' and Merchants' Bank vs. Hanson; Manufacturers' and Merchants' Bank vs. Bell; Manufacturers' and Merchants' Bank vs. Hanson et al.; Manufacturers' and Merchants' Bank vs. Hanson et al.; Manufacturers' and Merchants' Bank vs. Bell; Manufacturers' and Merchants' Bank vs. Bellows.

Wood vs. Rowe et al.—Motion to place cause on short cause calendar denied.

Wood vs. Rowe et al.—Motion to strike out answer of the defendant, G. S. Rowe, granted.

Wood vs. Rowe.—Motion for judgment on frivolousness of answer granted.

Lacey vs. Lacey.—Motion granted.

Granted.—In the matter of Mary L. Summers; in the matter of Augusta Letchford; in the matter of William L. Letchford; in the matter of James A. Walsh; The Commercial Bank of Kentucky vs. Varnum; Ward vs. Thompson.

Motions denied.—Veinard vs. Bacharach; Ryerson vs. Vogel.

By Judge Lawrence.

Peck vs. Brady.—There must be a Receiver appointed in this action. The facts alleged by the judgment debtor constitute no answer to the application but only go to show that the jury erred in rendering the verdict on which the judgment is based, with this I have nothing to do. The judgment is regular on its face and sufficient is shown by the examination to entitle the plaintiff to have a Receiver appointed. 6 Abb., 92; 3 Robertson, 307.

Clark vs. Decker.—Granted.

Cushier vs. Kohlhoff.—I do not think that the court ought to appoint the plaintiff as Receiver in this case. 2 Waits, Practice and Cases Cited. I am willing any proper responsible person may be nominated by the plaintiff's attorney.

Fowler vs. Benson.—A critical examination of the affidavits submitted on the motion has served only to strengthen the impression which I formed upon the argument, that the order of arrest was not properly granted. It is incredible that a man of the attainments and education which the defendant is shown to possess could upon so many different occasions have been made the victim of fraud in the purchase and exchange of real estate, and on each occasion the victim of the same kind of fraud, to wit, a fraudulent personation of the real owner and the forgery of a deed in the name of that owner. The case of Lewis vs. Noble, 15 Abb. 475, is directly in point against the defendant on this motion. The strong preponderance of evidence is against the defendant.

See case above cited, and Merritt vs. Hecksher, 50 Barb., 451; Ely vs. Mumford, 47 Barb., 629; Sars vs. Peck, 9 Abb., N. S., 55. The objections that the warrant does not state a return day I do not regard as well founded. It is not pretended that the warrant was not served upon the right person, nor that any injury has resulted from the omission to arrest the date of the return day. Motion denied, with costs.

Morris vs. Kendall.—The date of the verification of Mr. Morris' affidavit is not given by the notary, nor is the seal or signature of the Commissioner in Massachusetts certified by the Secretary of State. I will allow these defects to be supplied, but must refer the question as to the facts attending the service of the summons to some suitable person to take testimony and report thereon.

Audenried vs. Wilson.—The fair construction of the stipulation in this case seems to me to be that the case was to abide the decision of the Dorey suit as to its result, and not as to the amount of costs to be allowed as entered upon the judgment. In other words, upon the determination of the Dorey suit the rights of the parties as to the subject matter of the action were to be deemed as settled in accordance with that decision. The words in the stipulation, "either party to be at liberty to enter judgment, with costs, as the result of the Dorey suit will determine for the plaintiff or defendant, the same as if a trial had been had thereon," must be taken as a statement that that action would determine the question at issue between the parties to this suit, not that it would determine the amount of the costs. The rights reserved to enter judgment, with costs, on the determination of the Dorey suit, refers only to such costs as were appropriate to this suit at the stage which it had reached when the stipulation was made, with the necessary disbursements. The costs must be readjusted in accordance with these views.

Morange vs. Hymes.—I think that the order of reference in this case should be vacated, and the cause set down for trial for the first Monday of June at Circuit.

Foster vs. Smyth.—The order amending the summons will be granted, but I do not see how an order can be made appointing a guardian *ad litem* for the infant defendant until some notice of motion for that purpose has been served on her. While it may be difficult to find the infant, it cannot be impossible, inasmuch as there are two affidavits attached to the moving papers from parties who have known her many years, and can in all probability give some information as to her whereabouts. The infant is over fourteen years of age, and under the provisions of the code, section 116, has the right to apply for the appointment of her own guardian in the first instance, unless residing out of the State or absent therefrom. In that event the plaintiff may apply to have the guardian *ad litem* appointed, but only on direct application for that purpose. The affidavits do not show that the infant is absent from the State or a non-resident, nor that she has no general guardian.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

By Judge Van Vorst.

Hadfield et al. vs. Macy et al.—Memorandum.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Van Vorst.

Sands vs. Naylor, &c.—Order of Referee to compute amount due.

Welsh, Receiver, &c., vs. Robinson et al.—Application granted.

Braisted vs. Lee.—Motion granted.

By Judge Curtis.

Sutherland vs. The New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company.—The existing stay is so far vacated that the plaintiff may enter up judgment on the verdict.

COURT NOTES.

The question of the confirmation of the report of the Commissioner for opening King's Bridge Road was argued before the Supreme Court, General Term, yesterday, on the same points which were previously raised at the Special Term. The court reserved decision.

The jury in the case of Sarah E. Bodine against James Collins, in the Superior Court, for breach of promise, already fully reported in THE TIMES, found a verdict for the plaintiff, giving her $600 damages. Upon application of counsel, Judge Spier granted an extra allowance of five per cent.

George McHugh, aged sixteen, who obtained gas-fittings, valued at $40, on two orders to which he had forged the name of Henry McHugh, of No. 40 Murray street, pleaded guilty to forgery in the fourth degree, and was sentenced by Judge Sutherland to two years in the State Prison.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, Thomas Ryan, aged sixteen, was charged with stealing a gold watch and silver chain, valued at $45, from his father, Thomas Ryan, Sr., resident at No. 555 West Fifty-first street, on April 4. The prisoner pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, and refused to give any explanation of his conduct. Judge Sutherland lectured the offender severely, and sent him to the Penitentiary for one year.

A paper purporting to be the will of Mrs. Catharine Louisa Scott, bequeathing the greater portion of her estate of $20,000 to her husband, Thomas, was offered for probate at the Surrogate's Court, and is contested by brothers and a sister of the deceased, on the ground that it had been so cut and mutilated by her as to work a revocation, and that she made a subsequent will of a different character.

James Kelly was arraigned in General Sessions yesterday, charged with stealing a pocket-book containing $95 from Charles Struck, of No. 168 Chrystie street, on a Second avenue car. The prisoner pleaded guilty, and was sent to the State Prison for five years. Assistant District Attorney Rollins accepted pleas of attempted larceny from the person from the following prisoners: Thomas Sweeney, two years in State Prison; William Harkins, two years and six months in State Prison; Henry Brady, one year in the Penitentiary.

Ira M. Clapp, a policeman, resigned his position on the force some years ago, and was afterward reappointed. After serving for a considerable time, the question of the legality of his reappointment was brought up, and it was decided by the Police Commissioners that, Clapp being over thirty years of age when reappointed, his appointment was invalid, and he was retired. Clapp contended that his discharge was illegal, and the case was carried to the Superior Court, General Term, where it was argued yesterday by his counsel, Mr. A. Oakey Hall, Mr. McLean appearing for the Police Commissioners. The Court took the papers and reserved its decision.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, May 27.—Court of Appeals—Day Calendar for Friday, May 28, 1875—Nos. 17, 28, 9, 44, 45, 48, 52, 53.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Lawrence, J.

Nos.
11—Horton, &c., vs. Dubois.
32—Hansen vs. Heidelbach, &c.
78—Flint vs. Hemenway.
86—Dexter vs. Conner, Sheriff, &c.
150—Poor vs. Bowen.
168—Anthony vs. Day.
177—Millard vs. Ferguson, &c.
178—Millard vs. Ferguson.
218—First Nat. Bank, Tarrytown, vs. Clews, &c.

Nos.
274—Duncan, &c., vs. Norcross.
293—Smith vs. Cornell, &c.
318—Dodge, &c., vs. Hozlett, &c.
331—Schmalz vs. Hardwig, &c.
333—Houssman vs. Sterling.
335—Hirsch vs. Hanrahan, &c.
349—Edwards vs. Hathaway.
352—Foxon, &c., vs. Metz, &c.
353—Hawkes vs. Kelso, &c.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Davis, P. J., Daniels and Barrett, JJ.

Nos.
83—Platt Assignee, vs. Valentine.
3—Crouitt vs. Henry, Sheriff, &c.
4—Coulter et al. vs. White.
8—Matter of German Hospital et al.
9—Matter of McLeay et al.
10—Matter of Hatch.
11—Matter of Seidler.
12—Matter of Juarez.
13—Matter of Norsworthy.
14—Matter of Jones. (No. 1.)
15—Matter of Jones. (No. 2.)
16—Matter of Barowsky.
17—Matter of Naughton et al.
18—Matter of Gottlieb et al.
19—Matter of the Rector, &c., of St. Thomas Church.
20—Matter of Jones et al.
21—Matter of Spies.
22—Matter of Jardine et al.
23—Matter of Graham.
24—Matter of Ketteltas.
25—Matter of Brett et al.
26—Matter of Sandford, (No. 2.)
27—Matter of Sandford.
28—Matter of Agate et al.
29—Matter of Wright.
30—Matter of Sandford.
31—Matter of Grafton et al.
32—Matter of Langdon.
33—Matter of Langdon et al.
34—Matter of the Erie Railway Co.
35—Matter of Besson et al.
36—Matter of Coulter et al.
38—Matter of Murphy.
39—Matter of Share.
42—Matter of Bernheimer.
45—Bruce et al. vs. Kelly et al.
49—Wilson vs. Barney et al.
50—Weetjen et al. vs. St. Paul & Pacific Railroad Co.

Nos.
59—Heatherton vs. Hastings.
60—Martin vs. Hicks.
62—McAndrew vs. Place et al.
72—Matter of Trask and Peekskill Plow Works.
73—The Mayor, &c. vs. Nat. Broadway B'k.
75—Matter of Casey, &c.
76—Matter of Newman.
77—Matter of Rector, &c., Church of Holy Sepulchre.
78—Matter of Clarkson.
79—Matter of Cornish et al.
85—Kelly vs. Maytham et al.
86—Park vs. Musgrave et al.
87— —— vs. ——.
89— —— vs. ——.
90— —— vs. ——.
170— —— vs. ——.
171— —— vs. ——.
214—Walsh vs. Mehrbach.
228—Greaves vs. Gorge.
231—Forsk vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.
232—Ham vs. Van Voorhis et al.
233—National Bank of Fairhaven vs. Phenix W. Co.
234—Faber vs. Hovey et al.
235—Kip et al. vs. N. Y. & Harlem R. R. Co.
127—Connolly vs. McArdle.
128—Hoffman vs. Green.
236—Cushman vs. Martin.
237—N. Y. D. & P. Est. vs. Berdell.
238—Coe vs. Hobby et al.
239—Chatham Nat. Bank vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.
240—Johnson et al. vs. First National Bank of Hoboken.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Donohue, J.—Short Causes.

2626—MacGregor vs. Williams.
1840—Rockwell vs. Grant et al.
1368—Gilchrist vs. Carrington et al.
1476—W. B. & C. Mfg. Co. vs. Manhattan Mfg. Co.
2312—Ritchie et al. vs. Hardy.
1528—Imp. & Traders' Bank vs. Adler et al.
2822—Herrick et al. vs. Smith.
2768—Barbey et al. vs. Ludington.
2734—Van Allen vs. Hadfield.
2732—Delafield et al. vs Hall.
2680—Heine et al. vs. Unkart et al.
2728—Nat. Shoe & Leather B'k vs. Kellogg et al.
2722—Diggles et al. vs. Holbrook.
1562½—Murphy et al. vs. Keese et al.
1564½—Same vs. Same.
2750—Chapman et al. vs. Weinberg.
2940—Peck vs. Schloss.
786—Spear vs. Baxter et al.

2454—Hogg vs. Openheim et al.
2420—De Scott vs. Earle et al.
2884—Seward et al. vs. Eagle Slate Co.
2828—Hoyt et al. vs. Nicholson.
2808—Noel et al. vs. Plumb.
2810—Noel et al. vs. Bush.
2684—Collins et al. vs. Snyder.
2890—Whittlesey et al. vs. Hall et al.
2712—Doctor et al. vs. Cameron.
2708—Third Nat. Bank of Sandusky vs. Nes. Silicon Steel Co.
2918½—Brett vs. Rogers.
2672—Fischer et al. vs. Blum et al.
2752—Moulson vs. Sheehy.
2344—Saviol vs. Baiz et al.
2928—Mackellar vs. Duce.
2930—N. Y. Gaslight Co. vs. Strenz.
2874—Hart vs. Thomson.
2834—McCulloch et al. vs. Juch.
2016—Weston vs. Conant.
2910—Beadle vs. Shurney et al.
2678—Pratt et al. vs. Staples et al.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

Adjourned to Tuesday, June 1, 1875.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned *sine die.*

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Van Vorst, J.

Case on—No. 22—Stilwell vs. Kelly.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Curtis, J.—Short Causes.

Nos.
1933—Haupt vs. Farmers' Milk Co.
1637—Kleinfelder vs. Sandford.

Nos.
1210—Viguers vs. Nes. S. Steel Co.
2015—Kennedy vs. Bodine.
2031—Thurber et al. vs. Jacobs.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Speir, J.

Nos.
48—Burr et al. vs. Edgar et al.
776—Wilson vs. Breman, Sheriff, &c.
1082—Mittnacht vs. Breman, Sheriff, &c.
640—Baldwin et al. vs. Kirkpatrick.
1168—Thurber et al. vs. Fay.
830¼—Van Volkenburg et al. vs. Sinclair et al.
986—Madan vs. Steward, Jr.

Nos.
666—Dolz vs. American Submarine Co.
1142—Hermann vs. Wehren et al.
1192—Johnson vs. Luxton.
1970—McFarlan, Guard. vs. McFarlan et al.
968—*Tribune* Association vs. Smith.
1164—Strong et al. vs. Munzesheimer et al.
918—Egleton Mfg Co vs. Shepherd et al.
1053—Nolan vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. Railroad Co.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned until Monday, June 28, 1875.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Loew, J.

Case on—No. 1382—Bailard vs. Hoe.

Part 2—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Sutherland, J.

John Devlin, burglary.
James Harmon, burglary.
Charles Munday, burglary.
Darius Harrington, felonious assault and battery.
James Sullivan, and John Lyons, rape.
Mary Miller, grand larceny.
Henry Meissner and George Grann, grand larceny.
John Myers and Melville Regensburg, grand larceny.

Thomas Payson, grand larceny.
William Redmond, grand larceny.
Charles Harrington, grand larceny.
Francis Boyle, grand larceny.
John Nagle, petit larceny.
James Lyons, petit larceny.
Maria Lynch, petit larceny.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Held by Brady, J.

Dominico Rollico, homicide.

THE GALLANT NINTH.

THE REGIMENT'S ANNIVERSARY OF ITS DEPARTURE FOR THE WAR.

PARADE AND REVIEW BEFORE MAYOR WICKHAM—SCENES IN BROADWAY—THE MARCH OF THE NINTH EN ROUTE FOR WASHINGTON FOURTEEN YEARS AGO—THE MARCH THROUGH BALTIMORE—MOVEMENTS OF THE NINTH DURING THE WAR—BANQUET AT THE HOFFMAN LAST NIGHT.

The Ninth Regiment commemorated yesterday the anniversary of its departure for the seat of war on May 27, 1861. At 2 o'clock the command assembled at its armory in West Twenty-sixth street and marched to Broadway, thence to the City Hall, where it was reviewed by the Mayor. The march of the regiment to the place of review attracted considerable attention, but the spectacle was of a very different character to that of fourteen years ago, when the Ninth marched down Broadway en route for Washington. On that occasion the regiment mustered on the corner of University place and Thirteenth street, and after some delay took up the line of march. Broadway was lined with an expectant throng of people, who covered the sidewalks and streets, and were pushed back with much difficulty by the policemen to allow the passage of the companies. The windows of stores along the route were crowded with ladies waving handkerchiefs in adieu to the departing soldiers of the Union, and gayly decked fire-engines stood at the street crossings, the firemen in charge of them keeping up an insessant ringing of bells as the soldiers tramped along with measured step. The corps when it left the City numbered 800 men, young, their ages ranging from twenty to thirty-five years, all of them City-bred, and the majority of them members of old and respectable New-York families. The organization was formerly a crack battalion, composed of the Light Guard, City Guard, State Guard, and Swiss Guard, and under the command of Col. M. B. Van Buren. After the firing on Fort Sumter the battalion was recruited and formed into a regiment, and J. W. Stiles, who had served in the Mexican war, was made Colonel, in place of Col. Van Buren, who resigned.

Owing to the pressing call upon the State for the furnishing of arms for the volunteers leaving Washington, there were none left in the State arsenals to supply the Ninth, and it was therefore obliged to take its departure without muskets. It was the first regiment to pass through Baltimore after the attack on the Fifth Massachusetts, and a repetition of that event was anticipated. The men of the Ninth supplied themselves with knives and pistols in expectation of a bloody street fight, but they were not called upon to use their weapons, as the Baltimoreans made no hostile movement. Their immunity from interference was believed to be due to the fact that they were believed by the roughs of the Monumental City to be Wilson Zouaves, who were credited with being a desperate and bloodthirsty body of ruffians.

The regiment on its arrival in Washington, after a few days' lodgment on Pennsylvania avenue, was supplied with muskets; then it relieved the Seventh Regiment on the expiration of its thirty days of service, at Camp Cameron, Meridian Hill, in the suburbs of the city. At this camp the men were sworn into the United States service, and shortly afterward the corps was placed under the command of Gen. Patterson. From this time forward its service was of an active character. After marching around Virginia with Patterson to no advantage, the regiment was transferred to the command of Gen. Banks in Maryland, after the first battle of Bull Run. Under Banks it did good work for some time in picketing the upper Potomac river. The mettle of the regiment was first tested at Harper's Ferry in the Summer of 1861, in a sharp skirmish, in which several men were killed and wounded, and when the national colors were nailed to a flag-staff on the Virginia bank of the Potomac by a non-commissioned officer. The first battle of any importance in which the Ninth participated was Ball's Bluff, and in that affair the regimental battery, Company K, greatly distinguished itself.

Following the leadership of Gen. Banks in the Valley of Virginia, the regiment made many severe marches and endured many hardships. In the changes made the regiment was transferred to the command of Gen. Pope, and under him participated in several important skirmishes, the battles of Slaughter Mountain, Thoroughfare Gap, the Second Bull Run, (where the battle was lost through the cowardice or treachery of Fitz John Porter,) and Chantilly. At the close of this disastrous campaign the regiment, which, like the rest of the army, was greatly in need of quartermaster's stores, was fitted out and entered into the campaign in Maryland under Gen. McClellan.

In this campaign it took a very active part in the battle of South Mountain, and, following "Fighting Joe Hooker" at Antietam to the thickest of the fray, lost a great number of its men. Afterward, under Gen. Burnside, the regiment fought in the battle of Fredericksburg, and, going into the fatal fight with about 400 men, came out with less than half that number. The next great battle in which the regiment took part was the famous three days' fight at Gettysburg under Gen. Meade. Up to this time the Ninth had formed a part of the First Corps, but Gen. Reynolds being killed in the first day's engagement the command, with other regiments of that corps, was consolidated with the Fifth Corps. There was scarcely a battle of any importance fought by the Army of the Potomac in which the Ninth did not take part and behave with credit to itself. It was present at Chancellorville, under Gen. Hooker, and served at the battles of Mine Run, Laurel Hill, the Wilderness, Spottsylvania Courthouse, North and South Anna Rivers, and Cold Harbor, under Gen. Grant after he assumed command of the Army in Virginia. In the Summer of 1863 Col. Moensch, of the regiment was killed in action and Col. Hendricksen, another commandant, lost his leg while gallantly leading a charge at Fredericksburg. The regiment, which was recruited a number of times during its term of service, returned to New-York after its many vicissitudes of fortune, only eighty-three strong, under the command of Lieut. Col. Chalmers.

The decimation of the regiment was not due entirely to the casualties of war. A very large proportion of its members were commissioned as officers in other regiments raised after it had entered the service. Next to the Seventh Regiment the Ninth furnished more officers for the volunteer army than any other regiment from this State, and probably from any State in the Union. Few of the old members of the regiment belong to the present organization, and the review yesterday was not up to the former standard, although the men on parade looked well, and gave promise of a better performance with more drilling. When Mayor Wickham reviewed the corps he was accompanied by Gen. Varian, Col. Wentworth, Alderman Cole, and Col. Seward. In the evening the Veteran Association of the regiment partook of a banquet at the Hoffman House. Old memories were revived, and the occasion was most enjoyable to the participants.

THE ERIE RECEIVERSHIP.

MR. JEWETT'S APPOINTMENT REGARDED AS FORTUNATE FOR THE ERIE COMPANY—THE PROPOSED LOAN OF THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD AND DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY.

The appointment of Mr. H. J. Jewett as Receiver of the Erie Railway Company was regarded by many business men yesterday as a fortunate event for the interests of the stockholders generally. Most of those spoken to on the subject said that it was fully believed that a Receiver must have been appointed ere long, and that it would have been better for the company had Mr. Jewett been placed in his present position before. It is claimed that the supplementary complaint of Attorney General Pratt, on which, with the affidavit of W. M. Brown, the order was granted by the court, contains many facts hitherto unknown to the public and sufficiently startling in themselves. The supplementary complaint sets the floating debt at $2,648,531 55, of which $1,086,891 87 are due for wages and $635,899 84 for supplies and maintenance of the road. It is also charged, in regard to the funded debt, the annual interest on which is $4,073,106 56, that the $15,000,000 second consolidated mortgage bonds were issued without authority of law, and that if the company be liable for any amount it is only for the amount received, which is less than forty per cent. of their face. It is also charged that "the manner of dealing with the said bonds on the part of McHenry, the London Banking Association, and others, was and is fraudulent and unlawful."

The following order has been promulgated by Mr. Jewett:

Erie Railway—Receiver's Order, No. 1.—The undersigned, having been duly appointed Receiver of the Erie Railway, its branches, and leased lines, has this day assumed the control thereof, and of the equipment, material, and all other property and assets belonging thereto. All officers, agents, and employes will continue in the discharge of their respective duties as heretofore, until otherwise ordered. H. J. JEWETT, Receiver.

A reporter of THE TIMES called yesterday on Mr. Samuel Sloan, President of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, to discover why it and the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company had refused to lend the Erie Company $500,000 on its Pennsylvania coal lands. Mr. Sloan said the money was all ready and would have been given to the company, but that the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Company's lawyers in Pennsylvania, having charge of the negotiations, objected at the last moment on the ground that the Erie people could not give them such an agreement as was satisfactory in every sense. Mr. Sloan declined to be any more specific in his statement of the matter, on the ground that his explanation might injure the company, which he had no desire to do now that it was in the hands of so good a Receiver as Mr. Jewett. He thought that this gentleman's appointment was a fortunate circumstance for the road and its stockholders. With regard to the proposed loan, he said that Erie had offered to give his company an unqualified mortgage for the sum required, but as above stated the lawyers refused to complete the negotiations.

ALDERMANIC INVESTIGATIONS.

THE REMOVAL OF POLICE COMMISSIONER DISBECKER CALLED FOR—HE IS CHARGED WITH BEING SELF-WILLED AND ARROGANT—THE STREET-CLEANING DEPARTMENT TO BE EXAMINED—DELEGATES TO THE INTERNATIONAL RIFLE MATCH—JUSTICE SHERWOOD'S DEATH ANNOUNCED.

The Board of Aldermen was in an investigating mood yesterday. Soon after President Lewis had taken the chair, Alderman Shandley created some surprise among the members, who were not informed of his intention, by offering the following resolution:

Whereas, The board did, on the 18th of February last, pursuant to a report of their Committee on Streets, to whom the matter had been referred, adopt said report and pass a resolution that a bill which the committee recommended should be sent to the Legislature and its passage asked for; and,

Whereas, When said bill was introduced into the Legislature, Commissioner Disbecker, one of the Police Commissioners of this City, absented himself from his post of duty time after time, and betook himself to Albany for the avowed purpose of defeating said bill, leaving the board of which he is a member for a long time disorganized and without a Treasurer, thereby retarding the payment of a large number of laboring men to whom the department was indebted, and causing them great distress, and openly boasted that he would defeat the bill, notwithstanding the expressed views of this body; and,

Whereas, Recent developments have shown that the Chairman of the Committee on Street-cleaning of the Board of Police disposed of diseased organic matter which had been collected from our streets to contractors for the purpose of filling in Harlem Flats and other lots, he well knowing that the use of the same was not only subversive of the comfort, but positively dangerous to the health of a large number of our citizens, and directly contrary to law; and,

Whereas, His whole conduct as a Police Commissioner has been arrogant, self-willed, and in every way indicative of the fact that he has no just appreciation of the duties and responsibilities of the high position to which he was appointed; now, therefore,

Resolved, That the Mayor be and he is hereby requested to remove Abraham Disbecker from the office of Police Commissioner of the City of New-York; and, in forwarding the same to the Governor for his approval, to accompany his reasons therefor, with a certified copy of this resolution and the preamble thereto.

When the resolution was read several members moved that it be referred to various committees. Alderman Morris, however, offered an amendment that it be printed and laid on the table. The amendment was lost by a vote of 11 to 7. Alderman Howland said there was a great deal recited in the preamble, which required corroboration. He thought it unfair to condemn a man before he was heard, and it would therefore be proper to send the matter to a committee.

Alderman Morris moved to refer the resolution to the Committee on Lands and Places. He said the Commissioner was engaged in making land in Harlem, and therefore the committee he had named was a proper one to take charge of the matter. The motion was lost by a vote of 10 to 10. Alderman Morris said that if Commissioner Disbecker was in Albany there was no proof that he was lobbying there. There was also no proof that the Mayor did not send him to Albany. Alderman Reilly thought that the gentleman should explain his statement so far as the Mayor was concerned. The discussion was brought summarily to a close by Alderman Purroy, who moved that the resolution be referred to the Committee on Streets, with instructions to invite Commissioner Disbecker to appear before them, and to report at the next meeting of the board. This motion was adopted by a vote of 14 to 6. The committee will probably meet next Monday to investigate the statements in the resolution relative to Mr. Disbecker.

Alderman Blessing then offered the following resolutions providing for another investigation:

Whereas, It was clearly demonstrated by an investigation of the Bureau of Street-cleaning by a committee of the Assembly of this State that grave irregularities, if not peculation, had been committed, but no final action was taken in respect thereto by the State Legislature at that time, and

Whereas, Subsequently a like committee was appointed by the State Senate, consisting of Senators Woodin, Booth, and Fox, with instructions to inquire into and report to the Senate at its late session, upon the existence of such irregularities or peculations, and

Whereas, Such Senate Committee failed utterly to comply with the instructions of the Senate, and not only did not report, but did not even begin the investigation ordered; and as the necessity for such an investigation is generally conceded, and must be apparent to all who read the results of the inquiry of the Assembly Committee, who are at all cognizant of the inefficiency which characterizes the management of the work of cleaning the streets; in view of the vast sums of money appropriated and expended for that purpose, be it

Resolved, That the Committee on Streets of this board be appointed with full power to investigate the management of the affairs of the Bureau of Street-cleaning, in the Department of Police, and report to this Board without unnecessary delay such information as they may be enabled to ascertain in relation to the expenses of cleaning the streets of this City, the disposition made of the materials or sweepings removed, the price, if any, paid therefor, the cost of removing the same, and such other particulars connected with the subject as may be of service to the Common Council or of interest to the public.

The resolutions were adopted. A communication was received from Commissioner Fitz John Porter requesting the board not to pass any further resolutions for drinking hydrants, as the appropriation for the same was exhausted. It was placed on file. The Committee on Arts and Sciences reported adversely to the resolution of Alderman Simonson, providing that the public offices should be opened only from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. The report stated that the hours of labor in the departments should be increased, and that by doing so a saving of about $275,000 in salaries could be effected, as only a comparatively small force would be required to do the work. It was laid over. A communication was received from Capt. H. A. Gildersleeve, of the American Rifle Team, inviting the board to have the City represented at their match with the Irish Rifle Team. A committee of three, Messrs. Cole, Purroy, and Billings, were appointed to proceed to Ireland to witness the match, but they subsequently delegated that duty to Mr. Cole. The Mayor, in a communication to the board, made an official announcement of the death of Police Justice Sherwood, whom he eulogized. On motion of Alderman Cole the meeting was adjourned out of respect to his memory.

THE NEW-ENGLAND SOCIETY AT THE BUNKER HILL CENTENNIAL.

The arrangements of the New-England Society for celebrating the Bunker Hill Centennial are now complete. The members of the society will embark on the steamer Providence on Tuesday, June 15, at 5 P. M. Tickets to go and return will be furnished at $5 each, and for the accommodation of those who cannot conveniently leave on the appointed day, they will be good from the 11th to the 16th, with privilege of return any time until the 27th. Each member will be required to wear a badge which will be supplied at a cost of $1. Quarters have been secured for the delegation at the Commonwealth Hotel, Boston. Those who do not lodge there will be expected to be in attendance at roll-call as early as 9 o'clock A. M., on the morning of the 17th. With a view to imitate the frugality of their ancestors, it has been determined to dispense with music or escort, and to limit the expenses of the trip to a point which will admit of the personal co-operation of all whose engagements will warrant an absence of three days. Tickets and badges can be procured from the Secretary, or at the music store of Charles H. Ditson, No. 711 Broadway, any time after June 7. It is desirable that members who propose going should signify that intention promptly, in order that the best possible arrangements may be made for their comfort.

A special meeting of the society will be held at No. 47 Broadway, at noon on Friday, June 4, for the election of new members, and to hear any suggestions that may be made in reference to the excursion. The committee consists of Isaac H. Bailey, Edward L. Gaul, O. P. C. Billings, William Borden, Daniel F. Appleton, Charles W. Griswold, Jonathan Marshall, Benjamin K. Phelps, L. B. Wyman, Charles H. Ditson, E. O. Goodwin, John T. Denny, Asa W. Tenney, Frank E. Howe, and Luther P. Hubbard.

THE PROPOSALS OF THE PAROCHIAL SCHOOL TRUSTEES.

Vicar General Quinn has not yet submitted the additional details requested by the Special Committee of the Board of Education, to whom were referred the propositions of the Parochial School Trustees. The committee has not taken any steps toward the disposal of the matter, and will not until the required facts and statistics are handed in. The tardiness of Father Quinn in complying with the request of the committee has given rise to a rumor that, in consequence of the opposition which the proposals have met with from the various religious and political bodies of the City, the Catholics mean to withdraw them rather than stand the conflict. This, however, is emphatically denied by the gentlemen having the matter in charge, who state that the work of collecting and compiling the statistics is being prosecuted as rapidly as circumstances permit, and that they will probably be handed in in a few days.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, May 27, 1875.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks.	11	Resin, bbls.	1,826
Beans, bbls.	60	Spirits Turp., bbls.	711
Bees-wax, pks.	1	Rice Chaff, bags	486
Cotton, bales	1,314	Oil-cake, pks.	1,247
Flour, bbls.	5,382	Cut-meats, pks.	1,209
Wheat, bushels	60,052	Lard, tcs.	55
Corn, bushels	119,120	Butter, pks.	2,881
Oats, bushels	55,648	Cheese, pks.	10,464
Malt, bushels	46	Sugar, bbls.	763
Dried Fruit, pks.	14	Starch, pks.	1,975
Eggs, bbls.	2,398	Skins, bales	11
Grease, pks.	4	Tea, pks.	2
Hops, bales	37	Tallow, pks.	13
Hides, No.	453	Tobacco, hhds.	381
Hides, bales	86	Tobacco, pks.	50
Lead, pigs	490	Wool, bales	260
Leather, sides	9,082	Whisky, bbls.	356

COCOA—Has been very quiet since our last, with Maracaibo at 26c.@30c.; Caracas, 14c.; Guayaquil, 11c.@11½c.; San Domingo, 8¼c., gold.

COFFEE—Rio has been in fair demand at unchanged prices; sales, 3,993 bags by the Lincoln at Hampton Roads, to go to Baltimore, on private terms. The arrival of the Alfred here adds 5,000 bags to the supply in first hands. The stock of Rio and Santos in first hands here this morning was 48,464 bags, and at the outports 38,874 bags, with 75,600 bags reported as afloat and loading for the United States, of which 47,600 bags were for this port....Other kinds have been quiet at former figures, with the recent movements (part previously reported) summed up thus: 404 mats Java, 1,494 bags Maracaibo; 1,999 bags Costa Rica, 403 bags Laguayra, 675 bags Porto Rico, 52 bags Mexican. Sold in lots for consumption within our range....The stock of other than Rio and Santos in first hands here this morning was 14,762 bags and 43,842 mats, including 1,000 bags and 41,036 mats Java, 2,806 mats Singapore, 7,999 bags Costa Rica, 2,621 bags Porto Rico, — bags Maracaibo, 708 bags Ceylon, 455 bags Laguayra, 1,176 bags Savanilla, 105 bags Manila, and 698 bags Mexican. ....We quote invoices thus: Rio, ordinary, at 16c.@16¼c.; fair, 17c.@17¼c.; good at 17¾c.@18c.; prime, 18½c.@18¾c., gold ₱ ℔., 60 days' credit; Rio, in job lots, 16¼c.@19¾c., gold; Java invoices, 24c.@26c.; Maracaibo, 19½c.@22c.; Laguayra, 19c.@20c.; Singapore, 21c.@23c.; Jamaica, 17½c.@18½c.; Costa Rica, 17c.@20c.; Ceylon, 19½c.@21c.; Savanilla, 18½c.@21½c.; Porto Rico, 17c.@19c.; San Domingo, 16½c.@17c., ₱ ℔. gold.

COTTON—Has been in more demand for early delivery and quoted steadier in price. Shippers have been more disposed to operate, and have been bidding rather more confidently for suitable lines. Sales have been officially reported since our last, for early delivery, of 1,359 bales, (of which 1,049 bales were on last evening,) including 972 bales to shippers and 382 bales to spinners. Subsequently some 1,500 to 2,000 bales, (partly short notices,) were rumored as having been taken on export account at equal to full market rates....For forward delivery the market has been more animated, mainly from operators having contracts to provide for, and prices have been quoted fully 1-16c. ₱ ℔ higher, closing firmly. Sales have been reported since our last of 38,900 bales, (of which 5,800 bales were on last evening and 33,100 bales were to-day,) with 2,000 bales more at the calls, on the basis of Low Middling, with May options closing at 15 27-32c.@15⅞c.; June, 15 27-32c.@15⅞c.; July, 16c.; August, 16⅛c.@16 5-32c.; September, 15 31-32c.@16c.; October, 15 15-32c.@15 17-32c.; November, 15 5-16c.@15 11-32c.; December, 15 11-32c.@15⅜c.; January, 15 15-32c.@15½c.; February, 15 21-32c.@15 23-32c.; March, 15⅞c.@15 15-16c., and April at 16 1-16c.@16⅛c. ₱ ℔....The receipts at this port to-day were 1,314 bales, including 105 bales by rail. The receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 1,536 bales, against 1,569 bales same day last week, and thus far this week 13,170 bales, against 14,342 bales same time last week. The receipts at all the ports since Sept. 1, 1874, have been 3,378,657 bales, against 3,655,741 bales same time previous year. Consolidated (five days) exports to Great Britain, 32,590 bales; to the Continent, 4,569 bales. Stock in New-York, 150,191 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 349,101 bales. The following quotations are based on Cotton according to the new classification:

New-York Quotations, based on American Standard of Classification.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	13⅜	13⅜	13½	13½
Good Ordinary	14⅞	14⅞	15⅛	15⅛
Low Middling	15⅝	15¾	16	16
Middling	16	16⅛	16⅜	16⅜
Good Middling	16½	16⅝	16⅞	16⅞
Middling Fair	17	17⅛	17⅜	17⅜
Fair	17⅝	17¾	18	18

FLOUR AND MEAL—Business in State and Western Flour has been generally dull, with prices ruling in favor of purchasers. Offerings of most kinds rather more urgent, notwithstanding the light receipts reported to-day. Buyers for the West Indies and South America have made further purchases of City Mill and Amber Winter Wheat Western Extras to a moderate extent at the current quotations. The operations for the English markets have been quite meagre, including a few lines of 500 bbls. each, within the range of $5@$5 25 for standard to very good Extras; and some odd lots at irregular rates. Trade and Family Extras have been inactive and depressed, holders generally appearing quite eager to realize. The sales since our last have been 12,400 bbls. of all grades including No. 2 Flour at $4 45@$4 75; ordinary to good Superfine State and Western at $4 75@$5; inferior to very good Extra State at $5@$5 25; very good to very fancy do. and City Mills Extra at $5 25@$5 75; poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $5@$5 25; very good to very fancy do. $5 25@$5 65; poor to good round-hoop Ohio at $5@$5 25; poor to choice Minnesota Extra at $5 25@$5 75; Western Trade and Family Extra Spring Wheat stock at $5 25@$7; fair to very choice Western Trade and Family Extra Red and Amber (Winter) Wheat stock at $5 25@$7; Western White do., Extras, $5 50@$7 75; St. Louis Extra, $5 25@$8 25; Extra Genesee, $5 25@$7; Minnesota, Extra, patent stock, $5 75@$8 50, with some very fancy brands quoted higher in exceptional instances. Included in the sales have been 5,900 bbls. Shipping Extras, in good part City Mill, within our range.... Southern Flour has been more freely dealt in, but at rather easier prices. The demand has been, in good part, for supplies for shipment. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,470 bbls., in lots, at $4 65@$6 for very poor and very good Shipping and Trade Extras, and $6 05@$8 25 for ordinary to very choice Family Extras. ....Canada Flour neglected and nominal....Rye Flour has been moderately sought after, within the range from $4 35@$5 50 for very poor to very choice Superfine. Sales, 375 bbls., chiefly at $5 30@$5 50 for Superfine ₱ bbl....Corn-meal has been in fair demand, within the range of from $3 60@$4 10 for poor to choice Yellow Western; $3 90@$4 10 for Jersey; and $4 60@$4 70 for Brandywine. Sales have been reported of equal to 700 bbls.

GRAIN—The Wheat market has been very quiet, since our last. The offerings have been lighter, and holders of prime have been somewhat firmer in their views, but buyers have been unwilling to purchase freely, especially for export, in view of the scarcity of freight room on berth available for prompt use, and the more confident claims of ship-owners. The dealings in Spring were limited, and at the close indicative of a somewhat easier range of values. The movements in Winter were unimportant and quotations were somewhat nominal. Sales have been reported since our last of 31,000 bushels at $1 22 for No. 1 Minnesota Spring, afloat; $1 17 for prime No. 2 do., afloat; $1 14@$1 16 for No. 2 Milwaukee do., mostly car stock; $1 13@$1 14 for No. 2 Chicago Spring; $1 10@$1 20 as the extremes for ungraded Spring, car lots; $1 15 for White Spring; $1 35@$1 38 (nominally) for White Western, good to choice; $1 32@$1 35 for Amber do., and $1 26@$1 32 for Red do....Less urgency has been noted on the part of sellers to place supplies for forward delivery, yet the demand has been quite moderate. Prime No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, next week's delivery, quoted at $1 15 asked, $1 14 bid; and June options at $1 14 asked, and $1 13½ bid....New Corn has been in reduced supply, and quoted 1c.@2c. a bushel higher, with a good demand noted, partly for export. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 81,000 bushels at 73c.@82c. for poor to very choice new Mixed Western, mainly at 73c.@74c. for steamer grades, and 78c.@82c. for fair to very choice sailing-vessel grade, closing firmly at 74c. for average steamer grades; 78c. for very good new Mixed Western, in store; 76c.@82c. for new Yellow Western; 82c. for new White Western....Old Mixed Western Corn has been in some request, partly for local use, but at easier prices. Sales have been reported of 8,000 bushels, afloat, at 85c., for City use....Rye firm, on light offerings; State quoted at $1 10; Canada, in bond, held at $1 05....Barley has been inactive and somewhat nominal....Barley Malt has been in fairly active request at firm prices, with sales reported of 6,000 bushels choice Canada at $1 62½, cash; 10,000 bushels prime four-rowed State at $1 50, and a small lot of two-rowed State at $1 42½c. ₱ bushel.... Oats have been in comparatively moderate demand, chiefly for local trade purposes, at somewhat irregular prices, other than strictly prime samples (which latter were held quite confidently) having been quoted easier. Sales have been reported since our last of 49,000 bushels at 72c.@73½c. for Mixed Western, mostly at 72½c. for Toledo, (having a slight decline from yesterday's quotation,) with prime Chicago quoted at 73c. as the best bid, though holders were claiming 1c.@2c. a bushel more; 72½c.@78c. for very inferior to choice White Western, and 73½c. for Black Canada (eight car loads.)....Feed has been in very moderate demand, even in a jobbing way, within the range of $21@$31, as extremes, ₱ ton....Bale Hay has been in limited request since our last, with shipping grades quoted at 60c.@70c. for good to very choice, and retailing qualities at 75c.@$1; Clover, 55c.@65c.; Salt Hay at 50c.@60c., offerings increasing, and market weak ....Rye Straw has been in light demand within the range of from 60c.@85c.; Oat, 50c.@55c. ₱ 100 ℔.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been held with firmness, though not active, with Domestic Bagging quoted at 13c. Calcutta Bagging, 9½c.@9¾c.; Calcutta Bags, 12¼c.@12½c. Sales have been reported of 100 bales Calcutta Bagging, in bond, at 4¼c., gold.

HEMP—Has been in light request since our last at essentially unchanged prices. We quote: Manila Hemp at 7¾c.@8¼c.; Sisal at 5¼c.@5⅜c., gold, ₱ ℔.; clean Russian, $220@$225, gold, ₱ ton; Dressed American, $235@$280; Undressed do., (nominally,) $180@$185, currency, ₱ ton. Jute, 4½c.@5½c.; Jute Butts, 2¾c.@2⅞c., currency. Prime North River Flax, 15c.; fair to prime Canada do., 14c.@16c.; Western, 14½c.@15c. ₱ ℔.

HIDES—Have been very moderately sought after at about previous quotations, with sales reported of 500 Central American, 220 Truxillo, 200 Corpus Christi, 800 dry Western, and 600 City slaughter, on private terms; and 700 Montana, 22 ℔., at 18c., currency. The sale of 10,000 mentioned in our last consisted, in part, of Western and Indian Territory.

MOLASSES—Has been very quiet in the invoice line, with prices quoted weak, in view of the increasing supply in first hands. A cargo of 485 hhds. Matanzas, of recent receipt, was imported by refiners. Two small invoices—one of 30 hhds. Cienfuegos and one of 40 hhds. Caibarien, of late arrival, have not yet been marketed. The stock in first hands here this morning comprised 1,195 hhds. Cuba, 1,707 hhds. English Island, and 2,814 hhds. Porto Rico. New-Orleans also inactive, at about former rates; stock this morning estimated at 4,700 bbls. We quote: Porto Rico, 42c.@62c.; Barbados, 45c.@47½c.; Demerara, 38c.@50c.; Cuba Muscovado, grocery qualities, 42c.@45c.; do., refining grades, (nominal,) 41½c. for 50 test; Cuba, Centrifugal, 32c.@35c.; St. Croix, 45c.@50c.; New-Orleans, new crop, 72c.@76c. for prime to fancy.... Syrups continue in limited request, with Sugar Syrup within the range of 38c.@58c., the latter for fancy, and Molasses do., 38c.@45c., for ordinary to about prime, ₱ gallon....Sugar-house Molasses has been inactive on the basis of 29c. for hhds. and 32c. for bbls.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been more sought after and quoted steadier, within the range of from $1 90@$1 95 for Strained, $2 10@$2 40 for No. 2, $3 50@$4 75 for No. 1, and $5@$7 50 for Pale to Extra Pale, ₱ 280 ℔. Sales, 3,550 bbls. Strained at $1 90c.$1 95; and 50 bbls. No. 1 at $4, ₱ 280 ℔....Tar has been very quiet on the basis of $2 12½@$2 87½ ₱ bbl. Sales, 40 bbls. in pork bbls., reported at $2 87½ ₱ bbl.... City Pitch at $2 12½@$2 25 ₱ bbl....Spirits Turpentine has been moderately active, with merchantable at 33½c. ₱ gallon. Sales, 258 bbls.

PETROLEUM—Has been further advanced, on a good demand, mainly on export account, closing buoyantly. Refined has been quoted at the close for early delivery here at 13¼c.; and June options at 13½c.@13¾c. Sales have been reported of 14,000 bbls., deliverable by June 10, at 13c.@13¼c....Refined at Philadelphia, 13c., with sales of 5,000 bbls., with June closing at 13⅜c.@13⅝c. At Baltimore sales were made of 2,000 bbls. for early delivery at 12¾c., closing at 13c., and 2,000 bbls., June, at 13c., closing at 13⅛c.@13¼c.... Crude, in bulk, sold to the extent of 1,000 bbls. at 6⅛c., and closed at 6½c.@6¾c.; and in shipping order at 9¾c. for early delivery....Refined, in cases, 17c.@19½c. on late sales of 100,000 cases....Naphtha at 9¼c.@9½c. for City.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been offered with more freedom at about previous prices, with a moderate demand noted for early delivery, chiefly for new Western Mess, partly for export, with sales reported of 650 bbls. new Western Mess at $20 50@$20 75, weak; 50 bbls. Prime Mess at $19, and with Extra Prime quoted at $16; and 30 bbls. Family Mess at $21 50....And for forward delivery new Western Mess has been quite active, opening lower, subsequently ruling stronger, but closing weaker, influenced by the less favorable Western reports. Sales have been reported of 1,250 bbls. June options at $20 25@$20 30, 5,500 bbls. July at $20 25@$20 50, closing at $20 40@$20 45; and 1,500 bbls. August at $20 55@$20 60, closing at $20 55 ₱ bbl. ....Dressed Hogs have been moderately sought after at 9⅜c.@9½c. for City ₱ ℔....Cutmeats have been quoted about steady within the previous range, with a moderate call noted for City, while Western has been neglected. Sales have been reported of 100 bxs. Rib Bellies at 11¾c.@12c.; 170 tcs. Pickled Bellies, part at 11¼c.; and sundry small lots of City bulk stock within the previous range. Pickled Shoulders quoted at 9⅜c.@9½c.; Smoked Shoulders at 10½c.@10¾c.; Pickled Hams at 12¼c.; Smoked Hams at 13½c.@13¾c.; Western Dry-salted Shoulders, in bxs., quoted at 8¾c.; Western Pickled Hams, in tcs., at 11c.@12c.; Western Dry-salted Short-cut Hams, in bxs., 11½c.@12c., and Boston Backs, in bxs., at 12⅝c.@12¾c. ₱ ℔....Bacon has been neglected and nominal, with City Long Clear quoted at 12¼c.; Western Short Clear quoted at 12c., and Western Long Clear, 11¾c.@11⅞c....Lard has been very dull for early delivery, the demand for shipment, as well as home use, having been unusually limited, and prices have been quoted weaker. Sales have been reported of small lots of prime Western Steam at 14⅜c.; City do. within the range of 13½c.@13¾c.; No. 1 City at 13⅛c.@13¼c.; and Refined, for the West Indies, at 14c., with Continental stock quoted at 14½c.@14⅝c. ₱ ℔. A sale of 1,600 tcs. Refined was rumored, but without reliable confirmation, and not credited by the trade....Western Steam has been again quite freely dealt in, but at lower and variable prices, influenced by the Western advices, closing more steadily. Sales 2,750 tcs. June at 14⅜c.@14½c., closing at 14¼c.@14 5-16c.; 2,500 tcs. July at 14 7-16c.@14⅝c., closing at 14 5-16c.@14⅜c.; and 750 tcs. August at 14 7-16c.@14½c., closing at 14 7-16 ₱ ℔.... And for Western delivery, 5,000 tcs. on private terms. ....Beef has been in moderate demand at about previous figures. We quote on the basis of $10 for Plain Mess, $11 for Extra do., and $16 for Packet, ₱ bbl.... Tierce Beef quoted at $16 for Prime Mess, $17@$18 for India Mess, and $28 for City Extra do., ₱ tierce.... Beef Hams have been in request at from $18@$19 for very good to choice; sales 100 bbls....Butter has been without notable activity, yet strictly prime to choice qualities have met with a fair sale on the basis of about previous quotations. We quote new Butter thus: New State, in tubs and pails, at 20c.@28c. for ordinary to very choice, chiefly at 23c.@28c. for very good to choice; 28c.@30c. for very choice to very fancy, in small lots; New Western at 14c.@22c. for fair ordinary to very choice, ₱ ℔. And old Butter thus: Firkins, tubs, and pails, from 13c.@24c. for poor to very choice old State and near-by products; 12c.@16c. for poor to choice old Western....Cheese has been in moderately active demand, mostly for export, at essentially unaltered prices. We quote: New Cheese at 8c.@12½c. for State Factory, latter rate for fancy, and 7½c.@10c. for State Dairies; and new Ohio Factory at 8c.@11c.@11½c. for fair to very choice; and old State Factory nominal within the previous range....Eggs have been selling rather slowly within the range of 15½c.@17½c. for fair to fancy, chiefly at 16c.@17c. for very good to choice mar ₱ dozen.

SEEDS—Clover has been quite dull throughout, and quoted nominal, even in a jobbing way, with Western, in lots, at 11½c.@11¾c.; State at 11½c.@11¾c. ₱ ℔. ....Rough Flax has been very quiet at $1 85@$2, from car and store....Timothy has been in slack demand at $2 55@$2 60 for car stock, and $2 60@$2 75 for small lots from store....Calcutta Linseed has been inactive since our last at $2 10@$2 12½, gold, ₱ 56 ℔....Rapeseed dull at $3 25@$3 75....Canary-seed has been in limited demand at $11 50@$12 25.

SOAP—Has been rather more sought after, mostly in a jobbing way, with Castile quoted at 8⅜c.@8½c.; Colgate's Pale at 7½c., currency; Family, 8c., and W. F. Taylor's do., 6½c., less usual discount.

SPICES—Have been moderately inquired for as a rule, with Mace quoted at $1 05@$1 15; No. 1 Nutmegs, $1@$1 05; Cassia, 22c.@22½c.; Cloves, 35c.@37c.; East India Pepper, 17½c.@17¾c.; White Pepper, 25c.@25½c.; Pimento, 10¼c.@10½c.; Ginger, 10c.@11¼c., ₱ ℔.

SUGARS—Raw have been held with firmness, though not remarkably active; the demand from refiners has been on a moderate scale. Sales have been made to-day of 300 hhds. Refining Cuba at 8⅛c.@8¼c.; 100 hhds. Centrifugal at 9¼c.; 147 hhds. Molasses Sugar, at 7 9-16c.; and 200 bxs. do. at 7c. And, last evening, 700 hhds. Refining Cuba, at 8⅛c.@8¼c. ₱ ℔. We quote fair refining Cuba firm at 8c.; good do., 8¼c.; prime do. at 8⅜c.; fair to very choice Grocery, 8½c.@9¼c.; No. 12 Clayed stock at 8⅝c.@8¾c.; Centrifugal stock at 8½c.@9⅜c.; Manila bags, 7⅜c.@7⅞c.; Molasses Sugar, 7c.@8c.; Melado, 4¾c.@6⅞c. ₱ ℔. Refined Sugars have been moderately sought after, with Crushed quoted at 11⅜c.; Powdered at 11⅛c.; Granulated at 10¾c.@10⅞c.; A's at 9⅝c.@10⅛c., and Yellow at 8¾c.@9⅝c. ₱ ℔. The movements in Raw Sugars since May 1 have been summed up thus:

	Hhds.	Boxes.	Bags.	Melado.
Stock, May 1, 1875	78,045	26,739	61,174	259
Receipts since	73,775	23,625	50,481	6,377
Total	151,820	50,364	113,655	6,636
Sales since	28,995	8,448	27,242	1,648
Stock, May 27, 1875	122,825	41,916	86,413	4,988
Stock, May 28, 1874	115,193	81,572	150,597	1,519

TALLOW—Has been less active at unchanged prices. Sales equal to 87,000 ℔. at 8¾c.@8⅞c. for very good to prime, ₱ ℔....Stearine has been in moderate demand, with prime Western, in tcs., quoted at 15¼c. and choice at 15½c.@15 9-16c. ₱ ℔. Sales, 15 tcs. choice Western at 15 9-16c. ₱ ℔. And 200 tcs., for Summer delivery, on private terms.

TEAS—Have been attracting but little attention at private sale, yet have been quoted steady within our range. Sales 1,100 half chests on private terms. The auction sales to-day averaged without material change. The offerings of 2,583 half chests were sold, comprising 1,513 half chests choice Moyune at 17c.@96c.; 409 half chests choice Formosa Oolong at 32c.@37½c.; 424 half chests choice Japan at 40c.@66c.; 102 bxs. Gunpowder and Young Hyson at 34½c.@42c.; 79 half chests new season's Congou at 40@41c. ....We quote, in lines: Gunpowder, common to choicest, 31c.@$1 20; Imperial, common to finest, 30c.@72c.; Hyson, common to choicest, 28c.@85c.; Young Hyson, superior to choicest, 30c.@$1 10; Hyson Skin and Twankay, common to fine, 24c.@29c.; Oolong, common to choicest, 27c.@97c.; Congou and Souchong, common to finest, 27c.@85c.; Uncolored Japan, common to finest, 37c.@77c. ₱ ℔.

WHISKY—Dull at $1 19 ₱ gallon. Sales 100 bbls.

FREIGHTS—The chartering movement was moderately active, with Petroleum tonnage in good demand at about steady rates. Vessels suited to the Grain trade were also sought after to a fair extent, but the bids were under asking figures, and business was making slow progress. Tonnage suited to the Lumber trade attracted more attention, and was held more confidently. In the way of berth freights, less activity was noted, negotiations having been checked by the very light offerings of room for early use, and the firmer rates claimed by ship-owners. Grain and Cotton room was most inquired for. Provision room was also in fair demand, with advanced rates claimed on contracts for next week which operated against free movements....For Liverpool, the engagements reported since our last have been, by sail, 3,000 bales Cotton at 9-32d. ₱ ℔.; 16,000 bushels Wheat at 6½d. ₱ bushel; and by steam, 350 bales Cotton at 11-32d. ₱ ℔., as it runs, with Grain room quoted at 8½d.@9d. ₱ bushel; and small lots of Provisions within the range of 35s.@40s., with 40s.@45s. asked for next week's shipment. Also, a British ship, 1,429 tons, placed on the berth, hence, for general cargo. For through freight, by rail and steamer, from Chicago, the rate on Lard was quoted up to 50c. ₱ 100 ℔. asked....For London, by sail, 125 bbls. Paraffine Wax, at 27s. 6d. ₱ ton; 40 tons measurement goods, part at 15s., and 25,000 bushels Grain, in ship's bags, at 7d. ₱ bushel, (the latter taken as cargo for a British bark, 473 tons, placed on the berth;) also, a Norwegian bark, 350 tons, hence, with about 2,300 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 4s. 4½d., with option of Newcastle at the same rate, or Riga at 4s. 9d. ₱ bbl....For the United Kingdom direct, a British brig, 400 tons, hence, with about 2,600 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 4s. 4½d. ₱ bbl....For Glasgow, by steam, 1,000 bxs. Cheese at 40s. ₱ ton, with Grain room quoted at 9½d.@10d. asked....For Bristol Channel and orders, (excluding Bristol and Gloucester,) a bark, with about 2,000 quarters Grain, from Baltimore, at 5s. 3d. ₱ quarter....For Guernsey and orders, a British brig, 225 tons, with fertilizers, from Philadelphia, at 27s. 6d. ₱ ton....For Cork and orders a British bark, 668 tons, (now at Havana,) with Hewn Timber from Pensacola, at 47s. 6d.; a British bark, 435 tons, hence, with equal to about 2,900 bbls. Petroleum, reported without reliable particulars. Grain tonnage was in demand in the local market on the basis of 5s. 6d.; in Philadelphia, at 5s. 3d.@5s. 6d., and in Baltimore at 5s. 6d. ₱ quarter....For Dundalk, a British bark, 456 tons, (now here,) with Deals from St. John, reported at 75s....For the Continent direct, tonnage suited to the Petroleum trade, hence, was in moderate request on the basis of 4s. 3d. for Refined ₱ bbl....For Antwerp, by steam, 50 bales Leather at 50s. ₱ ton....For Hamburg, by steam, 400 pks. Provisions, 350 pks. Tobacco, 700 pks. Machinery, 750 Hides, and 2,800 pks. Merchandise, reported on private terms....For Rotterdam, by steam, 200 pks. Provisions and 5,000 Staves on private terms....For Elsinore and orders, an American bark, 373 tons, hence, with about 2,200 bbls. Refined Petroleum on private terms, quoted nominally at 4s. 9d.@5s. ₱ bbl....For Java, an American bark, 533 tons, hence, with about 18,000 cases Petroleum at 25½c.; and a British bark, 587 tons, hence, with about 18,000 cases do. at 26c. ₱ case....For New-York, a schooner, with Lumber, from Savannah, on private terms, quoted at $6 25@$6 50.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, May 27—12:30 P. M.—Consols, for money, 94@94⅛; for the account, 94⅛@94¼. Erie Railway shares, 16¼; do. preferred, 26.

1:30 P. M.—Erie Railway shares, 16¼@16½.

2 P. M.—Erie Railway shares, 17.

3:30 P. M.—The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 3⅜ ₱ cent., which is ⅛ ₱ cent. below the Bank of England rate. The specie in the Bank of England has increased £955,000 during the past week. The proportion of reserve to liability, which last week was 40⅛ ₱ cent., is now 40⅞ ₱ cent. Erie Railway Shares, 16¼@16½.

4:30 P. M.—Consols, 94@94⅛ for both money and the account. Erie Railway shares, 15¾.

4 P. M.—Erie Railway shares, 16.

5 P. M.—Erie Railway shares, 15½@15¾.

PARIS, May 27—P. M.—The specie in the Bank of France has increased 10,777,000f. during the past week. Rentes, 64f. 22½c.

LIVERPOOL, May 27—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is dull and easier. Middling Uplands, 7⅞d.; Middling Orleans, 8d.@8⅛d. Sales, 8,000 bales, including 1,000 for speculation and export. Sales on the basis of Middling Orleans, nothing below Low Middling, deliverable June and July, at 7 13-16d. Breadstuffs—Corn, 31s. 6d.@31s. 9d. ₱ quarter for Mixed Western.

1:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, deliverable June and July, at 7¾d. Sales of shipments of the new crop, on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, at 8d. Provisions—Cheese, 59s. ₱ cwt. for fine American. Lard, 64s.@64s. 6d. ₱ cwt. Bacon, 53s. for Short Clear Middles.

2 P. M.—Breadstuffs—The market is quiet.

3:30 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 4,400 bales were American.

5 P. M.—Provisions—Cheese, 58s. ₱ cwt. for fine American. Lard, 64s. ₱ cwt.

LONDON, May 27—Evening.—Linseed-cake, £11@£11 5s. ₱ ton. Linseed-oil, 24s. 9d.

ANTWERP, May 27.—Petroleum, 27f. for fine pale American.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 27.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, 952 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 8,806 head, against 426 cars for the same time last week 526 same time last year. Two hundred and ninety-eight cars of the receipts for the week were through consignments, the balance for sale. There was no market to-day; 14 cars of Illinois Steers were disposed of yesterday late, ranging from 1,060 to 1,460 ℔., at $5@$6 75; 27 cars are held for shipment to-morrow. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, 1,000 head, making the total supply for the week, thus far, 8,800 head, against 6,200 head same time last week, 12,200 head same time last year; no market to-day; no demand; 10 cars remain unsold; sales yesterday late of 400 head Ohio Clipped Sheep, ranging from 86 to 118 ℔., at $5@$5 50; 176 head Michigan Wools, averaging 89 ℔., at $7; all for local butchers' trade. Hogs—Receipts to-day, 2,800 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 11,400, against 9,100 same time last week, 12,300 same time last year; market dragged; 200 head disposed of, majority of them stock Pigs; one car only to New-York; Yorkers holding at $8@$7 37½; heavy Hogs, $7 60@$7 75; stock Pigs, $7 50@$8; tendency toward a further decline; 9 cars remain unsold.

BALTIMORE, Md., May 27.—Cattle—The market has been fair during the past week, and prices are ¼c.@⅜c. higher, the advance being greater on Middle and common grades; very best, 6½c.@7¾c.; First Quality, 5½c.@6½c.; medium or good Fair Quality, 5c.@5½c.; ordinary thin Steers, Oxen, and Cows, 3½c.@5c. Most of the sales were made at 5¾c.@7c. Receipts, 848 head; sales, 794 head. Hogs have been dull, and prices are ¼c. lower, closing with the tendency still downward; Stillers and common Light Hogs are hard to sell at any price; Common and small Bacon Hogs, 9½c.@10½c.; fair to good Fat Hogs, 10½c.@11c., a few selling at the higher figures. Receipts, 5,174 head. Sheep have been dull, the sales being confined to home butchers, who have been unwilling to buy, except at concessions; range from 4c. to 5¼c. Lambs dull; sales at $2 50@$4 50. Receipts, 3,161 head.

CHICAGO, May 27.—Cattle steady with prospects of a decline; receipts, 3,000 head; shipping Beeves, $5 25@$6 60; stockers' and butchers', $3 25@$5; through Texans, $3@$4 50; shipments, 3,000 head. Live Hogs dull and lower, 15c. weak; receipts, 16,000 head; light weights, $7@$9 30; heavy, $7@$7 50, chiefly at $7@$7 15; shipments, 7,500 head. Sheep active, strong; receipts, 500 head; common to choice Shorn, $4@$5 75.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, May 27.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat active and higher; No. 2 Spring, 94¾c., spot; 95¼c. June; 98⅜c., July; No. 3 do., 91c.; Rejected, 84c. Corn buoyant, unsettled, higher; No. 2 Mixed, fresh, 65½c.; Regular, 65⅛c., spot; 65⅝c., June; 69¾c., bid July; Rejected, 61½c.@62c. Oats in fair demand and higher; No. 2, 59½c., spot and June; 57c., July; Rejected, 53½c.@54c. Rye dull and unsettled; No. 2, $1 05. Barley dull and lower; No. 2 Spring, $1 15@$1 20, spot; 95c., September. Pork in fair demand and higher at $19 55, spot or June; $19 85, July; $20 10, August. Lard in fair demand and lower at 14c., spot; 14¼c., July; 14½c., August. Bulk Meats—Demand light; holders firm; Shoulders, 6⅞c.; Short Rib Middles, 11c.@11½c.; Short Clear Middles, 11½c. Whisky quiet and weak at $1 16. At the afternoon call of the board, Wheat unchanged. Corn firmer at 65⅞c., June; 69¾c.@69⅞c., July. Oats higher at 60c., June. Pork steady. Lard nominal. Receipts—Flour, 7,000 bbls.; Wheat, 105,000 bushels; Corn, 62,000 bushels; Oats, 39,000 bushels; Rye, 1,000 bushels; Barley, 4,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 6,000 bbls.; Wheat, 92,000 bushels; Corn, 5,000 bushels; Oats, 40,000 bushels; Barley, 1,000 bushels.

PHILADELPHIA, May 27.—Petroleum firmer; Refined, 12¾c., spot and early June; Crude, 9¼c. Clover-seed nominal; Flax-seed, $1 80; Timothy, $2 62½. Flour dull; prices rather weak; sales, 500 bbls., including Wisconsin and Minnesota Family at $5 50@$6 25; Pennsylvania, Indiana, and Ohio do., $6 37½@$6 62½; high grades, $7@$8. Rye Flour, $5 37½. Wheat dull; Red, $1 34; Amber, $1 37@$1 43; White, $1 40@$1 50. Rye, $1 10. Corn moves slowly at 80c.@81c. for Yellow and Western mixed. Oats declining; White, 72c.@73c.; Mixed, 69c.@70c. Provisions steady. Mess Pork, $22. Beef Hams, $15@$22 50; Pickled do., 12¼c.@12½c. Lard, 15c.@16c. Whisky held at $1 22 for Western. Butter steady; New-York and Bradford County Extras, 30c.; do. do., firsts, 23c.@24c.; Western Extras, 24c.@25c.; do. firsts, 17c.@19c.; Rolls, Extras, 20c.@22c. Cheese dull and declining; New-York Fancy, 11½c.@12c.; New-York Prime, 10½c.@11¼c.; Western Fine, 10¼c.@11c.; do. Prime, 9½c.@10c. Eggs easy; Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, and Delaware Fresh, 18c.; Western, do., 17c.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 27.—Receipts by lake—Flour, 8,200 bbls.; Wheat, 150,000 bushels; Corn, 39,000 bushels; Oats, 20,000 bushels. Receipts by rail—Flour, 4,400 bbls.; Wheat, 10,000 bushels; Corn, 20,000 bushels; Oats, 24,000 bushels; Barley, 2,000 bushels. Shipments by rail—Flour, 7,500 bbls.; Wheat, 27,000 bushels; Corn, 45,000 bushels; Oats, 24,000 bushels; Barley, 2,000 bushels. Shipments by canal to tidewater—Wheat, 72,000 bushels; Corn, 13,000 bushels; Oats, 15,000 bushels. Shipments by canal to interior points—Corn, 16,000 bushels. Canal Freights—6¾c.@7c. for Wheat, 6¼c.@6½c. for Corn to New-York. Flour quiet and steady; 600 bbls. sold. Wheat neglected and nominal. Corn very dull; sale of 6,000 bushels, in lots, at 67c.@68c. Rye and Barley—None here. Seeds quiet and unchanged. Pork quiet; $22 50 for Heavy Mess. Lard quiet at 16c. Highwines lower; sales at $1 19.

BALTIMORE, Md., May 27.—Flour quiet and steady; only a limited jobbing demand; Extra, $5 25@6; other grades unchanged. Wheat quiet, steady, and unchanged. Corn steady; Southern White, 83c.@84c.; do. Yellow, 79c.; Western Mixed, 80c. Oats very dull; Southern, 80c.@83c.; Western White, 73c. Rye dull and lower at $1 14@$1 16. Hay dull and unchanged. Provisions dull and lower. Pork lower, $21@$21 50. Bulk Meats dull; Shoulders, 8½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11⅝c.@11¾c. for loose; packed, ¼c.@½c. higher. Bacon quiet; Shoulders, 9½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12½c.; Hams, 14½c.@15½c. Lard dull and lower; Steam, 14½c.@15c.; Refined, 15½c. Butter firm and unchanged. Petroleum nominal; Refined, 12¼c.@12½c.; Crude, 5¾c.@5⅞c. Coffee heavy, with a downward tendency; ordinary to prime Rio cargoes, 16c.@18¾c. Whisky dull; small sales Western at $1 23; City nominally $1 21@$1 22.

CINCINNATI, May 27.—Flour dull. Wheat steady; Red, $1 25@$1 30. Corn dull and declining at 71c.@74c. Oats dull at 68c.@70c. Rye steady at $1 23@$1 25. Barley unchanged. Butter dull, lower; choice Western Reserve, 23c.@25c.; Central Ohio, 18c.@20c. Pork firmer; sales at $20 25, cash; $20, seller June; latter sold early. Lard firmer, but quiet; Summer Steam 14c.; Winter, 14½c.; Kettle, 14¾c.@15c. Bulk Meats active and higher, closing firmer; Shoulders, 8⅛c.@8¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11⅛c.@11⅜c., spot; 11⅜c., buyer June; Clear Sides, 11⅝c.@11¾c. Bacon steady; Shoulders, 9¼c.; Clear Rib Sides scarce at 12⅝c.@12½c.; Clear Sides held at 12¾c. Whisky steady at $1 14. Live Hogs dull and lower; sales, common, $6 40@$6 80; fair to medium, $6 90@$7 15; good, $7 25@$7 50; receipts, 1,600; shipments, 240.

ST. LOUIS, May 27.—Flour—Buyers off; nothing doing. Wheat a shade firmer; some futures sold higher; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 26½; $1 26 bid, cash; sales at $1 23, June; $1 32½@$1 33, July; No. 3 do., $1 20; Soft No. 2 Spring, 85c., May; 94½c.@95c., June. Corn firm; sales of car lots of No 2 Mixed at 63½c.; round lots, 63c.; June, 63¾c.@64c.; July, 68¾c. Oats firmer and inactive; No. 2, 62½c.@63c., cash; 61½c.@61¾c., June. Barley and Rye—Nothing doing. Whisky nominally lower at $1 18. Pork lower at $20 50. Dry-salted Meats nominal. Bacon dull; only a limited jobbing demand. Lard nominally 14¾c. Receipts—4,000 bbls. Flour, 43,000 bushels Wheat, 42,000 bushels Corn, 34,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye, 1,100 Hogs, 1,000 head Cattle.

OSWEGO, N. Y., May 27.—Flour unchanged; sales of 1,000 bbls. at $6 25 for No. 1 Spring, $6 75 for Amber Winter, $7 for White, and $7 25 for Double Extra. Wheat quiet; No. 1 Milwaukee Club, $1 16; Extra White Michigan, $1 35. Corn steady; sales of 1,200 bushels at 83c. Corn-meal—$36 for Bolted and $35 for Unbolted ₱ ton. Mill-feed unchanged; Shorts, $22; Shipstuffs, $24; Middlings, $27 ₱ ton. Canal Freights lower; Wheat, 5½c.; Peas, 6c.; Corn and Rye, 5c., to New-York; Lumber, $2 50, to the Hudson. Lake Receipts—5,400 bushels Wheat, 9,000 Rye, 813,000 feet Lumber. Canal Shipments—13,400 bushels Wheat, and 1,332,000 feet Lumber.

LOUISVILLE, May 27.—Flour firm and in fair demand and unchanged. Wheat dull; Red, $1 25; Amber and White, $1 30. Corn, nominally 74c.@75c. Oats, nominally 70c. Rye quiet and unchanged. Provisions in improved demand. Pork, nominally $21. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 8⅜c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11⅝c.; Clear Sides, 12c. Bacon—Shoulders, 9⅜c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12⅝c.@12¾c.; Clear Sides, 13c. Sugar-cured Hams, 13¾c.@14c. Lard—Steam, 15c.; Tierce, 15¾c.@16c.; Keg, 16½c. Whisky lower at $1 14. Bagging active at 13c.@14c.

TOLEDO, Ohio, May 27.—Flour steady. Wheat firm and in fair demand; No. 2 White Wabash, $1 27; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 24½; Amber Michigan, $1 23; June, $1 23½; July, $1 24½@$1 25; No. 2 Red, June, $1 22½; July, $1 24½. Corn steady; High Mixed, cash and June, 72c.; July, 73½c.; August, 75¼. Oats in fair demand and firm; No. 1, 64½c.@65c.; No. 2, 64c. Freights dull and unchanged. Receipts—13,000 bushels Wheat, 32,000 bushels Corn, 8,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—7,000 bushels Wheat, 26,000 bushels Corn.

DETROIT, May 27.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and drooping; Extra, $1 25@$1 26¼; No. 1 White, $1 24½; Amber Michigan, $1 23. Corn steady at 70c. Oats quiet; unchanged. Freights to Oswego, 5½c. Receipts—Flour, 2,000 bbls.; Wheat, 3,000 bushels; Corn, 3,000 bushels; Oats, 1,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 1,000 bbls.; Wheat, 6,000 bushels; Corn, 1,000 bushels; Oats, 3,000 bushels.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 27.—Flour steady at $3 75@$6 50. Wheat—Red, $1 12; Amber Michigan, $1 18@$1 20; White, $1 20@$1 30. Corn—Ear, 60c.; Shelled, 64c.@66c. Oats steady; mixed, 66c.; White, 68c. Rye, $1 18. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 8¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11½c.; Clear Sides, 11¾c.@12c. Bacon—Shoulders, 9½c.@9¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12¾c.@13c.; Clear Sides, 13½c.; Hams, 13½c.@14c. Lard—Steam, 14¼c.; Kettle, 14¾c.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 27.—Hogs lower; Shippers, $6 50@$7; Bacon, $7 10@$7 40; Butchers', $7 50@$7 85. Cattle firm and in fair demand for upper grades; good native Steers, $5 75@$6; choice through Texans, $5 50; mixed stock, $4 25@$4 60; medium to fair do., $3 25@$4 45; inferior to common, $1 75@$2 90.

WILMINGTON, N. C., May 27.—Spirits Turpentine quiet at 30c. Resin quiet; Strained, $1 50. Crude Turpentine steady; Hard $1 30; Yellow Dip, $2 20; Virgin, $3 60. Tar steady at $1 65.

FINE ARTS.

ART SALE.

The entire collection of fine Oil Paintings recently imported by Mr. D'Huyvetter are now on free exhibition, day and evening, at the Somerville Art Gallery, No. 82 5th av. To be sold by auction on THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, June 3 and 4, at 8 o'clock.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE,
Auctioneer.

MUSICAL.

UPRIGHT PIANOS.—LARGE AND SUPERIOR assortment for sale or rent at OUVRIER & SON'S, manufacturers, No. 27 West 13th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

CLOTHING.

DRESS COATS FOR BALLS, WEDDINGS, &c., for sale and hire; misfits from best City tailors at half real value. Men's and Boys' Clothing at greatly reduced prices. SHEA, the Clothier, No. 434 Broome st., between Crosby st. and Broadway.

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LOST—LAST SATURDAY MORNING, A BLACK LACE VEIL going from 40th st. to 5th av., thence to 33 West 50th st. Please return to 146 East 40th st.

SHIPPING.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane st., corner Broadway.

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WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

BRITANNIC..........SATURDAY, May 29, at noon.
GERMANIC..........SATURDAY, June 5, at 4 P. M.
ADRIATIC..........SATURDAY, June 12, at noon.
CELTIC..........SATURDAY, June 19, at 3 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers, the fastest in the trade, are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships where the noise and motion are least, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $80 and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage at low rates.

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R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

*BOTHNIA..WED., June 2 | ALGERIA...WED., June 16
ABYSSINIA..WED., June 9 | *SCYTHIA..WED., June 23

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at current rates. Freight and cabin office, No. 4 Bowling green. Steerage office, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building.)
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ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent (being more southerly than any other) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS, LACHESNEZ....SATURDAY, May 29
PEREIRE, DANRE..........SATURDAY, June 12
FRANCE, TRUDELLE..........SATURDAY, June 26

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine.)

First Cabin, $100; Second, $65; Third $30.

Return tickets at reduced rates.

Steerage, $22, with superior accommodations, and including all necessaries without extra charge.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 55 Broadway.

STEAMER VILLE DE PARIS, FOR HAVRE, will leave Pier No. 50 North River, foot of Morton st., on SATURDAY, May 29, at 12 o'clock. Passengers are requested to be on board at 11 o'clock.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Company's Pier, No. 36 North River, as follows:

STATE OF INDIANA, Capt. SADLER..........Wed., June 2
STATE OF GEORGIA, Capt. COOPER..........Wed., June 16
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA..........Wed., June 30

And every Wednesday thereafter. First cabin, $70, $80, and $90; return tickets, $140. Second cabin, $50; return tickets, $90. Steerage at lowest rates.

Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
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FOR LIVERPOOL,

(Via Queenstown,)

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TUESDAY.

Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:

WYOMING..........June 1, at 3 P. M.

For steerage and intermediate tickets, at current rates, apply at No. 29 Broadway. For cabin passage, at $80 or $65, gold, (according to stateroom,) apply at No. 63 Wall st.

WILLIAMS & GUION.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

Company's Pier, foot of 2d st., Hoboken.

NECKAR..........May 29 | DONAU..........June 12
MOSEL..........June 5 | MAIN..........June 19

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:

First cabin..........$100 gold.
Second cabin..........60 gold.
Steerage..........30 currency.

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $32 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling green.

NATIONAL LINE.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

CANADA..........WEDNESDAY, June 2, 3 P. M.
ITALY..........TUESDAY, June 15, 2 P. M.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Egypt, May 29, 11 A. M. | Spain, June 12, 12 M.
The Queen, June 5, 3 P. M. |

Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
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INMAN LINE.—FIXED SOUTHERLY COURSE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF BRUSSELS..........Saturday, May 29, at Noon
CITY OF CHESTER..........Saturday, June 5, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS..........Saturday, June 12, at Noon
CITY OF BERLIN..........Saturday, June 19, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND...Saturday, June 26, at 11 A. M.

CABIN PASSAGE, $80 and $100, gold.

STEERAGE.—To and from all points, at reduced rates.

Cabin and general office, No. 15 Broadway.

Steerage offices, No. 33 Broadway, and Pier No. 45 North River.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

ANCHOR LINE. CARRYING U. S. MAIL.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

BOLIVIA..........Sails Saturday, May 29, at noon.
ELYSIA..........Sails Saturday, June 5, 10 A. M.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDONDERRY.

Cabin passage, $75 to $90, currency.

Steerage at lowest current rates.

Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO NASSAU, JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA, AND VENEZUELA. First-class, full-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River:

FOR NASSAU, KINGSTON, and COLOMBIA.

ALPS..........May 29.
ETNA..........June 19.

FOR HAYTI and VENEZUELA.

ATLAS..........June 5.
CLARIBEL..........June —.

Superior First-class Passenger accommodation.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents,
No. 56 Wall st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, May 29, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling Green.

ASHLAND, Capt. WHITEHURST, WEDNESDAY, June 2, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West st.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, SATURDAY, June 5, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling Green.

CLEOPATRA, Capt. BULKLEY, WEDNESDAY, June 9, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South st.

Insurance by this line ONE HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodation for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent,
Central Railroad of Georgia,
No. 409 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steam-ships at MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship ONTARIO, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on WEDNESDAY, June 2, at o'clock P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three-quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.

Direct communication to St. Croix, via St. Thomas.

Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA, AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE. Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF MERIDA..........Tuesday, June 1
CITY OF VERA CRUZ..........Thursday, June 3
CITY OF NEW-YORK..........Thursday, June 10

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS.

CALLING AT HAVANA, PROGRESO, CAMPEACHE, TUSPAN AND TAMPICO.

CITY OF MERIDA..........Tuesday, June 1
CITY OF MEXICO..........Tuesday, June 22

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS,
Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

Steamers will leave New-Orleans June 5 and June 26 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

WILSON'S LINE FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HULL,

Sailing fortnightly from Pier No. 46 East River.

COLOMBO, May 15. VIRAGO, June 1.
ELDORADO to follow. OTHELLO to follow.

First Cabin, $70, currency. Second Cabin, $45, currency.

Through tickets issued to Continental and Baltic ports. Apply for full particulars to
CHARLES L. WRIGHT & CO., No. 56 South st.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Gardens, Paris.

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GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT

AND
PASSENGER LINE
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE
SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST,
SAILING EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY,
AT 3 P. M.,
from Pier No. 29 North River.

CHAMPION, Capt. R. W. LOCKWOOD, Saturday, May 29
GEORGIA, Capt. S. CROWELL, Wednesday, June 2

Superior accommodations for passengers.

☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information, can be obtained at the office of
BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

WEEKLY FLORIDA LINE.

For Port Royal, S. C.; Fernandina, Fla.; Brunswick, Ga., the favorite and well-known steamer MONTGOMERY, Faircloth, Master, having superior accommodations for passengers, will sail THURSDAY, May 27, from Pier No. 3 North River, at 4 P. M., for above ports, making connections with all points South and South-west, via Port Royal, the Florida, and Brunswick Railroads.

First-class passage to Fernandina	$20 00
First-class passage to Jacksonville	22 50
First-class passage to Augusta	20 00

Through tickets issued to all points South and South-west.

For freight or passage, apply to
HERM. CELPCKE,
No. 5 William st.

STEAM-SHIPS AND STEAM-YACHTS,

Should be supplied at once with EDSON'S RECORDING STEAM GAUGES, as they are the best security against disasters resulting from over pressure, and promote economy in use of fuel. A "High Pressure Alarm Gong" is sounded when the limit in pressure is exceeded. Paper mills and other manufacturing establishments find them of great benefit in fixing responsibility. For prices and circulars, apply to
M. B. EDSON, No. 91 Liberty st.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA

DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:

COLUMBUS, Capt. REED..........THURSDAY, June 3
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. CURTIS....THURSDAY, June 17

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green; McKELLER, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. LINE.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, AND CHINA.

Sailing from Pier No. 42 North River.

For Aspinwall,

ACAPULCO..........May 29, 12 M.

connecting for all Central American and Pacific ports.

From San Francisco for Japan and China.

COLORADO..........June 15

For freight or passage apply at Pier No. 42 North River.
H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York from foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport and Lock Haven, (via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, connecting at Philadelphia,) 9:30 A. M. For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.

For Baltimore, Washington and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Palace Cars daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7, 7:30, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 7 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:10, 5:20, 6:10, 7 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 7 P. M.

For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3 and 5:20 P. M.

For Kingston and Rocky Hill, 8:40 A. M. and 4:10 P. M.

For Princeton, 7, 8:40 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4:10, and 7 P. M.

For Lambertville, 9:30 A. M., 2, 3, 4:10 and 5 P. M.

For Flemington, Phillipsburg, and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M., 2 and 3 P. M.

For Mercer and Somerset Branch, 3 P. M.

For Trenton, Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4, 5, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7 A. M., 2 and 4:10 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Hightstown, Pemberton, and Camden, via Perth Amboy, 2:30 P. M.

For Hightstown and Pemberton, 6 A. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 10:30 A. M. and 9:20 P. M., daily; 10:15 A. M. and 6:50 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15, and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:20, 11:54 A. M., 2:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6:10, 6:50, 7:35, 8:44, 9:20, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 11:54 A. M., 6:50, 9:20, and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager.
D. M. BOYD, JR., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing April 12, 1875.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:15 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Tamanend, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

7 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12:4 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Catasauqua, and Belvidere.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

4 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

5 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

5:15 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.

5:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

6 and 6:45 P. M.—Way Trains for Somerville.

7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant.)—For Easton.

9:15 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:10, 6:40, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:4, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:15, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 7:45, 8:30, 9:15, 10:30, 11:15, 12 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Winter Arrangement of through trains December 1874. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d St. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, Detroit and Chicago without change.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels depots.
JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After May 24, 1875, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:38 and 5:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:00 and 4:38 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 10 P. M., (10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, Vice President, New-York.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

—After May 24, 1875, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.

10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo and [illegible].

11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

[illegible]

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls, also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:15 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

SOUTH FERRY RAILWAY COMPANY'S CARS,

RUNNING FROM
CORNER CHURCH AND VESEY STS.,
TO SOUTH, HAMILTON, NORTH SHORE, AND STATEN ISLAND FERRIES.

The Sixth, Eighth, and Ninth avenue cars connect. Broadway, Seventh, Third, Fourth avenue, and East Broadway within one block. From 6 A. M. to 11 o'clock P. M.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 6:20 and 8:20 P. M.
THEODORE WARREN, Supt.

The New York Times.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MAY 28, 1875.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—Jane Shore—Black-Eyed Susan—Miss Clara Morris, Miss Ida Vernon, Mr. George Rignold, Mr. George Clark.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—The Big Bonanza—Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. James Lewis, Mr. W. Davidge, Miss Fanny Davenport.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—The Lady of Lyons—Mr. J. H. Montague, Mr. John Gilbert, Miss Ada Dyas, Mme. Ponisi.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—The Two Orphans—Mr. John Parselle, Mr. C. R. Thorne, Jr., Miss Fanny Morant, Miss Kate Claxton.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Grand Popular Concert—Miss M. Hoffman, Mrs. A. J. Goodrich, Mr. Howard Paul, Mr. W. F. Bartleman.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—Girofle-Girofla, (Opera Bouffe,)—Mlle. Minelli, Mlle. Geoffroy, M. De Quercy.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—Vaudeville and Variety Entertainment.

BOWERY THEATRE.—Dramatic and Variety Entertainment.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—Minstrelsy and Negro Comicalities—Messrs. Birch, Wambold, and Backus.

ROBINSON HALL.—Girofle Girofla—(English Opera Bouffe.)

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—Summer-night Concert under the direction of Theo. Thomas.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—Annual Exhibition of Paintings. Day and Evening.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.—Exhibition of Ancient Statuary, Paintings, &c. Day only.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The New-York Times is the best family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence. It is free from all objectionable advertisements and reports, and may be safely admitted to every domestic circle. The disgraceful announcements of quacks and medical pretenders, which pollute so many newspapers of the day, are not admitted into the columns of The Times on any terms.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

Postage will be prepaid by the Publishers on all Editions of The Times *sent to Subscribers in the United States.*

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The Daily Times, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The Semi-Weekly Times, per annum	3
The Weekly Times, per annum	2

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New-York City.

NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

This morning The Daily Times *consists of* Ten Pages. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of The Times *is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets. It is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of* The Times *for sale. Dealers supplied at 4 A. M.*

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

Persons leaving the City for the Summer can have the Daily Times *mailed to their address, postage prepaid, for one dollar per month.*

Whatever may be the shortcomings of Police Commissioner Disbecker, the blame of keeping the employes of the Street-cleaning Bureau out of their pay certainly does not rest with him. Alderman Shandley and his Tammany colleagues are perfectly well aware that the retarding of the payment of a thousand laboring men was solely due to the refusal of Gen. Smith to discharge duties which the board elected him to perform. Mr. Disbecker had as little to do with Gen. Smith's incapacity for understanding accounts as he has with Alderman Shandley's talent for misrepresentation. The investigation which the Committee on Streets have been directed to make into the conduct of the obnoxious Commissioner will, like all such ebullitions of personal and political spite, have the effect of making capital for the official who is attacked.

So far as appears, the New-York *World* is the only paper that does not accept the declaration of the Pennsylvania Republican Convention against a third term in good part. The great body of Republicans undoubtedly both understand and approve of it. Perhaps this is, on the whole, more important than the sentiment of the *World.* One good result likely to come from the action of the Pennsylvania Convention is that it will induce the Ohio Convention to follow the example. It is stated that there is a small but desperate clique of office-holders in that State who choose to resent a resolution like that of the Pennsylvania Convention as an insult to Gen. Grant. But it is nothing of the kind, and the President may very safely be left to take care of his own honor in the matter. The duty of the convention in the premises is not to save the President from imaginary slights, but to save the Republican Party from a real danger.

The appearance of Mr. Evarts in the Beecher trial at least changes the character of that somewhat exhausting entertainment. We have had the written essay, followed by a speech which rather reminds one of the old story of the instructions written on an advocate's brief—"No case—abuse the plaintiff." The "plaintiff's attorney" it was in the original, but it comes to the same thing. From Mr. Evarts we may confidently expect a close grappling with the *facts* of the case, and that is what everybody is crying out for. All the rhetoric in the world will not compensate for that homely style of meeting accusation with answer which is still at the foundation of all our ideas of law and justice. Mr. Evarts is not only a great lawyer, but he is also a man of great common sense, of unusual clear-sightedness, gifted with powers of penetration such as fall to the lot of very few of us. He has devoted months of his time to this case, to the neglect, no doubt, of much more lucrative business. We shall follow his speech with the closest attention, and we hope our readers will do the same. We mean no disrespect to Judge Porter when we express the opinion that he has left the main facts connected with the trial untouched. He has delivered a long invective—but we are still driven to look to Mr. Evarts for an explanation of those mysterious incidents connected with the letters and conduct of Mr. Beecher which puzzle all who sincerely wish to get at the truth of this horrible scandal.

Judge Porter, in his references to the famous "letter of contrition" ridiculed the idea that Mr. Brecher wrote or dictated any part of it. He also endeavored to convey to the minds of the jury the impression that Mr. Beecher did not sign the paper, and did not write the words beneath it, "I have trusted this to Moulton in confidence." As this "letter of contrition" forms a vital element in the case, we have no doubt that the defendant's counsel will thank us for calling their attention to the following admissions made by Mr. Beecher on his cross-examination, which they have evidently forgotten. These admissions at least show that Mr. Beecher wrote a portion of the important document in question:

Cross-examination of Mr. Beecher, April 15.

Q.—You did not, then, put your name to that paper for the purpose of authenticating it? A.—*I put my name to that—*

Q.—I ask you that question, and I want you to answer it. A.—I did not put my name to that paper for the purpose of authenticating the form of its contents.

Q.—You say—

"I have trusted this to Moulton in confidence."

A.—Yes.

Q.—That is your handwriting, I believe? A.—*I think it is, Sir.*

Q.—Well, have you any doubt about it? A.—*No, Sir; I have no doubt about it;* I think it is.

Later particulars of the singular explosion in Boston do not afford any satisfactory explanation of the cause of the disaster. It is generally thought, however, that the explosive material was not connected with the soda-fountain apparatus, and there is good reason to believe that the cellar of the building in which the accident occurred was filled with gas from a defective service-pipe. How it became ignited is yet a mystery. The total loss of life is three; the wounded persons are all expected to recover.

OUR WHEAT TRADE.

The accumulation of the extraordinary stock of five millions of bushels of wheat in Chicago is, we believe, an unexampled phenomenon in the history of the grain trade of this country. Now, that a "break" has at length been reached in the prices at which wheat has been held in the interior, there ought to be a brisk revival in the shipments from this and other ports, and prices ought to reach what may be called their normal equilibrium. The grasshopper "scare," which has been carefully nursed for speculative purposes, has lost any further power to influence the market, and the largely increased area of land under wheat in north-eastern Nebraska, in Kansas, and elsewhere, joined to the most favorable reports of the appearance of the crop in these districts, has convinced the majority of producers of the folly of holding any longer for a rise.

The possibilities of our wheat exports during the next three months can be most correctly gauged by a reference to the English demand, and to the extent to which it has already been supplied. For the harvest year beginning Sept. 1, 1874, and ending Aug. 31, 1875, it was estimated by the best English judges that the demand would be 22,700,000 quarters. The yield of the last wheat harvest of the United Kingdom has been, with the nearest attainable approach to accuracy, set down at 13,700,000 quarters. The importation required for the twelve months ending Aug. 31 is therefore nine millions of quarters, or seventy-two millions of bushels. During the eight months between Sept. 1, 1874, and April 30, 1875, the United Kingdom had already received nearly forty-six millions of bushels of foreign wheat, leaving twenty-six millions of bushels to be supplied during the four months between May 1 and Aug. 31. Of the forty-six millions above noted, twenty-five and one-half millions of bushels were received during the closing four months of last year, and twenty and one-half millions during the first four months of this year.

The question which immediately interests the wheat-growers of the United States is what proportion of the British demand is likely to be drawn from this country. Of the twenty and one-half millions of bushels of wheat imported during the past four months of 1875, nearly twelve and one-half millions were drawn from the United States. Of the twenty-five and a half millions imported during the last four months of 1874, a somewhat larger proportion was contributed by this country. But taking the ratio maintained between January and the end of April, our proportion of the estimated British wheat imports up to the end of August ought to be about sixteen millions of bushels. The present stock of wheat in the country "in sight," as it is called, that is, practically on the market, is not less than ten millions of bushels. In the face of a more extensive demand last year, stocks were about two millions of bushels less.

Trustworthy estimates about the amount of land under wheat this year in the United Kingdom are not yet forthcoming. As the acreage of 1874 was 3,833,000, or pretty near the maximum area of available wheat-land in that country, the British harvest of this year cannot be perceptibly affected by the increased quantity planted. The average yield per acre of British wheat was, last year, thirty-one bushels, or one and a half bushel above the "standard average." As the average yield of the last nine years has been one and a half bushel below the standard average, it may fairly be expected that the total yield of 1875 will fall short of that for 1874. The increased consumption consequent upon low prices must also enter into the question of future demand. Add to these considerations the fact that all our rivals in the British wheat trade, are, with the exception of Russia, practically out of the race. Even Russia, which used to send to England twice as much wheat as we did, has, even under the stimulus of a superabundant harvest, sent during the last eight months but little over a third of the amount of our imports. While, therefore, the prospects of our export wheat trade cannot be called brilliant, they are certainly reassuring. Only, producers must make up their minds to a pretty long period of almost stationary prices, while they may reasonably expect to find some compensation in the increased purchasing power of their money.

SCHOOL-KEEPING.

There is a growing feeling in the minds of judicious persons that not all our "improvements" in education are deserving of the name. In old times, a school-master was expected not only to hear the boys recite their lessons, but also to see that the lessons were learned under his eye. He made himself responsible for the diligence of his pupils, as well as for ascertaining whether or not they had done the tasks assigned to them. Nowadays, in not a few American schools of high repute, the time in school hours is mostly taken up in hearing the classes, (which are often far too large for their own good,) while the studying is left to be done chiefly at home. The work of stimulating and aiding the pupils in mastering their lessons is almost wholly thrust upon the parents. To them the school-master leaves most of the drudgery of his vocation, and contents himself with transmitting a weekly or monthly report of the attainments and doings of his children. The "working system" takes the place of personal encouragement, rebuke, counsel, reward, and punishment, which have always been supposed to form an essential part of the administration of a school. A mechanical device, adapted to relieve the teacher of the most difficult, and, at the same time, the most important, part of his function, is regarded by many as the height of wisdom. If machinery is so efficient elsewhere, why should not school machinery do the work once performed by a living, personal influence in training the minds and souls of the young? So every home is turned into a school-house, every parent is metamorphosed into a laborious school-master, in order that the officials charged with the business of instruction may have nothing to do but turn a crank. Erasmus, in his day, satirized the noisy, brawling pedagogues, who raved and raged in their little empires. Appropriate themes for the satirist still exist in connection with modern school-keeping, though of a different sort from those which are so laughably treated in *The Praise of Folly.*

There are other points in regard to which there is, perhaps, more reason to hope for a reform. Even in the best of the schools where boys are prepared for college—we do not say that there is not, here and there, an exception—there is a vicious, inexcusable hurry. *Festina lente* is an ancient maxim which is wholly forgotten. Boys are driven forward in their classics by jumps, instead of being led on by slow and patient steps. The pupil in Latin, for example, is put at once into a grammar which is adapted only to mature students, instead of a rudimentary manual suited to beginners; or, if this is not done, he is quickly taken from his elementary sentence-book and introduced to *Cæsar's Commentaries.* After a brief and hard struggle in Gaul, he is transferred to *Virgil,* where, instead of being required at first to examine thoroughly a half dozen lines, he is expected to prepare himself upon thirty or forty. In Germany, where the science of education is understood, such a method of instruction would be regarded with utter contempt. The German boy is kept for years upon foundation-work in the study of the classics. The consequence is that he is thoroughly grounded in the languages. The method of hurry in vogue among us, like hurry elsewhere, gains no time. Poor scholars are made instead of good ones. Work imperfectly done has to be done over and over again. Pupils are filled with disgust for studies which might have been made delightful to them. After seven or even ten years given to Latin and Greek, few of our young graduates can read the classical writers with ease or pleasure. This faulty method, with its miserable results, is a natural source of the prejudice against classical studies which has been spreading among us. When will it be seen that slow, regular, deliberate progress, from step to step, and not spasmodic and breathless haste, is the secret of successful achievement?

It must be confessed that the colleges are partly responsible for these evils. As long as they apply a quantitative test, demanding that so many authors and so many books shall be read by the candidate for admission, the preparatory schools are strongly tempted to fall into superficial and quackish methods of teaching. The plain truth is that the most popular preparatory schools—here, again, there may be two or three exceptions—aim at nothing but to get their pupils ready for the college examination. The consequence is that, beyond a limited round of studies, boys who enter college are more ignorant than any other class of pupils of the same age. Ask the Professors at Yale or Harvard how their students spell their mother tongue. Even in this limited round of studies, they have not been instructed according to the methods approved in good schools abroad. It is vain to protest against sending American boys to Germany so long as nothing is done to remedy crying evils, such as we have pointed out, in our American schools.

While we are on this subject we will make another criticism. There is a prevalent mischievous tendency to overtask pupils by endeavoring to call out prematurely forms of mental activity which belong to a maturer stage of development. The powers of observation and memory, so quick in the young, are first to be appealed to and to be trained. Here are the avenues through which they are to receive knowledge. Things are to be learned first in the concrete, and in definite, tangible forms. Only by degrees, as the pupil grows older, is he to be accustomed to abstraction and generalization. Now, it is a part of the hot-bed system of which we complain, that boys and girls are forced to reflect, reason, and generalize before they are capable of these processes. Schoolmasters seem unwilling that children should eat with their first teeth. Hence, instead of impressing upon the memory the facts of language, they put them upon the abstract principles of grammar. Some wiseacres give them two or three grammars at once, that they may frame philological generalizations for themselves. This is giving strong meat to babes with a vengeance. An analogous blunder in teaching is made where there is least of all an occasion or excuse for it. Geography should be made for boys and girls a pleasant study. The main geographical facts should be plainly stated in a text-book, furnished with clear, intelligible maps. Now, in a classical school of high standing, with which we are acquainted, instead of taking a text-book with question and answer distinctly set down, a book of general geographical questions is put into the hands of boys ten or twelve years old, and they are required to hunt up the answers where they can. No single text-book contains the solution of all these various interrogatories. Thus, the pupil is embarrassed and troubled at not being able to find answers to the questions which are to be put to him. A study that should be easy and pleasant, is made hard, perplexing, and unprofitable. This is one of the recent improvements in teaching. Can anything be more imbecile than such a substitute for the usual method of teaching boys and girls geography? A plan which might do well for pupils much further advanced is imposed upon scholars who are altogether too young and immature to be profited by it.

We pause here, not because we have nothing more to say, but from fear that the patience of our hearers will be exhausted. Our patience was exhausted before we began to write. But it is vain to leave these abuses to be cured by the *laissez faire* spirit of boards of trustees, as these are generally constituted. It is only the sharp goad of the public press, concentrating and expressing the strong conviction of discerning and cultured men, that can effect a cure.

RESTAURANTS AND FAMILY LIFE.

The observant New-Yorker, in taking his walks abroad, cannot fail to have noticed the great outbreak of new restaurants during the last few months. Up town, in the great avenues and in the quiet quarters occupied by dwelling-houses, down town, in the business thoroughfares and in the by-streets, there is the same sudden upspringing of new eating-houses. They are of all dimensions and all grades, from the spacious and elegant establishment, where it costs five dollars to dine frugally, and half a dollar to ask a waiter a question, to the little nook not much larger than a large packing-box, where the same person figures as proprietor, head waiter, bar-keeper, and cashier. Between these two extremes there is such number and such variety that no one could fail to be satisfied as to the inner man, except those who have no money or no appetites. The increase of this business is out of all proportion to the increase of the population of the City. Twenty-five years ago, the lady who had rings on her fingers and bells on her toes, might have told upon those decorated members all the restaurants of any note, the City over. There were, of course, many more than twenty places in the City where food and drink could be had for money; but there were not more than twenty which were as large and as well known as two hundred are now, and of the minor places of refreshment which have sprung up since then the name is legion. And still they go on increasing in number, and generally doing a living, and often a very profitable, business.

The need thus supplied is not the result of a proportionate diminution of housekeepers. There are few very large commercial cities (Philadelphia being a conspicuous exception) in which the number of householders is larger in proportion to the population than it is in New-York. The increase in question is due to two facts—a change in habits of life, and an immense increase in floating population. The first cause is not altogether to our advantage; for it implies a corresponding destruction of domestic life, and, we fear, tends to a diminution of the domestic affections. Members of a family in the past generation rarely took a meal apart. Three times a day, at least, they were sure of seeing each other, and under circumstances which in all ages and among all peoples have been held to conduce to serenity and to good humor, if not to hilarity. Then, too, the mistress of the household took a personal interest and a personal pride in the table that she spread before her husband and her children, all of which had the benefit of her personal superintendence, and the daintiest part of which was quite likely to have been prepared under her own eye, if not by her own hands. For those were days of family receipt-books, which were prized and used by those who had inherited them. In how many New-York households is the existence of such a family code of health and pleasure known of now, except when it may be stumbled over among the rubbish of a lumber-room or an old closet? Breakfast alone, luncheon down town, and dinner at 6 to 7, which is the habit with too large a proportion of our well-to-do business and professional men, is not so conducive to domestic life and a warm love of home as the old fashion; and when the dinner also is taken down town alone, or even with the family at a restaurant up town, there is a great inroad into real domestic life. The family board is next in its conservative domestic influence to the family hearth. But as for the hearth we have substituted the furnace register, so for the board we have, in too many cases, substituted the restaurant.

The great cause, however, of the increase in the number of places of refreshment is the immense number of people who are poured into New-York in the morning to leave it in the evening. This number was estimated a few years since at fifty thousand. But the estimate was low then, and the number has largely increased of late, and goes on increasing. Every addition to our means of communicating with the country within a hundred miles of us increases the already immense volume of our floating population, taking in, under that term, not only those who visit the City for a few days but those who, for business or pleasure, are here less than twenty-four hours. It is the increase of the means of reaching New-York, and leaving it quickly, which, for instance, has made morning performances—*matinées,* as they are affectedly called—so profitable to the theatrical and the musical manager. The audiences at those performances are, in a very great measure, composed of the inhabitants of the region round about us, and chiefly of unattended women, who leave their homes soon after breakfast and get back to them between 6 and 8 o'clock in the evening. This great mass of people, of which the pleasure-seekers are of course only a fragment, have to be fed, and fed very near the places where their pleasure or their business lies. To do this is a very great undertaking. Let any one who thinks slightingly of it undertake to give a hundred persons, or even fifty, one good, well-served meal a day, and even with all the means and appliances that can be asked or expected, we venture to say that it will be found no light task. And it is one that as much as any other, perhaps more, requires forethought, system, and personal supervision. Wherefore it is that these restaurants are almost, without exception, kept by men. In France, in England, in almost any other country but America, there is a very large percentage of "landladies," and of the small eating-houses, a great number are kept by women; but it strangely happens that here where we have the advanced woman and the enfranchised woman and various other new styles of woman, we somehow or other do not get the systematic business woman and housekeeper, although envious and carping critics do say that we have not thereby gained largely in the proportion of simply domestic women—that is, women who are lovers of home and stayers at home. Perhaps our husbands, fathers, and sons are more responsible for this condition of things than they suppose themselves to be. Perhaps if they would make it more worth while to please them at the family table, they would find themselves better pleased. Perhaps if they were sure to be there always, wives, daughters, and sisters would think more of making these regular family gatherings attractive with a charm that cannot be bought by feeing waiters or paying heavy charges.

A FEW PARTY EXPEDIENTS.

It will be interesting to the general newspaper reader when the Democratic editors say what they really think of affairs in New-Hampshire. As we all know, the majority in the upper branch of the Legislature was so small that a change of two votes would give the organization to the Democrats. It was an opportunity to the Democrats—their chance to gain the Senate. The Governor and Council are by law obliged to give the certificate of election to the candidate having a clear evidence of a choice by the people; or, in case of doubt, they must give it to him who had *prima facie* evidence. As we have already seen, one Republican candidate for the Senate was voted for by his abbreviated name, Natt, instead of his full name Nathaniel. Another, it is asserted, has not been long enough in the district to be eligible for election. The Governor and Council then resolved themselves into a Legislative Committee on Elections, and refused to grant certificates to the Republican candidates. Having ruled out these, the manipulators proceeded to "count in" their Democratic opponents. This was done in the face of the plain provisions of the State Constitution, which merely gives them authority to examine the copies of the returns and issue certificates thereupon. There is also some talk of another attempt to "count out" the Republican majority in the lower branch of the Legislature; but what has already been done is bad enough.

When the Democrats secured power in New-Hampshire, two years ago, they immediately proceeded to gerrymander the Senatorial districts in the State. A map of the new political divisions they created was a remarkable curiosity in its way. Distant points were connected by thin strips of territory, and all sorts of imaginary lines were run over the State, until the puzzled voters were obliged to unravel as many tangles as ever bewildered a student of the Morrill tariff. Old neighbors found themselves separated by an intricate system of division lines, and wards of the larger towns were rent asunder and joined to remote rural districts. All this childish trickery was designed to secure the State in perpetuity to the Democracy. It has not done it. At the last election the Republicans secured a clear majority in both branches of the Legislature; no choice of Governor was made by the people; and this fact made the securing of a majority in the Legislature highly desirable. As the Democrats still had the Governor and Council, they had one last chance. They have embraced it; and we see the result in the outrageous perversion of law of which Gov. Weston and his colleagues have been guilty.

The party has not gone so far as this in Connecticut. There has been no occasion; and we cannot believe that Gov. Ingersoll would lend himself to any such plot, even if the temptation were as great as that held out to the New-Hampshire Governor. But the party in power have systematically "gone through" the offices of the State, big and little, and by dint of industrious raking and scraping have managed to get together a great deal of official patronage, which has been divided around many hungry camp-followers. The public interest is the last thing thought of in this raid; the party must be kept together; and, to keep it, there must be a clean sweep made of all available plunder. If our own Legislature has been less indecent in this respect than was expected, it was chiefly because a Republican majority in the Senate operated as a check upon the avaricious Assembly. What might have been done is suggested by the jobs prepared for the Legislature by the Democratic managers in this City. In what sort of temper the Legislature adjourned may be supposed, if we take as a sign of the party feeling Speaker McGuire's intemperate and angry speech at the adjournment. That such a man should represent the Democracy of New-York, and that such a fulmination should be the feature of the close of our Legislature, is significant enough of the times and the party.

And this party, which in its brief period of return to power has given these evidences of its purposes and spirit, calls itself a "Reform Party." It may be pleaded that the disorders of Southern politics have demoralized the whole country. But here we see the men who have been most vigorous in their denunciation of those irregularities calmly availing themselves of the very tricks which they have said were "revolutionary." There is no possible extenuation, for example, of the course of Gov. Weston and his colleagues. It is only a desperate attempt to keep a party in power. It will need other and yet bolder measures to retain the places into which the Democracy have climbed. If the present style of management is continued, the party will be effectually destroyed.

CORONERS' FRAUDS.

We know of no good reason why a Coroner's office should necessarily be a sort of head-quarters for fraud or extortion. But many instances have occurred in which the care of the person and property of those dying under doubtful or suspicious circumstances has been a profitable speculation to somebody. Very lately, in a far Western city, it was discovered that a Coroner had been in the habit of sending all his "cases" to a certain undertaker, with whom he was supposed to divide the profits of that branch of his business. It was also charged that the clothing and personal effects of these unfortunate subjects of post-mortem examination, mysteriously disappeared under the manipulations of this "corpse ring," as it was called by the local papers. Another Coroner was charged with going through the extraordinary and disgraceful farce of holding a series of inquests on the same body, the subject being "found drowned" over and over again for that purpose. The recent discoveries in the Coroner's office in this City, for which tax-payers are indebted to Controller Green, are quite as disgraceful to the management of public affairs as though more palpable violations of law had been practiced. At any rate there seems to have been a "jury ring," if nothing worse, and the largely-increased expense of this ghastly business to the City is undoubtedly due to the fact that these jobs have been nursed by the officials.

In the first place, there is no need of calling a jury of inquest in a majority of the cases in which such an inquisition is held. This fact is notorious wherever the laws make it very much to the interest of Coroners to summon juries. In this State, the Coroner is allowed to exercise his discretion in the matter, and it is supposed that he will have only an honest purpose to fulfill the requirements of the statute. When a person dies from criminal violence, or by a casualty, or suddenly when in apparent health, or when unattended by any physician, or in prison, or in any suspicious or unusual manner, the Coroner may summon a properly-qualified physician, who shall make due examination of the body. His testimony, and that of incidental witnesses, is to constitute the inquest. The Coroner need go no further than this unless he deems it "necessary." Everybody knows how often a death, from causes entirely obvious to physicians and persons in charge of the dying, needs no elaborate examination. But our Coroners, in every one of the cases reported by them for the first three months of 1875, have pretended to think it "necessary" to call a jury. At any rate, they have charged for one in each instance; and as there were no less than eight hundred and twenty cases, and the law allows five dollars for calling each, this item alone amounts to $4,100 for the first quarter of the present year. The maximum of fees allowed in the most important and laborious of these inquests is twenty dollars; and, with astonishing fidelity, Coroner "Dick" Croker and his coadjutors never have failed to work up their little jobs to precisely this amount, and the total amount paid for each averages $27 75. The mere statement that these officials thought it "necessary" to hold 820 inquests in this City, during three months, is enough to show the speculative character of the whole business.

The most grotesque feature of this novel system of official thrift is the "jury ring." For reasons best known to themselves, the Coroners, though convinced of the necessity of holding inquests on all possible occasions, never summon more than the minimum number of jurors allowed by law—six. The business is rigidly confined to a few; possibly because there are so few persons gifted enough to serve in this capacity. Of "Dick" Croker's three hundred juries, one hundred and twenty were constituted of the same six persons. What a dreadful life these unhappy, though learned, gentlemen must lead! It is evident that they all are compelled, by an exigent public demand, to spend their time in viewing bodies and making up their minds whether certain persons came to their end according to "crowner's quest law," or otherwise. One hapless man, who must have an uncommon talent for finding out what people die of, actually served no more than 200 juries in three months. That would give him more than two juries a day, including Sundays. We must suppose that this talented person is a Coroner's juryman by birth and education. He is kept dolefully busy. Another of these lugubrious gentlemen appears in 186 juries, and another in 175. In fact, of the 5,000 names reported, more than one-quarter are repeated continuously; they form, as it were, a noble band of philanthropists, whose melancholy satisfaction in life is to find out why people die.

Either the Coroners shamefully neglect the law, which demands that they shall take the necessary steps to identify jurors summoned, or these gifted persons have no place of residence, no tangible form of life. If they were dummies we might understand it. They do not even have full names. They are supposed to eke out a miserable existence on mere initials. But these ghostly figures which flit through the records of the Coroners have served a useful purpose. Messrs. Croker & Co. have managed by their assistance to nearly double the annual cost of their department. Under the circumstances, it is not strange that Controller Green has cut down the quarterly bills of these ingenious officials just one-half.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

PIGEON MATCHES.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

You are right on the subject of pigeon matches, and I hope your well-timed article in to-day's paper will induce an indifferent public to regard this cruel sport with repulsion. Such exhibitions have become frequent in this town. On Friday last a "sweepstakes" brought hither Mr. Bogardus and many other well-known sportsmen. Twelve hundred pigeons were provided for the carnival, and scores of men and boys assisted at the slaughter of the poor, harmless things, while hundreds more looked on at the fun, which lasted two days, after which the live birds remaining were shipped to the City for the Prospect Park "tournament."

What there can be manly or noble in this kind of sport, like you, I cannot see. It has ever been looked upon as cruel and wicked to rob birds' nests of their young, yet it is surely as cruel and wicked to entrap hundreds of full-grown birds for the sake of seeing who can kill the largest number, as they are released one by one from the close and stifling cage into which they have been crowded. The entrapping of the birds for such purposes begins the evil; yet that is done for money, to obtain which, in this world, most of us are inclined to subdue our tenderness of heart; but the killing of them for mere sport is a more refined cruelty, and deserves the reprehension of all right-minded people, toward whom you occupy the high and noble position of champion, and how much grander that title sounds in such a connection than when it is bestowed upon the "best shot" at a pigeon match. M.

Newton, Wednesday, May 26, 1875.

ENCOURAGEMENT FOR THEATRE-GOERS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

On the morning of Tuesday, the 25th inst., I bought a couple of tickets at the box-office of the Grand Opera House for the evening's performance. At night the theatre was closed, and I have since been unable to find any one connected with the theatre who is responsible.

To sell tickets and to close the theatre the same day seems to me like swindling, though it may be "theatrical honesty." I presume other people have been treated in this way. Have we no redress, or are we to take it as a warning not to trust an American theatre even for twelve hours?

A FOREIGNER.

AMUSEMENTS.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.

The programme at the Central Park Garden last evening took on the classical character peculiar to the regular Thursday night concerts. The "Pastoral Symphony" was the *pièce de resistance* of the entertainment. How well Mr. Thomas' band interpret this delicious tone-painting we have often had occasion to say, and yesterday's recital did not in any way fall below the high standard they have attained to again and again. That its sympathetic and finished rendering was never more thoroughly appreciated is also to be noted in this connection, and it can be recorded with fairness that the Sixth Symphony has rarely been performed amid more reverent silence than that observed by the Summer assemblage of last night. The other classical selections consisted of a prelude by Bach and Shubert's C. minor impromptu, while Lizst, Wagner, Lassen, and Strauss contributed the remaining numbers.

TO-NIGHT'S PROMISE.

The very attractive representation given at the Lyceum for the benefit of M. Fritz Hirschy occurs this evening. The performance is to commence with the second act of "Mme. Angot," Mlle. Geoffroy personating *Mlle. Lange* and M. Dequercy *Ange Pitou.* Then, the third act of "Barbe Bleue," by the same artists, will be rendered, and, finally, a new operetta by Offenbach, called "Bagatelle," will be sung, with Mlle. Minelli in the leading rôle. The season of French opera bouffe at the Lyceum terminates with the present week.... The concert arranged by Mr. L. F. Harrison at the Academy of Music takes place to-night. We printed yesterday the list of artists—a list sufficiently long and strong in popular names to hold out every assurance of an attentive entertainment.

HOME GOSSIP.

The Soldene Troup was this week in Montreal.

Mrs. Bowers was still at the California Theatre at latest accounts.

Mme. Ristori plays this and next week in St. Louis.

Mr. John T. Raymond acts this week in Providence.

Mr. W. H. Pope was this week at McVicker's, in Chicago.

Mr. G. L. Fox appears twice next week in Buffalo.

Miss Jewett and Mr. Daly's out-of-town company acted this week at Ford's, in Baltimore.

Mme. Janauschek has reached San Francisco.

Mr. Frank Mayo was this week at the Boston Theatre.

Mme. Di Murska and Herr Formes are announced to sing in "The Creation," in San Francisco.

Miss Charlotte Thompson was this week at the Boston Globe, and Miss Leclercq was at the Boston Museum.

The Boston papers mention that Mr. M. H. Barrymore has canceled his engagement with Mr. Wallack, and will go to the Fifth Avenue Theatre next season.

Mr. Rollin Howard writes to say that he has never appeared with any band of female minstrels. Mr. Howard's last engagement was fulfilled at Ford's, in Baltimore, where he performed in his own play called "Baffled."

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Mme. Nilsson and M. Capoul have just sung in "Faust" at Drury Lane.

Mrs. Raymond, of the Strand Theatre, is dead.

Verdi's "Requiem" has been successfully given in London.

Mlle. Milani, the chief dancer in the ballet spectacle at the Alexandra Palace, is said to be one of the finest choreographic artists in Europe.

The case of Campobello vs. Gye has been amicably settled, and Mme. Sinico-Campobello has reappeared at Covent Garden in her rôle of *Mathilde.*

Work will be commenced at once for the construction of Mr. Mapleson's new opera-house on the Thames Embankment.

The next novelty at the Criterion Theatre, in London, will be an English adaptation of Strauss' opera, "La Reine Indigo," which has just been produced at the Paris Theatre de la Renaissance.

The veteran Duprez, tenor vocalist, teacher, and composer, has just given at the Salle Herz a lecture on the French opera from 1675 to 1875. Illustrations of the styles of all the celebrated composers of the opera, from Lulli to Thomas, were offered.

Concertmeister Hubert Ries, younger brother of Beethoven's pupil, Ferdinand Rieshas, just completed fifty years' service at the Royal Opera, Berlin. Herr Hubert Ries, who was a pupil of Spohr, has been decorated by the Emperor with the Order of the Crown, fourth class.

At the Paris Gaité "Genevieve de Brabant" will be succeeded by "La Chatte Blanche." "L'Amour Africain," comic opera, in two acts, by MM. Legouvé and Paladilhe, produced at the Paris Opéra Comique, has been roughly handled by the critics. They say the music is sufficient to make five acts of a grand opera, but the quality is not equal to the quantity, and that the composer has sacrificed melody to the god of *ennui.*

The last report about the changes that have been so long predicted in the system of theatrical administration in Russia is that the office of Director of the Theatres will be abolished, and that a special committee, attached to the Ministry of the Imperial Court, will let out the theatres, except in the cases of the ballet and the Russian opera, to private lessees. The wedge of competition once in, and the old monopoly will soon get broken up.

The London *Times* remarks that as a specimen of smart writing, and of the art of fitting a company with characters exactly suited to the talent of each performer, Mr. H. J. Byron's last new comedy, "Weak Woman," is quite equal to the best of the pieces with which he has made merry the patrons of the Strand Theatre. The plot, though ingenious, is merely an expedient for the exhibition of character, and still more for the introduction of dialogue. An impossible will, such as is never to be found beyond the precincts of the stage, lies at its foundation.

The London Adelphi has brought out Mr. E. L. Blanchard's new extravaganza, "The Bunch of Berries," which, says the London *Echo,* like all Mr. Blanchard's works, is bright, merry, full of spirit, and yet the very antithesis of the French school of piece with which the stage has been so long flooded. There are those who imagine that an extravaganza to be humorous must be full of French *double entendre;* the author of so many of the Drury Lane pantomimes shows than an hour's hearty mirth can be obtained from the proper handling of such simple material as he placed before us on Saturday. The piece was written expressly for the Vokes family, and of necessity combines song and dance, but of such a humorous nature that the over-crowded house was in one fit of laughter from beginning to end.

THE TURF.

MARYLAND JOCKEY CLUB.

SECOND DAY OF THE SPRING MEETING—THE WINNERS BAY FINAL, PREAKNESS, STOCKWOOD, AND AUDUBON.

BALTIMORE, Md., May 27.—The weather on the second day of the Spring meeting of the Maryland Jockey Club at Pimlico was fair, and although the sun was hot, a fine breeze swept over the course, and made it pleasant in the grand stand. The attendance was larger than yesterday, many ladies being present. The grand stand was well filled, and the porticoes of the new club-house, exclusively for members, were not altogether unoccupied. The track, having dried, was in much better condition than yesterday. The racing was good, although lacking the exciting character of yesterday in half-killed jockeys and riderless racers.

SUMMARY.

FIRST RACE—Sweepstakes.—For three-year olds that have not won in their two year-old form, of $25 each, play or pay; colts to carry 100 pounds; fillies and geldings, 97 pounds; to name and close Feb. 1; club to add $500, of which $100 to the second horse; one mile; thirty-one nominations and eleven starters:

M. H. Sanford's b. c. Bay Final, by Lexington, dam Bay Leaf	1
P. Lorillard's ch. f. Springlet, by imported Australian, dam Springbrook, by Lexington	2
A. B. Lewis & Co.'s b. c. Vagabond, by Vandal, dam Gem, by Childe Harold	3
Odin Bowie's ch. c. Ore Knob, by Dickens, dam Slipper, by imp. Yorkshire	0
Thomas W. Doswell's b. c. Arcturus, by Planet, dam Elkhorna	0
Thomas W. Doswell's b. f. Evelyn Carter, by Australian, dam Miss Carter, by imp. Sovereign	0
E. A. Clabaugh's ch. f. Elizabeth, by Vauxhall, dam Maudina	0
A. B. Lewis & Co's ch f. Vinaigrette, by Vandal, dam by Whirlwind	0
John F. Chamberlin's ch. f. Scramble, by Star Davis, dam Skedaddle	0
T. B. & W. R. Davis' b. f. Jest, by Baywood, dam Laz..	0
Odin Bowie's br. c. Holbrook, by Baywood, dam Goneril, by Revenue	0

Time—1:48.

Before the start Bay Final was the favorite at two to one, but there were those who had seen the performances of Springlet in her two-year-old form, and had confidence in her ability to win the race, while others staked on Vagabond. After four false starts, the horses got off well together, Holbrook leading, with Springlet second, Evelyn Carter third, and the others bunched. Holbrook held the lead to the quarter-pole, when Springlet, who had held up on his flank, ran to the front, and up the backstretch the running was very fine. Near the half-mile Vinaigrette ran up and around the upper turn; those in the rear made a dash for the front. Bay Final soon showed third, but was still two lengths behind Springlet, and one length behind Vagabond, who had taken the second position. Down the homestretch the horses were hard pressed, and within fifty yards of the finish Bay Final made an effort which gave him the front, and he came home winning the race by a neck, with Springlet second, Vagabond third, and Ore Knob fourth. The others were too far in the rear to have a place in the race.

SECOND RACE.—Baltimore Cup for all ages; two and a quarter miles; $50 subscription; play or pay; club to add $1,000, of which $200 to the second horse; the third horse to save his stakes. Closed with sixteen nominations; five started.

M. H. Sanford's b. h. Preakness, aged, by Lexington, dam Bay Leaf	1
T. B. & W. R. Davies' ch. h. Fadladeen, aged, by War Dance, dam Nora Creina	2
Joseph Donohoe's ch. c. Botany Bay, 4 years, by Australian, dam Bennet	3
L. A. Hitchcock's ch. h. Galway, 5 years, by Concord, dam Maudina	0
Joseph Donohoe's b. g. Dead Head, (formerly Gaffney,) 4 years, by Julius, dam Leisure	0

Time—4:09½.

Preakness was the favorite at large odds, though some ventured upon Fadladeen, who had made some excellent mile-heat races. After considerable difficulty with Dead Head, the horses started well, with Fadladeen in the lead, Botany Bay second, Galway third, and Preakness and Dead Head in the order in which they are named. At the stand Preakness had taken the front, with Dead Head second, Botany Bay third, Fadladeen fourth, and Galway in the rear. At the half mile Preakness had opened a gap of three lengths and Fadladeen followed one length behind Dead Head, the others showing that they could not win. At the end of the first mile it was evident that Preakness had an easy victory. Passing the stand the second time, Preakness was running under Andy Price two lengths ahead of Fadladeen, who led Botany Bay about the same distance. Around the lower turn, and up the backstretch, Fadladeen made a dash, and ran up to within one length of Preakness; but on the upper turn he again fell off, and Preakness came into the homestretch under a gallop and passed the score, winning the race by ten lengths.

SUMMARY.

THIRD RACE.—Free Handicap Sweepstakes, for all ages, of $25 each; club to add $500 for the first horse, $100 for the second; one and a half miles; six horses started.

D. J. Bannatyne's ch. h. Stockwood, aged —, by Asteroid, dam Alabama, 112 pounds	1
Joseph Donohoe's br. c. Cariboo, 5 years old, by Lexington, dam Alice Jones, 105 pounds	2
P. Lorillard's b. c. Stanford, 5 years old, by Red Dick, dam Scythian, 110 pounds	3
R. Cathcart, Jr.'s, b. g. Kadi, 6 years old, by Lexington, dam Katona; 114 pounds	0
Joseph Donohoe's br. c. Scratch, 4 years old, by Kentucky, dam imp. Fluke, 103 pounds	0
Mart. Jordan's b. g. O'Neill, 4 years old, by Lightning, dam Zingara, 100 pounds	0

Time—2:44¾.

Kadi was the favorite at two to one, though some of those familiar with the horses looked upon Stanford as a dangerous rival for the victory. The horses got off in good order, with Stanford in the lead, followed by Stockwood, Kadi, Scratch, O'Neill, and Cariboo, in the order named. At the quarter Scratch ran up to the front and passed the stand, with Stanford second, Kadi third, and Cariboo fourth. Down the lower turn and up the back stretch Scratch held his advantage, but Kadi took the second position, with Stanford third, and Cariboo fourth. Going around the upper turn Stockwood, who had laid back far in the rear, made a dash, and came into the homestretch, while Scratch and Kadi ran neck and neck. Down the homestretch Stockwood was well handled, and he came to the front and won the race by half a length, with Cariboo second, and Stanford third. The others were far in the rear. The judges placed Scratch second, nor was it changed, though the owner and rider of Scratch disclaimed that position for their horse.

FOURTH RACE—Mile heats for all ages, with maiden allowances; purse $600 for first horse; $100 for second. Eight started.

D. D. Bannatyne's b. c. Audubon, 5 years, by Australian, dam Heiress 102 pounds	1	2	1
Joseph Donohoe's ch. c. Dublin, 4 years Kentucky, dam Zundee, 108 pounds	2	1	2
A. D. Brown's b. g. Brookland, 6 years, by Lexington, dam Cairngorm, 106 pounds	3	dis.	
D. McGouan's b. g. Burgoo, 4 years, by imp. Hurrah, dam Emma Downing, 105 pounds	4	dis.	
J. Lorillard's b. f. Vernango, 3 years, by Vandal, dam Woodbine, 92 pounds	5	dis.	
J. F. Chamberlin's b. c. The Hoaxer, 4 years, by War Dance, dam Lass of Sydney, 108 pounds	6	dis.	
John McCormack's ch. g. Mill Boy, 4 years, by Lexington, dam Wildred, 98 pounds	7	dis.	
A. D. Brown's b. c. Paladin, 4 years, by Leamington, dam Garland, 108 pounds	8	dis.	

Time—1:47, 1:46¼, 1:49½.

Before the start Dublin was the favorite, but as the time advanced the pools sold on Burgoo nearly two to one. Audubon and Brookland had their friends, and a good deal of interest was manifested in the race. For the first heat, after several false starts, Vernango led off, with the Hoaxer second, Audubon third, and Mill Boy, Dublin, Burgoo, Brookland, and Paladin in the order named. At the quarter-pole Vernango held her position, with Mill Boy second, and Audubon third. At the half-mile the filly still held her advantage, and Dublin had run up to the second place with Audubon third, while Mill Boy fell off to the rear, and Burgoo, the favorite, fell back to the fifth place. Around the upper turn the running was very fine, and coming into the homestretch Audubon made a brush and lapped Dublin, between whom the contest then settled. They came to the score, Audubon winning the heat, with Dublin second, Brookland third, Burgoo fourth, and Vernango, The Hoaxer, Mill Boy, and Paladin in the order named. Time—1:47.

The result of the first heat caused a good deal of consternation among those who had bought pools on Burgoo, the favorite, before the start, and they sought the pool stands to hedge out, if possible.

For the second heat, Audubon and Dublin were the favorites, though Audubon sold two to one over Dublin. The horses all started, with The Hoaxer in the lead, followed by Dublin, Burgoo, Paladin, Audubon, Vernango, Mill Boy, and Brookland, in the order named. On the lower turn, Dublin took the front, and held it up the backstretch, around the upper turn, and into the home stretch, when Audubon made a run and closed the gap, the others having been distanced. The heat was so close between Audubon and Dublin that many supposed the first named had won, until the judges gave the heat to Dublin. Time—1:46¼.

The third heat was contested by Dublin and Audubon, and those who had hedged off on Audubon were in a quandary because of the uncertainty of the result. The horses started with Dublin in the lead, which he held around the upper turn, when Audubon made a dash and came to the finish six lengths ahead, winning the heat and the race. Time—1:49½.

POOL-SELLING IN THIS CITY ON THE BALTIMORE RACES.

The interest in the Baltimore races increases each day, and the pool-rooms up town are crowded with speculators. The programme for to-day promises fine sport, and as there are good fields in each of the four races the speculators last night had plenty of opportunity to invest. The first race for to-day is a selling race for all ages, one mile and three-quarters, with the usual allowances, the winner to be sold immediately after the race. For this there are seven entries, including Cariboo, Persuader, Brookland, Century, Lutitia H., Betsey, and Moses Primrose. The second and principal event of the day is the Preakness Stake for three-year olds, one mile and a half, $50 subscription, play or pay, the club to add $1,000, of which $200 to the second horse. The stake closed with twenty-three nominations, and will be worth nearly $2,000 to the winner. This is a good sum to begin the eastern circuit with, and the competition for it will be very exciting, to judge from the announced starters. Pierre Lorillard has Vassal, by Vandal out Sadowa; Risk, by Revolver out of Syren, and bay colt, by imported Eclipse out of Slasher-Fidelity mare. E. A. Clabaugh has Viator, by Vauxhall out of Heatherbell, and a ch. f. by Vauxhall out of Maudina. D. J. Crouse has b. c. Ad, by Revolver out of Skylight, and ch. c. by imported Hurrah, out of Chance. D. J. Bannatyne has Elmwood, by Baywood, out of Lark. John F. Chamberlin has Tom Ochiltree, by Lexington, out of Katona, and Lord Zetland, by Lexington, out of Liz Mardiz. Doswell & Cammack have King Bolt, by Lexington, out of imported Eltham Lass; Consignee, by Lexington, dam by imported Cairn Gorme, and New-York, by Planet, out of Hester. Harbeck & Johnson are to be represented by Australind, by Australian, out of Dolly Carter. M. H. Sanford has Bay Final, by Lexington, out of Bay Leaf, and Lightheels, by Australian, out of Lightsome. A. B. Lewis & Co. have Victorious, by Vandal, out of Septima, and Vagabond, by Vandal, out of Gem. It was not known how many horses would start from each of the above establishments, so the stables were sold in the pools instead of the horses. The third race is the Gentlemen's Purse of $400, welter weights, one mile and a quarter, gentlemen riders. The entries are Granger, Stockwood, Spendrift, and Calvert. The concluding event of the day will be the Compensation Purse, mile heats; horses that have not started during the meeting to carry 3 pounds extra; winners during the meeting are also weighted, and beaten horses are allowed weight. The entries for this are Austral, Keene Richards, Scratch, Huckleberry, and O'Neil. The pools on these events last night at the Turf Exchange and Johnson's were as follows:

PREAKNESS STAKE.

Stables.		
Sanford	$130	$110
Lorillard	54	42
Chamberlin	44	36
Doswell & Cammack	32	28
Lewis & Co.	24	20
Baunatyne	10	12
Crouse	10	10
Clabaugh	8	8
Harbeck & Johnson	16	18
Total	$328	$284

MILE HEATS.

Austral	$60	$60
Keene Richards	60	60
Scratch	30	30
Huckleberry	21	18
O'Neil	18	15
Total	$189	$183

GENTLEMEN'S RACE.

Stockwood	$60	$85
Granger	48	50
Spendrift	54	75
Calvert	27	35
Total	$189	$245

POINT BREEZE PARK.

SECOND DAY OF THE SPRING MEETING—GOOD TROTTING, AND THE FAVORITES ALL BEATEN.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, May 27.—This was the great day of the Point Breeze Park meeting, and the favorites were all beaten. The attendance was larger than has been seen here for years, and the weather was mild. The attractions embraced a contest between horses of the 2:31 class, with Twilight the favorite, who failed to win anything. There was a split heat between Dot and White Cloud, who carried off the first and second heats, but the third, fourth, and fifth heats were very exciting. O. J. Y. Ross' Gray Chief changed drivers, and, with Mike Goroin behind him, won the remaining heats in a splendid exhibition, moving with tremendous strides and easy motion, winning amid great applause.

SUMMARY.

POINT BREEZE PARK, May 27—Second Day.—Trotting, best three in five; to harness; 2:31 class; purse, $1,500; $900 to the first horse, $450 to the second, $150 to the third:

O. J. Y. Ross' g. g. Gray Chief	4	5	1	1	1
W. R. Hunt's w. g. White Cloud	5	1	3	3	3
Robert Stoles' b. g. Dot	1	9	7	9	6
J. B. Serrill's w. m. Twilight	2	4	5	5	2
Dan Mace's bl. g. Arthur	3	2	2	2	4
J. Murphy's br. m. Lady Dahlman	3	3	10	4	5

Time—2:29¾, 2:30, 2:30, 2:26½, 2:29½.

The second race was a good exhibition of trotting, but the time in the first heat was beaten by the horses of the 2:26 class yesterday. Bud Doble's gelding, St. James, from California, made his appearance after a protracted stay in the Golden State, and sold the favorite, Ben Mace's Sensation second, and a toss-up between Smith's Thomas Jefferson, and Green's Young Bruno. In the first heat Thomas Jefferson started ahead, but at the turn St. James cut him and went to the front, closely followed by Sensation, who gradually drew up, and at the half-mile pole was a head in advance. The lead was temporary, for St. James took it from him, opened a gap of a length and a half between them, and won the heat in 2:25¾. In the second heat St. James got ahead at the start, with the other three following close, and at the half-pole they were all ahead, driving prettily. St. James was the first to come out, and won the heat, Bruno and Jefferson a close second and third, and Sensation in the rear. Thomas Jefferson turned the tide in the next heat, and at the half-mile pole came to the front, took the pole from St. James, and won in 2:25. The favorite was not a good liner, and the pools were selling at 150 to 50 before the fourth heat was trotted. St. James led to the half-mile pole, when Jefferson went in, opened a gap, which he increased twenty yards at the finish, with St. James and Sensation struggling for second place. Jefferson showed the others the way all around, and they were strung out in single file. He made an opening at the half-mile pole, and won by four lengths, St. James being only a neck in advance of Sensation.

SUMMARY.

Trotting, best three in five; to harness; 2:22 class; purse $2,500; $1,500 to the first horse, $750 to the second, $250 to the third.

W. B. Smith's bl. s. Thomas Jefferson	4	3	1	1	1
Bud Doble's b. g. St. James	1	1	2	2	2
Ben Mace's b. g. Sensation	2	4	4	3	3
C. S. Green's br. g. Young Bruno	3	2	3	dis.	

Time—2:25¾, 2:24, 2:25½, 2:25¼, 2:26¾.

ROWING NOTES.

The Argonautas, of Bergen Point, also one of the crack crews, has been materially strengthened by the addition of J. B. Ward, who rows in Walter Man's place, Ed. Smith, Benjamin Stephenson, and Fred. C. Eldred retaining their old places.

The Atalanta Boat Club will begin the season at their boat-house on the Harlem, on Monday next. It is not probable that the Atalantas will get together a four this season, as repeated trials have not proved quite satisfactory.

The annual regatta of the Nassau Boat Club will come off on the Harlem River to-morrow afternoon, and as three four-oared shell crews have been in continued practice for some time, as have also a large field of scullers, there will be a series of highly interesting races.

The Columbia six practice regularly every afternoon on the Harlem River, and although the crew is composed of five new men, they are an unusually promising set, rowing together steadily and in good form. They are seated as follows: Irvine Sprague, '76, bow; Edward Sage, '77, S. M.; J. Murphy, '77, S. M.; G. Hammond, '78, S. M.; Charles S. Boyd, '77, S. M.; J. T. Goodwin, '76, Captain and stroke.

The Atlantic Boat Club, also one of the pioneer boating organizations of this vicinity, will open the season jointly with their neighbors, the Germania Boat Club, at Hoboken, on Monday next, and row a series of races, among which will be a four-oared match race between the two clubs. The Gramercy Boat Club, being invited, will send boats around the island to join in the festivities.

The famous Beaverwyck crew is hard at work on the Upper Hudson, taking practice in a gig, with Hills, bow; J. Wilson, T. J. Gorman, J. McCormick, D. Doncaster, Jr.; William Wilson, stroke. Richard Gorman, one of the four who helped win both the Troy and Saratoga grand challenge prizes, is not yet sufficiently recovered from his long sickness to take part in their practice.

The Mutual Boat Club, of Albany, who have been well known in connection with the rowing events on the Hudson for many years, have a crew at work from which great things are expected. A series of races with their neighbors, the sturdy Beaverwycks, will probably be arranged, which will be good for their material. The Mutual crew is composed as follows: George Hughes, bow; I. Vanderpool, J. Jamison, Harmon Bowers, M. Fenton; W. S. Moseley, stroke.

SUFFERINGS OF A WRECKED CREW ON LAKE HURON.

GODERICH, Ontario, May 27.—The schooner Nina, bound from Michael's Bay to Goderich, sprung a leak Monday night, and went down in the middle of Lake Huron. The crew took to the small boat, and had a desperate struggle to reach the land, owing to the great quantity of ice remaining in the lake. The Captain secured the compasses, which enabled them to keep in the proper course. They arrived here last night, greatly exhausted, having been two days and two nights in the yawl-boat, with only one loaf of bread to divide among them.

THE FINLAY MURDER IN CANADA.

WALLACEBURG, Ont., May 27.—The investigation of the Finlay murder case reveals the following facts: By a strange noise in the stable, at a very early hour of the morning of the 22d inst., Finlay was called out of bed, and a short time afterward his body was found inside the stable door with a bullet wound in the head. The conduct of the wife of the deceased and a man named Smith leads to the belief that, at the instance of the wife, Smith killed the husband. Smith has been arrested.

RELIGIOUS CONVENTIONS.

INTERNATIONAL MEETING OF YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATIONS.

THE SECOND SESSION, AT RICHMOND, YESTERDAY—THE WORK IN THE SOUTH—IMPORTANT COMMITTEE REPORTS—PROCEEDINGS OF THE PRESBYTERIAN ASSEMBLIES.

RICHMOND, Va., May 27.—The Second Baptist Church, the future place of meeting of the International Convention of the Young Men's Christian Associations, was full to-day at 9 o'clock with a large congregation, embracing delegates and visitors, who were present to participate in the general prayer-meeting and devotional exercises, which lasted one hour. At 10 o'clock President Hardie called the convention to order, Rev. Dr. Herbert, of Washington, opening with an invocation. After the minutes of yesterday's proceedings were read and approved, the President announced the following committees:

On Associations—S. A. Kean, Chicago; E. D. Ingersoll, Syracuse; Howard E. Soule, Maine; W. P. Crombie, Ontario; P. K. Neff, Cincinnati; J. M. Towle, North Carolina; Samuel D. Tilden, Connecticut.

On Credentials.—H. P. Lloyd, Cincinnati; J. R. Imbree, Washington, D. C.; L. S. Edwards, Richmond; A. J. Dodamead, South Carolina; C. R. Holbrook, New-Hampshire.

On Business.—A. C. Simmons, Brooklyn; C. W. Lovelace, Alabama; R. A. Orr, Pennsylvania; W. S. Herbert, Maryland; George E. Davis, Vermont; T. J. Wilkie, Ontario; H. H. Wells, Ohio.

On Devotional Exercises—J. W. Wallace, Georgia; J. D. Blake, Minnesota; H. N. Moore, Massachusetts; W. L. Pack, Texas; F. Von Scheurback, Baltimore; James Gordon, Richmond; D. A. Sinclair, Ohio.

On Report of Executive Committee—Russell Sturgis, Jr., Boston; R. B. Russell, Florida.

On Resolutions—F. D. Taylor, Michigan; Eldridge Mix, Indiana.

Rev. Duncan McGregor, of Manchester, England, was unanimously elected an honorary Vice President of the convention, and ascended the platform amid loud applause.

Mr. Robert Weidenall, one of the general agents of the Executive Committee who has been working in the West, made an interesting report of his work since last October, during which time he had stopped at fifty-four cities and towns, and visited thirty-four existing associations, and assisted at organizing or preparing the way to organize sixteen new associations. Notwithstanding all difficulties and obstacles in the way of building up the association's cause in the Northwest, there is no good reason for discouragement. The work was chiefly confined to Minnesota and Illinois, but Iowa and Wisconsin were also visited.

Rev. Frederick Von Schluerback gave a sketch of the difficulties with which the work among the Germans was environed, and a history of his work among his people. He concluded with the assurance that the work of the Lord among them was progressing. Mr. George A. Hall, of Washington, gave an interesting account of a tour of Mr. Thomas K. Cree and himself through the South. He vividly contrasted the cold reception such labors met with five years ago and the warm greetings and cordial co-operation with which they met in their recent tour. He spoke feelingly of how the men of the North and South had come to love each other more as they knew each other better. He referred gratefully to the warm hospitality received everywhere in the South, and of the wonderful interest manifested in the work by the press of the South, and the able assistance given by them. The work was progressing most satisfactorily, and he was convinced that God had wonderfully blessed the seed sown. Mr. Hall was frequently interrupted with applause.

Mr. R. C. Morse, of New-York, General Secretary of the Convention, submitted his annual report. The work of the Executive Committee of the State and Provincial Convention was next taken up for discussion. Rev. Dr. Remington, of Massachusetts; H. H. Wells, of Ohio; J. C. Seely, of Minnesota; W. P. Crombie, of Ontario; Rev. Mr. Taggart, of Pennsylvania, made detailed statements of the work in their various sections, setting forth the difficulties and successes attendant upon it. Rev. Dr. R. Y. Swann, of Boston, made a stirring speech on the relation of laymen to the work of the Church.

The following message was ordered to be telegraphed to the Baptist Convention in session at Philadelphia; the General Assemblies of the Presbyterian Church North, at Cleveland, and of the South at St. Louis; the General Assembly of the Evangelical Lutheran Church at Baltimore, and the General Synod of the Reformed Church at Fort Wayne, Ind.:

RICHMOND, Va., May 27.

The International Convention of Young Men's Christian Associations, now in session, send fraternal greetings.

First Thessolonians, third chapter, twelfth and thirteenth verses, were read, and the convention took a recess until four P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The afternoon session of the Convention opened with devotional exercises. The topics for discussion, "Association Bible-classes for Christian Workers," and "Bible-classes for Evangelistic Purposes," were discussed. The corresponding members of the Executive Committee have prosecuted the local work assigned to them with greater judgment, activity, and success than have been exhibited in any of the eight previous years. The committee has received a full report of a Young Men's Christian Association, organized by and among the Chinese of San Francisco, also a report from Yokohama of an American Association. The work of visitation undertaken by the convention six years ago has been providentially enlarged beyond all precedent and expectation during the past year. The most important enlargement of the work has been in connection with the visitation of T. K. Cree and G. A. Hall. This was undertaken by the committee at the request of the State Committees of Virginia, Georgia, and Alabama. The tour lasted eighty days, closing on the 1st of May. It extended 6,650 miles, through eight States, from Virginia to Texas. A cordial welcome was everywhere extended. A blessed work of grace accompanied the labors of these gentlemen in most of the cities. Among the most important recommendations of the committee are the following: The calling of two or more conferences of the Executive Committee, the corresponding members, and other friends of the cause; the setting apart of the second Lord's Day in November as a day of prayer, as heretofore, with a recommendation that on that day a collection be taken up in aid of the general work; the appointment of delegates to the Conference of the Association of all lands in Hamburg, Germany, next August; an increase in the annual income of the committee to the sum of $20,000, having in view the following specific objects: An energetic prosecution of the work on the Western field; an immediate resumption of the work so successfully prosecuted in the South and South-west the past season, (though commenced some years ago, the testimony of success has never been so strong as now;) for the payment of the expenses of volunteer visitors in the fields untouched by the agencies just named, and especially in the securing of adequate representation of this convention at the annual State and Provincial conferences. The committe gave the following summary of the reports of the associations for the current year:

Reports were furnished by 150 more than last year; 494 reported an aggregate membership of 67,416; the annual current expenses reported by 326 amount to $356,425; ninety persons are acting as general secretaries and agents of the various associations and the State and International Committees; 252 keep open reading rooms, and 156 of these report a daily attendance of 10,480; 90 own libraries numbering 180,257 volumes, and of these 157 are valued at $190,158; 56 have buildings valued at $2,434,900, and on these there is a debt of $700,750. Last year fifty buildings were erected. Forty-two associations have building funds amounting to $390,993. The aggregate value of buildings and building funds is $2,825,893, being an increase of $338,231 over last year. The committee close their report with giving a contrast of the condition of the associations nine years ago and now, showing an immense increase.

The Convention adjourned until 8 P. M.

THE NIGHT SESSION.

At the night session the topic "Lay preaching, its importance and the training young men should have for it," was discussed in connection with prayer meetings, how to increase their usefulness and interest. The discussion was opened in an earnest speech by Rev. E. Mix, of New-Jersey, who read an extract from a letter of Rev. Dr. Stuart Robinson, of New-York, indorsing lay preaching. H. C. Moore, of Massachusetts, made some telling hits of the methods of conducting prayer-meetings. J. B. Morrow, of Nova Scotia, and Robert Werdenall also made effective speeches on these subjects. Rev. H. McGregor, of Manchester, England, was introduced by the President to the convention. He responded in a eloquent, witty, and telling speech, in which he spoke of the Christian faith as a common bond of unity between every nation. He was greeted with loud applause, and the convention rose and sang "Blessed be the tie that binds."

A telegram from George A. Stuart, of Philadelphia, regretting his inability to attend, and asking the prayers of the convention for Moody and Sankey in England.

The convention then adjourned until 10 A. M., to-morrow.

THE CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

JEFFERSON, Texas, May 27.—In the session of the General Assembly of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, to-day, the Committee on Education reported the schools connected with the church in an encouraging condition.

The report of the Judiciary Committee favoring a change of a venue in church cases was non-concurred in; and a minority report unfavorable to a change was adopted.

The Committee on Sabbath Schools recommended a renewal of the efforts in support of Sabbath schools and the discountenancing of light literature.

The Committee on Temperance recommended ceaseless efforts against the great evil intemperance; but thought it unnecessary that there should be any additional deliverance from the Church on that subject. The report was adopted. The Assembly will probably adjourn to-morrow night.

THE PRESBYTERIAN GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

CLEVELAND, May 27.—In the Presbyterian General Assembly this morning a resolution was adopted recommending all churches which have no fixed time for the collection for the cause of sustentation, to make contributions for this object on the first Sunday in March, or as near that time as convenient. The report of the board of the church erection fund was received. The report says that the stringency of the times has prevented the board from doing as much work as desired, but on this account aid has been the more valuable, saving much church property from being sacrificed. They commenced the year with a balance on hand of $12,469. The gross receipts of the year have been $116,801, this added to the balance on hand made a working capital of $129,270. Applications for aid have been received from 212 churches, calling for $145,500, which, added to applications on file at the beginning of the year, and not disposed of, make a total of demands of $150,300. The board has had under consideration for the past twelve months the wants of 191 churches, amounting to $81,480, an average of about $427 to each church. One hundred and thirty-nine churches have received appropriations amounting to $62,230, while $37,395 remains to be paid. The board has not failed in any instance to meet its engagements. It now has on file insurance policies from the best companies of the country to the amount of $360,000. During the last year sixteen Presbyterian church buildings have been destroyed, involving a loss of $150,000, many of which had no insurance. The board deprecates the erection of costly edifices, unless the congregations are perfectly secure in subscription, and says the prevailing tendency is to the erection of costly buildings. This desire comes more from those outside the church than from its members. Property owners in new towns and settlements offer large subscriptions on condition that a building of certain dimensions and style be erected. The desire to secure these liberal offers and the future support of the donors often induces those in charge of the buildings to go far beyond what their own better sense would have dictated. These generous subscribers often fail to pay, and thus the disappointed church is left in its poverty to struggle with an unexpected debt that oftentimes prevents the completion of the building, prevents the payment of the board's appropriation, and, if the house can be used at all for worship, it is in an unfurnished and uninviting condition, while the knowledge of this pending debt exerts a repelling influence on newcomers, and drives them into other churches or the neglect of God's worship altogether, whereas a smaller and less pretentious building, plainly but comfortably finished and paid for, is far more attractive to strangers or those seeking a sanctuary home.

Rev. Mr. Epher offered the following preamble and resolutions, which were adopted:

Whereas, This church holds and teaches that children born within the pale of this visible church, and dedicated to God in baptism, are under the inspection and government of the church, and are to be taught to read and write, the catechism, the Apostle's creed, and the Lord's prayer; and they are to be taught to pray, to abhor sin, to fear God, and to obey the Lord Jesus Christ, and when they come to years of discretion, if they be free from scandal, appear sober and steady, and to have sufficient knowledge to discern the Lord's body, they ought to be informed that it is their duty and their privilege to come to the Lord's Supper; and,

Whereas, There seems to be inadequate attention given by parents, Pastors, and Christians generally to this first and Divine provision for the perpetuity, prosperity, and extension of the Church; therefore,

Resolved, That the General Assembly hereby especially directs the attention of the whole Church to this momentous subject in the full assurance that no part of the work of the Church is more fundamental and important than that which is performed in the quietness and sanctity of home where Christian parents are the divinely-chosen and responsible guardians, guides, examples, and teachers of their children in the way of the Lord. And this General Assembly desires that the utmost diligence may be shown in the work, that a generation of God's people, renewed in heart in their infancy, may grow up in the practice of God's worship and service from their earliest years, so that the Church may be more intelligent, zealous, holy, and progressive, than in any former age.

The afternoon session was occupied with the reception of delegates from other churches in correspondence with the General Assembly.

FESTIVITIES AT WEST POINT.

THE YOUNG LADY STUDENTS OF VASSAR COLLEGE VISIT THE POST—THE DRILLS AND OTHER EXERCISES.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WEST POINT, Thursday, May 27, 1875.

The scenes at this military post to-day have been of an enlivening character, made so by the visit of 120 ladies from Vassar College, headed by President Raymond, of that institution, Prof. Backs, Prof. Ritter, and three or four other Professors. The excursion, however, was planned and carried out by the ladies themselves, Miss Chamberlain being Chairwoman of the Committee of Arrangements. The pleasure-seekers chartered the steamer Mary Powell for the trip. The steamer left Poughkeepsie with the excursionists on board at 1:47 P. M., amid cheers and the ringing of bells and blowing of whistles, and as she moved down the river with her merry freight on board she was saluted from both shores. She ran from Poughkeepsie to Newburg under easy steam in forty-five minutes, and reached West Point at 3:15 P. M. After disembarking, the young ladies ascended the steep hill leisurely, and when they reached the esplanade were amply repaid for the task by the magnificent views which were spread before them. Gen. Ruger, the Superintendent of the post, having been notified of their coming, caused the doors to the chapel, riding school, gymnasium, and other departments to be opened, all of which were visited by the ladies in little flocks, and everything therein noticed and admired. At 4 P. M. the usual battalion drill occurred, and besides the visitors from Vassar a large number of spectators were present from abroad. The drill included a sham fight. When the final charge was made by the battalion, a half-dozen or more of the Vassar pupils found themselves surrounded, and as the cadets fired as they charged, their little screams of fear were heard some distance, and created much merriment. They finally all huddled under a tree, and the line swept by them, leaving them unharmed. It was one of the funny episodes of the day. The drill lasted an hour and a half, during which there was also exercise with the sea-coast batteries, shells being thrown far up the mountain, and now and then bursting in mid-air.

At 6:45 P. M. the evening parade took place, and the scene upon the plain was a brilliant one. The Vassar visitors occupied the rustic seats on the west side, and the piazzas and verandas back of them were also filled with ladies and the leading officers of the post. The full band of the post supplied grand music.

The parade ended, the Committee of Arrangements on behalf of the visitors invited Gen. Ruger, Superintendent of the post, and other officers of high rank, to a collation on board the Mary Powell, which invitation was accepted only by Gen. Upton, the rest sending regrets.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, May 28—1 A. M.—The barometer has risen throughout the Atlantic States, and is highest over New-Jersey. It has risen in the Gulf States, but fallen over the upper lakes and the North-west, where it is now lowest. The pressure has risen rapidly from the Missouri westward. Clear weather prevails in the Middle and Eastern States, partly cloudy weather and occasional rain in the Eastern Gulf States and the North-west. The rivers have fallen slowly, except a rise at Pittsburg.

PROBABILITIES.

For Friday in the South Atlantic States, north-east to south-east winds, rising barometer, cooler, cloudy and rainy weather.

For the Gulf States, Tennessee, and the Ohio Valley, south and east winds, stationary or rising barometer, stationary temperature, partly cloudy weather and local rains.

For the upper lakes, the upper Mississippi and lower Missouri Valleys, falling followed by rising barometer, warmer south and east winds, shifting to cooler north-west, partly cloudy weather, and occasional rains.

For the lower lakes, the Middle and Eastern States, stationary and falling barometer, higher temperature, north-east to south-east winds, partly cloudy weather.

The rivers still continue to fall slowly.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy:

	1874.	1875.		1874.	1874.
3 A. M.	52°	64°	3:30 P. M.	79°	78°
6 A. M.	53°	64°	6 P. M.	72°	73°
9 A. M.	62°	70°	9 P. M.	65°	65°
12 M.	68°	73°	12 P. M.	62°	63°

Average temperature yesterday 68¾°

Average temperature for corresponding date last year 64⅛°

OBITUARY.

Capt. John J. Gordon, a passenger in the Cunard steamer Parthia, died suddenly, on Wednesday, of rheumatism of the heart. The deceased was sixty-eight years of age, and was on the retired list of the English Army. He was a cousin of Surgeon General Gordon, of the Royal Army.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

CARING FOR THE CHILDREN.

ANNIVERSARIES OF THE SOCIETY FOR THE RELIEF OF DESTITUTE CHILDREN OF SEAMEN AND OF THE SHELTERING ARMS.

Among the many admirable charitable institutions in and around the City of New-York which have annual meetings and receptions during May, none are perhaps more widely and favorably known than the Society for the Relief of Destitute Children of Seamen. The asylum of this Society is on the grounds belonging to the Sailors' Snug Harbor Society, about half a mile from the Kill Von Kull on the north shore of Staten Island. Yesterday afternoon the society held its annual election of officers and anniversary exercises of the schools connected with the institution at the Home on Staten Island. The exercises, over which Mr. A. A. Low presided, opened at 12 o'clock with prayer by Rev. Zabriskie Grry, followed by a song by the children, reports and election of officers, examination of children in the schools, and short addresses by Rev. Mr. Gray, Rev. Mr. Jewett, and Rev. Mr. Brown. The children, who range in ages from two to thirteen years, are divided into three grades for instruction, the youngest being in the Kindergarten, and the examination of the different classes was next in order. The exercises closed with a song by the school, and an exhibition of the Kindergarten games by the little ones.

The Secretary's report says: "At the date of our last report the number of children in the Home was 87, and the number since received was 27, making the total during the year 114, of which number parents and guardians have removed 17, the society has placed out 3, the Children's Aid Society has taken 2 out West, and 1 has been placed in St. Mary's Hospital, making the total removed twenty-three, and leaving at present in the Home ninety-one. Notwithstanding this large number, however, the health of the children has never been better, * * * Of the boys placed out, we have very satisfactory accounts, and very pleasant letters have come from the ten who were this year sent out West by the Children's Aid Society. Two legacies from sailors who have died at the Harbor have been received. We have met with a heavy loss in the death of Mr. W. H. Aspinwall, one of the founders and one of the warmest friends of the Home, and in him we have lost the last member who remained with us of the original Board of Advisors."

By the Treasurer's report it appears that the receipts during the present year have been $10,193 87, which, added to the amount on hand May 1, 1874, makes $12.557 29, and that the expenditures have been $9,690 41, leaving a balance in the treasury of $2,866 79. Legacies have been received during the year as follows: From Clark Durant, $2,000; from Peter Thompson, seaman, $102 30; from Kingsbury Batchelder, seaman, $153; total, $2,255 30. The present fund of the society amounts to $15,600.

The election of officers for the ensuing year resulted in the re-election of the following ladies to the positions indicated: Mrs. Jacob Leroy, First Directress; Mrs. William A. Booth, Second Directress; Mrs. N. Marsh, Third Directress; Mrs. A. C. Kingsland, Jr., Treasurer; Mrs. C. R. Lowell, Jr., Recording Secretary; Miss Griswold, Corresponding Secretary. The Board of Managers, committees, &c., stand the same as last year, with the exception of the omission of Mrs. C. C. Norvell and Miss Norvell, and the addition of Mrs. H. Childs and Mrs. C. A. Moore, of New-Brighton, and Mrs. G. W. Curtis and Miss Havens, of West Brighton.

The "Sheltering Arms" is an institution under the management of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and is situated at the corner of One Hundred and Twenty-ninth street and Tenth avenue. It was opened Oct. 6, 1864, for the temporary reception of homeless children from ten to sixteen years of age, for whom no other institution provides, until their parents or friends are able to receive them again. The President is Rev. Thomas M. Peters, D. D. The annual reception of that institution was held yesterday afternoon on the premises, and consisted of religious exercises and reading the annual report of the Executive Committee in the church, an exhibition by the children in the school-rooms, and a parade of the children on the grounds, with music, in which parade the children of the Leake and Watts Orphan House, situated in One Hundred and Tenth street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, also took part. By the annual report it appeared that, on May 1, 1874, there were 136 children in the institution. During the year 86 were removed by parents or guardians, and 2 have died. At the end of the year April 30, 1875, there were 134 inmates—65 boys and 69 girls. During the eleven years since its foundation 708 children have been admitted. The number of applicants during the past year was 467, of which only 86 could be received. Of 500 children who have been admitted during five years only seven have died, three of whom had fatal diseases on entering. Two of these deaths were within the past year. About eighty children attend the schools of the institution, and about thirty the public Ward school opposite. The annual report of the Treasurer shows the receipts during the past year to have been $27,884 08; disbursements, $24,548 41; balance left over, $3,335 67. After the reading of the report, Rev. Arthur Brooks delivered an address.

SALE OF THE FIELD LIBRARY.

The sale of the library of Thomas W. Field was continued yesterday afternoon and evening by Messrs. Bangs, Merwin & Co. at No. 656 Broadway. Some of the largest prices yet obtained during the sale were realized. The figures for each day are as follows: Monday, $1,714; Tuesday, $3,187; Wednesday, $2,916; Thursday, $2,099; total $9,916. The selling of the books on the regular catalogue will be concluded this evening, and to-morrow afternoon at 3 o'clock the remainder of the collection, embracing the celebrated "Hartley Papers," will be sold. Following are some of the more important of yesterday's sales: "Mexican Antiquities," (Spanish,) by A. Lenor, $21; "Bibliography of Geographical Works, Travels, Missionary Reports, &c.," (Spanish,) by Pinelo Leon, published in Madrid in 1737, $24; "History of New-France," &c., (in French,) by M. Lescarbol, printed in Paris in 1618, $110; an English translation of another work by the same author, printed in London in 1609, $110; a London translation of J. H. Van Linschoten's "Semper Eadem John H. Van Linschoten. His Discourse of Voyages into ye Easte and West Endies," printed in 1598, $19; "A Review of Military Operations in North America from 1753 to 1756," by William Livingston, printed in 1757, $14 50; "A History of the Upper Country of South Carolina, from the Earliest Period to the Close of the War of Independence," by J. H. Logan, $10; Lossing's "Home of Washington and its Associations," $8; Loudon's "Selection of Some of the Most Interesting Narratives of Outrages Committed by the Indians in their Wars with the White People," &c., $100; Robert B. McAfee's "History of the Late War (1812) in the Western Country," $11; H. McCall's "History of Georgia," published in 1811-16, $15; McKenny's "History of the Indian Tribes of North America," $30; P. Martyr's "History of the West Indies," printed in 1597, $25; a later edition of the same, printed in London in 1612, $29; C. Mather's "History of a Long War with Indian Savages and their Directors and Abettors, from 1702 to 1714, $28;" by the same author, "Ecclesiastical History of New-England from 1620 to 1698," printed in 1711, $24; C. Mather's "History of the War with the Indians in New England, 1765-6," $100; L. Metcalf's "Collection of Some of the Most Interesting of Indian Warfare in the West, &c.," $24; Lawrence Claesse's "Morning and Evening Prayer, Litany, Church Catechism, Family Prayers, and Several Chapters of the Old and New Testament, Translated into the Mahaque Language," printed in 1715, $60; by the same author, "A Primer for the Use of the Mohawk Children," printed in 1786, $18; S. G. Morton's "Crania Americana," $30; "New-England's First Fruits in respect to the Conversion, Conviction, and Preparation of some of the Indians," &c., printed in London in 1643, $22 50; "An Account of a Visit lately made to the people called Quakers in Philadelphia, by Papoonahoal, a Chief of the Minisink Tribe of Indians," printed in 1761, $24; Rich's "Catalogue of Books Relating to America in Various Languages," $10; two books by Rogers, "A Concise Account of North America," and "Journals of Major Robert Rogers," both printed in 1765, $8 each; "A True History of the Capture and Restoration of Mrs Mary Rowlandson," printed in 1682, $12; "Dictionary of the Huron Language," (French,) printed in 1632, $11; "A History of the Indian Wars with the First Settlers of the United States," by Daniel Clark Sanders, $102 50; "Information Respecting the History, Condition, and Prospects of the Indian Tribes of the United States," $12; Shea's "Library of American Linguistics," thirteen volumes, $2 per volume; "The Clear Sunshine of the Gospel Breaking in upon the Indians of New-England," by T. Shepard, printed in 1648, $10; "A Journal of the Operations of the Queen's Rangers, from the End of the Year 1777 to the Conclusion of the Late American War," by Lieut. Col. Simore, printed in 1787, $30.

THE HICKSITE BRANCH OF FRIENDS—CLOSING PROCEEDINGS.

The closing exercises of the yearly meeting of the Hicksite Branch of Friends were held yesterday, in their house in Rutherford place, where there has been about 1,500 gathered daily during the week. Elizabeth Paxson and Hannah Rogers made encouraging addresses touching the life and work of the society; reports from the different communities were received and adopted, all of them cheerful in tone, concerning the progress made during the past year, and remarks similar in character were made by Benjamin Renough, John J. White, and others. Then, after a few moments given to silent self-communing, the meeting was ended.

A COLLEGE SOCIETY CONVENTION AT THE FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL.

The annual convention of the Society of Chi Psi was held yesterday morning at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. The attendance was large, the various colleges being represented as follows: Union College, Wilson Davies, Jr., and G. H. Dudley; Williams College, Frederick Johnson, S. R. Kitchel, and R. H. Halsey; Middlebury College, W. R. Cray and W. S. Twitchell; Hamilton College, F. Addington, E. J. Ball, and J. M. Elliott; Amherst College, J. H. Betts, E. H. Peet, and E. M. Swift; University of South Carolina, George R. Kinne; University of Minnesota, A. H. Wolfe. There were also present a number of representatives of the several associations of New-York, Chicago, and other large cities. The proceedings, which were conducted in secret, were principally of a routine character. Last evening the convention dinner of the society took place at Delmonico's, and proved to be an occasion of much social enjoyment, there being in attendance besides those who were present at the convention several prominent members of the organization and others. The subjoined is a list of the toasts and respondents: "Chi Psi," Mr. Samuel Wood; "The Great Centre," Mr. J. M. Elliott; "Our Alumni," Mr. William P. Prentiss; "The Future Chi Psi," Col. Edward L. Gaul; "Our Western Brothers," Mr. E. C. Swift; "Eastern Chi Psi," Edward Peet; "The Ladies," A. L. Smith.

THE FUNERAL OF JUSTICE SHERWOOD.

HONORS TO THEIR LATE ASSOCIATE BY THE POLICE JUSTICES—AN ADDRESS BY REV. WILLIAM J. TUCKER.

The services attending the burial of the late Justice Thomas D. Sherwood were held yesterday afternoon in the Presbyterian Church, Madison square, Rev. William J. Tucker, Pastor.

An hour before the time named for assembling in the church, Justices James T. Kilbreth, George E. Kasmire, B. C. Wandell, F. S. Smith, Henry Murray, Charles A. Flammer, B. H. Bixby, M. Otterbourg, N. R. Wheeler, B. T. Morgan, their chief clerks, assistants, and officers, gathered at the Ashland House, and from there marched in line to the church.

When the procession had reached the church the passage was cleared, and they were assisted to the front seats in the central lines of pews and near to the coffin, which was placed beneath and in front of the pulpit. Near by was placed a base and column of flowers, wreathed with green, and a floral anchor. Near to the coffin, also, were seated the relatives of the deceased. Among the more prominent gentlemen present other than those in connection with the courts were Rev. D. Morgan, Hon. C. K. Garrison, Sinclair Tousey, Charles Seymour, F. Bixby, Nicholas Sargeant, and others. When all had been seated, Rev. William J. Tucker read portions of Scripture from the Psalms, the Book of Job, and chapter 15 of the first Epistle to the Corinthians. Following the reading, he spoke briefly concerning the deceased. The calling away of the deceased had been, he believed, wholly unlooked for. Of him much might be said which was pleasant to say. The assurance was that he had led an honorable life; that he had been a just Judge; that in the performance of his duties he had shown himself to have been possessed of the art of punishing in such manner as to save the punished. There was ground for belief that he died in the Christian's hope in the Lord Jesus Christ.

An earnest prayer followed the brief discourse, and then, after the face of the deceased had been exposed for a time, the remains were removed. They are to be taken to Gilbertsville, Oswego County, where the family burying ground is located.

ART AT THE COOPER INSTITUTE.

The sixteenth annual reception of the Woman's Art Department of the Cooper Institute was held last evening, and was esteemed to be the most successful which has yet taken place. Fashion sets no arbitrary rule to keep the attendance within limited bounds, and so the number of persons in the course of last evening must have reached many thousands. The spacious gallery which surrounds the reading-room and library, all the rooms devoted to art and scientific purposes and the numerous alcoves were completely crowded. Even at 8 o'clock, the hour fixed for the commencement of the reception, the number of persons present was very large, and the inspection of the art exhibits was a matter of difficulty, but later in the evening it was almost impossible to walk through the building, and art inspection was entirely out of the question. A seat at the sides of the galleries or in some quiet recess, or a promenade to the music of Erben's full brass band, was then in order. Mr. Peter Cooper sat near the entrance, and had a kindly greeting for all the visitors of his acquaintance, and in this way had a busy time of it. Although the reception was altogether connected with the Woman's Art department, the exhibits from the Male Art School were also displayed, to add to the attractions of the occasion. This evening the reception of the male department will take place, but with the same display. The different branches of both schools of art were well represented. In the female school there were some 300 specimens from the Department of Photography; of cast drawings there were about 60; form, 150, outline, 125, and engraving, 200. In the male school 90 specimens were sent in from the Rudimental Department; studies of the figure, 85; ornamental, 225; form, 65; cast 60; life, 15; architectural, 110; mechanics, scientific, 30; mechanical art, 75; perspective, 105, and modeling in clay, 200. In the Free Art School for Women the number of students admitted during the year was 199; at the close of last term, 152; receiving certificates, 76, and advanced to the Academy of Design, 12.

BOAT RACE IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., May 27.—The three-mile single-scull race for $500, between Patrick Regan and Frederick H. Plaisted, took place this afternoon on Charles River, from the Union Boat Club-house, in presence of many thousand spectators. Plaisted kept a lead of a length for a mile, when Regan passed him and took the lead by two lengths. Plaisted's boat here capsized, and Regan rowed over the course, winning the race in 25 minutes and 46½ seconds.

THE BUNKER HILL CENTENNIAL.

BOSTON, May 27.—The Chief Marshal of the procession which is to be formed in this city on the 17th June has issued a notice calling upon all organizations out of the city, which intend to take part, to report to him forthwith.

THE HARTFORD THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

HARTFORD, Conn., May 27.—The anniversary exercises of the Hartford Theological Seminary closed this evening with an eloquent sermon by Rev. William M. Taylor, D. D., of New-York, on "The Sacrificial Death of Jesus Christ." The old Board of Trustees was re-elected.

A VOICE FROM THE LOFTY TOWER ON LOVE.

Tribune, Editorial, May 27.

If there is anything in this world which we admire it is "poetry." It is so sweet. A wooer may be very much in earnest, albeit his Muse goes on crutches and maltreats the shade of Murray. Thousands upon thousands of young fellows have almost dislocated their necks looking up to certain windows, and watching the flitting shadow of Polly or Betty or Mary Ann. Why is a lover thought so silly? "All the world loves a lover," says somebody; and laughs at him, add we. A green youth may be in a worse business than love-making. It is better than smoking cigars, or playing billiards, or drinking ardent spirits from flowing bowls. And what if he does change his mind? What if the fire does go out? Isn't it nice while it burns? Alfred's, we must admit, went out, quenched, extinguished, dampened; and hence Favis vs. Fitch! But wasn't it thrilling while it lasted?

THE FLOATING HOSPITAL.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have to acknowledge the following contributions for the building fund of the floating hospital of St. John's Guild:

New-York Stock Exchange, (by D. C. Hays, Treasurer,)	$200
Joshua E. Todhunter, through N. P. Hosack, Esq.	50
Collected by R. J. Cortis, Esq.:	
White Star Line	250
Cunard Line	250
National Line	250
Charles G. Francklyn	50
G. A. Clark & Brother, (collected by A. W. Leggatt, Esq.	250
Total	$1,300

WILLIAM H. GUION, Treasurer,
No. 63 Wall street.

New-York, Thursday, May 27, 1875.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports, items of agricultural and domestic interest, and other interesting reading matter.

Copies for sale at THE TIMES OFFICE; also, at THE TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY. PRICE, FIVE CENTS.

A Brain-Destroying Malady.

That insomnia, or inability to sleep, has become very prevalent in late years, is sufficiently evidenced by the fact that numberless remedies have been introduced within the last decade specially intended for its cure, and that new sedatives are continually cropping up. But no medicinal agent has so widely and clearly established its claims as a soporific as HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. That it removes this brain-destroying inability far more effectually than the bromides, chlorals, and valerianates in use, is not to be wondered at when we consider that such drugs act only on the brain, which is not the source of the evil, while the Bitters rectify the alimentary disturbances which originate it. It is admitted by physicians that dyspepsia and non-assimilation of the food produce sleeplessness. The Bitters overcome these obstacles to repose as well as those urinary troubles which are also apt to interfere with it. A wine-glassful or two of this wholesome sedative invigorant at bed-time rarely fails to induce tranquil repose.

Novelty Baby Carriage.

A few at $15. Only carriage that protects the eyesight. L. P. TIBBALS, No. 820 Broadway.

Wm. Everdell's Sons, No. 104 Fulton st. Established 1815. LABEL PRINTERS.

Boils.—These torments of Job are speedily cured by the PERUVIAN SYRUP, (a protoxide of iron.)

Goulding's New City Directory.

The New-York *Sun* of the 26th inst. says:

A MARVEL IN BOOK-MAKING.

A greater City Directory than ever before was produced in New-York. A noteworthy achievement in book-making is the result of a successful effort by Lawrence G. Goulding to produce a City Directory for 1875-6 in advance of the usual time of publication by the John F. Trow Company. The entire work of canvassing, printing, and binding occupied only twenty-four days, and yesterday a complete book of 1,737 pages was ready for delivery. To accomplish this 170 canvassers were employed in taking names from about May 1 until May 20, 46 compilers edited the work of the canvassers, and the printing was done in Polhemus' establishment, with the aid of 92 compositors and 30 proof-readers and makers-up, in thirteen days. In this time the adjunct of a new street directory, made by an actual canvass of the City, and a new map of the City, with the recently-annexed wards, were perfected. The Directory gives 253,000 names, being 24,000 more than in any previously published.

The New-York *Tribune* says:

Goulding's New-York City Directory for 1875-6 has been issued. It contains 253,631 names, and it is claimed that this is a larger number by 24,128, at least, than has ever been given in any other directory of New-York. The volume contains a large colored double map of the entire City. This directory is published by Lawrence G. Goulding, Nos. 132, 134, and 136 Nassau st., and was printed by John Polhemus in the remarkably short time of thirteen days.

A Bale of Hay Fell on my Foot, Mashed the toe nail off. Suffered fearfully. Applied GILES' LINIMENT IODIDE OF AMMONIA with instant relief. Also removed a lump from the knee of a valuable horse. P. GLEASON, of Gleason & Snodgrass, Feed Merchants, No. 303 West st. Sold by all druggists. Depot No. 451 6th av., New-York. Only 50 cents and $1 per bottle.

Lundborg's California Water

For the Toilet and Bath. Tourists will appreciate its refreshing qualities and fragrance.

Deshler's Pills Are the Best and Safest remedy for chills and fever and malaria.

MARRIED.

BIANCHI—WHITTEMORE.—On Wednesday, 26th inst., by Rev. J. W. Diller, D. D., FRANCESCO BIANCHI and ELIZABETH WHITTEMORE, daughter of the late John B. Simonson, of Staten Island.

BOND—BRYDEN.—On Thursday, May 20, by Rev. George McCampbell, WILLIAM E. BOND, of Brooklyn, to Miss GRACE BRYDEN, of this City.

CURRAN—MULFORD.—At the Church of the Ascension, on Thursday, May 27, 1875, by Rev. Dr. John Cotton Smith, JOHN E. CURRAN to LILLA P., daughter of James H. and Mary M. Mulford.

ROBBINS—KELLOGG.—In Brooklyn, May 19, by Rev. W. I. Budington, D. D., HENRY M. ROBBINS, of Newington, Conn., to SARAH F., daughter of Martin Kellogg, of Sunsbury, N. C.

DIED.

AYERS.—On Wednesday, May 26, at 4:30 A. M., of pneumonia, MARY H., wife of Carlton Ayers. Funeral services will be held at her late residence, No. 457 Clinton av., Brooklyn, at 4 P. M., Friday, May 28. The remains will be taken to Pine Plains for interment. Relatives and friends are invited to attend without further notice.

AGENS.—May 26, 1875, of diphtheria, ABBIE LULU, aged 4 years and 3 months, only child of Charles H. and A. L. Agens.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from No. 19 Halsey st., Newark, on Friday, 28th, at 11 o'clock. Interment private.

ALVORD.—At Orange, N. J., on Monday, May 24, ALWYN A. ALVORD, in the 36th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Church of the Transfiguration in 29th st., near 5th av., on Friday morning, at 10:30 o'clock, without further notice.

BRADY.—At Harlem, May 27, 1875, MARY, widow of the late William Brady, in the 84th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from St. Andrew's P. E. Church, 4th av. and 127th st., Saturday, 29th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M.

BRUSTLEIN.—At Basel, Switzerland, on May 12, EDWARD BRUSTLEIN, formerly of this City.

CORBETT.—At his residence, Arlington Heights, on Tuesday, May 25, VIRGIL P. CORBETT, son of Cooper Corbett, of Corbettsville, N. Y.

DE RUYTER.—Suddenly, in New-Orleans, Monday, the 24th inst., DESIREE LOUISE RAINGEARD, widow of the late John De Ruyter, Esq., of this City, in the 70th year of her age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

DU VAL.—At Rome, Italy, Feb. 21, ANNIE LIVINGSTON DU VAL, wife of William S. Du Val.

Funeral service will be held at the residence of William Du Val, No. 8 Monroe place, Brooklyn, Saturday, May 29, at 4 P. M.

GRAHAM.—Suddenly, on Tuesday, May 25, ANNIE F., wife of Hildreth W. Graham, and only daughter of Samuel S. and Frances O Vermeule.

Funeral services at the residence of her parents, Plainfield, N. J., on Friday, at 2 o'clock P. M.

☞ Maine papers please copy.

JONES.—At Tarrytown, N. Y., May 25, MARY ANN, wife of Absalom Jones, and daughter of Robert Coles, Esq., in the 58th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, at Washington Street M. E. Church, Tarrytown, on Friday, May 28, at 11 o'clock A. M. Train leaves Grand Central Depot at 9:10 A. M.

HEDGES.—At Chester, Morris County, N. J., on Wednesday, May 25, Dr. WILLIAM W. HEDGES, in the 85th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral on Friday, May, 28, at 1 o'clock, from his late residence, Chester, N. J.

LEWIS.—At Sing Sing, on Thursday, May 27, IDA LOUISA, youngest daughter of Starks W. and Matilda C. Lewis, in the 20th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her parents, Croton av., Sing Sing, on Monday 31st inst., at 2 P. M. Carriages in waiting at the depot on the arrival of the 11 o'clock train from 42d st., and return at 4:44.

NICHOLS.—At Jersey City Heights, on Wednesday, May 26, CARMAN NICHOLS, in the 66th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence on Lexington av., on Saturday, the 28th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

OAKES.—At Bloomfield, N. J., Wednesday, May 26, ABIGAIL H., wife of David Oakes, aged 6- years.

Funeral from her late residence, Saturday, 29th inst., at 1:30 P. M. Train by Montclair Railway leaves foot of Cortlandt st. at 12:30 P. M.

PELL.—On Wednesday morning, May 26, at his residence, 74th st. and 11th av., CHARLES S. PELL, in the 57th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Saturday morning, May 29, at 10.30 o'clock, from the Eighty-fourth Street Presbyterian Church, near 11th av.

SMITH.—At Orange, 25th inst., suddenly, MINNIE E., daughter of T. O. Smith, of Troy, N. J.

Funeral Friday, 28th inst., at 12 o'clock, at her late home, Troy, Morris County, N. J.

THOMAS.—On Thursday, May 27, SARAH WILLARD, only daughter of Dr. T. Gaillard and Mary T. Thomas, aged 9 years and 3 months.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

☞ Charleston, S. C., papers please copy.

WIGHAM.—Tuesday, May 25, MARY L., widow of the late Isaac Wigham, aged 76.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral on Friday, the 28th inst., from her late residence, No. 321 5th av., at 1 P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AN OLD NURSE FOR CHILDREN.—DON'T fail to procure MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething. No mother who has ever tried it will consent to let her child pass through this critical period without the aid of this invaluable preparation. Gives rest to the mother, and relief and health to the child. Cures wind colic, and regulates the bowels.

REST, HEALTH, AND COMFORT TO MOTHER AND CHILD.—MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays all pain, and cures wind colic. We would say to every mother who has a suffering child, do not let your prejudice, nor the prejudices of others, stand between you and your suffering child and the relief that will be sure—yes, absolutely sure—to follow the use of this medicine, if timely used.

CREEDMOOR.

Spring Meeting, 1875. May 28, 29, and 31. Trains leave Hunter's Point at 9:30, 11 A. M., and 1, 2:30, and 4:30 P. M. May 28—Directors' Match, 3 P. M.; Short Range Match, 3:15 P. M. May 29—Long Range Match, conditions same as in the International Match, will be competed for by all the members of the American Team, and other distinguished riflemen, at 11 A. M. May 31—Ladies' day—Military Short and Long Range Matches at 11 A. M. Pool shooting each day. Post entries may be made on the Range.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe for the week ending Saturday, May 29, 1875, will close at this office as follows: On WEDNESDAY at 6 A. M., on THURSDAY at 11:30 A. M., and on SATURDAY at 9 and 11:30 A. M.
T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

JERE. JOHNSON, AUCTIONEER, NO. 37 Washington st.

On SATURDAY, at 10:30 o'clock, great sale of Household and Office Furniture, Rosewood Pianoforte, any quantity of Carpets, &c.

WANTED TO ADOPT.—A LADY AND GENTLEMAN, having no children, wish to adopt a little girl about two years of age, of American or English parentage. Address W. K., Box No. 129 *Times* Office.

BABIES WHO SUFFER FROM CHOLIC are immediately relieved by MILK OF MAGNESIA, a preparation most acceptable to the infantile palate. As a laxative for children it has no equal, and it is also an excellent anti-dyspeptic. Sold by all druggists.

RUPTURE AND PHYSICAL DEFORMITIES successfully treated by Dr. S. N. MARSH, (principal of the late firm of Marsh and Co.,) at his old office, No. 2 Vesey st., Astor House, opposite St. Paul's Church. No connection with any other office in this City.

SILK ELASTIC STOCKINGS, BELTS, Knee Caps, Abdominal Supporters, Suspensory Bandages, Shoulder Braces, and Crutches, at MARSH'S Truss Office, No. 2 Vesey st. Lady in attendance.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 132 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York.
N. B.—Special attention paid to "estates," conveyancing, and City collection.

THOMAS DUGAN,
UNDERTAKER. WAREROOMS NO. 237 BOWERY.
Established 1835.

GREEN-WOOD CEMETERY.
One or three plots adjoining for sale. Post Office Box address No. 2,842.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at **No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.** Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

A LADY OF UNQUESTIONABLE RESPECTability, having a thoroughly competent servant, would like to take charge of a house for a family going to Europe; no recompense required; highest references given. Address, for one week, Mrs. J. R. M., Winchester House, Broadway and 31st st.

AT THE PROTESTANT SERVANTS' BUREAU, families, hotels, and others, can get capable, reliable servants, (male and female;) good cooks, house-workers, German girls, and all other kinds; for City or country. At the HOME BUREAU, No. 138 6th av.

A LADY AND HER HUSBAND, WITHOUT children, wish to take care of a house for the Summer; best references given and no compensation expected. Address FAITHFUL, Box No. 219 *Times* Office.

A MAN AND WIFE WILL TAKE CHARGE of a house during Summer absence of occupants; references. Address Care, No. 1,238 Broadway Up-town Advertisement Office.

AT JACQUIN'S BUREAU, NO. 602 6TH AV., between 36th and 37th sts., can be obtained males and females for the City and country.

COMPANION.—BY A REFINED AND EDUCATED lady as useful companion to an invalid lady, or would take charge of a house during the Summer. Address H. H., Box No. 305 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COMPANION OR GOVERNESS.—A LADY would like a position to go to California with a family as companion or governess. Address Lena Brown, Box No. 286 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A neat, tidy young girl who is a quick, cleanly chamber-maid and an excellent waitress; can take entire charge of dining-room, care and clean silver, glass, &c.; best City recommendations. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

CHAMBER-MAID AND HOUSE-MAID.—BY a healthy young girl to be generally useful; can do house-work well, or care children, serving, waiting, &c.; country or City; wages not so much an object as a place; has good reference. Call at Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG DANISH girl to do chamber-work and sewing, or waiting, in the City; speaks English and German. Call at No. 1,569 2d av., between 78th and 79th sts., second floor, front.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A SMART, TIDY YOUNG girl as chamber-maid, and will assist with the care of growing children, or chamber-maid and plain sewing; has good City references. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, French Office.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a respectable girl as first-class chamber-maid and seamstress; no objections to the country for the Summer months; best City reference. Call at No. 345 West 25th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A NEAT, SMART YOUNG girl as chamber-maid and waitress or plain sewing; has excellent City reference. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, French Office.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young girl as chamber-maid and waitress; best City reference; City or country. Call for two days at No. 235 East 45th st., near 3d av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—A PROTESTANT GIRL AS chamber-maid and seamstress; understands machine work. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 156 West 46th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a respectable Protestant girl as chamber-maid and seamstress, or to take care of a child and do chamber-work; best City reference. Call at No. 323 Madison av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl as chamber-maid and waitress or to do chamber-work and fine washing in a small family; good reference. Call at No. 414 7th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young girl as chamber-maid and waitress in a small private family; is willing and obliging; good reference. Call at No. 28 West 60th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS chamber-maid. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 31 East 36th st.

CHAMBE-RMAID.—BY A NORTH OF IRELAND girl as waitress and chambermaid; City or country; good references given. Call at No. 10 West 44th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A GERMAN PROTestant young woman; is first-class chamber-maid and nurse; also a good family seamstress; has excellent City reference; City or country. Apply at No. 131 East 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG girl as first-class chamber-maid and waitress, or would assist in the care of growing children; City or country; good City references. Call at No. 111 West 46th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young woman as chamber-maid and waitress; is willing and obliging; good City reference. Call at or address No. 160 East 53d st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a young Protestant girl as chamber-maid and seamstress, or take care of growing children; good references from last place. Apply at No. 65 East 9th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young woman as chamber-maid and waitress; City or country; good City references. Call at No. 219 East 21st st., third floor, front room.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young girl as chamber-maid and waitress in a private family; no objections to the country; good reference. Apply at No. 301 East 35th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN as chamber-maid and assist the cook in a private family; no objection to go to the country; best City reference. Call at 126 Clinton place, 8th st., Room 4.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A GENTEEL-LOOKing girl, seventeen years old, American, to do chamber-work and sewing; best of references given and required. Address H. E., Post Office Box No. 1,105, New-York.

COOK, HOUSE-WORK, &c.—BY A SWEDISH woman who is a good plain cook, and very good washer and ironer; or general house-work; is strong, willing, and reliable; has a useful son about fifteen; would take very low wages if together; has good references. Call at the Protestant Bureau, No. 138 6th av.

COOK.—FOR HOTEL, BOARDING-HOUSE, OR RESTaurant, in City or country; understands her business well; has good references; is perfectly competent; wages moderate. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT, HONEST NEW-ENGland woman; a good washer and ironer, and a first class cook; in a private family; is a good worker, and willing to go to the country; references. Call at No. 108 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; no objection to the country; good City reference. Apply at No. 156 West 28th st., near 7th av., first floor, front.

COOK, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT, CAPABLE, REliable, steady woman, for hotel or private family; or can cook, wash, and iron for a family; City or country; has several years' good reference. Call at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av.

COOK, WASH, AND IRON.—BY A STEADY, REliable young woman, who is a good cook; makes soups, bread, biscuits, &c., in best style; is also a good washer and ironer; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PERSON AS FIRST-class cook; thoroughly understands her business; is willing to assist with washing, if required; very best City reference. Apply at No. 161 East 28th st., in store.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE SWEDISH PROTestant woman as an excellent cook and baker; would assist with coarse washing; is careful, willing, and obliging; City or country; City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th st., near 7th av.

COOK AND COARSE WASHER.—BY A Swedish girl with the best of references; is a neat, clean, good worker; speaks good English; wages, $18. Can be seen at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., near 4th av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS GOOD cook and baker; wishes to go to the country; can make butter if required. Call for two days at No. 329 East 34th st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS COOK; excellent baker; understands taking charge of milk and butter; best references. Call at No. 55½ Beach st., third floor.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON AS COOK; understands her business thoroughly; no objection to the country; best City reference. Apply at No. 157 7th av., near 19th st.; call for two days.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS COMPETENT, experienced cook; excellent baker; expert at her business; will do coarse washing; City or country; City reference. Call at No. 434 7th av., third bell.

COOK OR LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTAble woman as good cook, or as good laundress; uptown preferred; good City reference. Call at No. 614 Lexington av. and 53d st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS PLAIN cook and assist with washing; City or country; best City reference from last place. Call at No. 23 7th av., near 12th st.

COOK.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, OR HOUSEkeeper to a widower, by an English widow, aged thirty. Call at No. 434 East 78th st., top floor.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS DINNER COOK IN A hotel. Call for two days at No. 21 West 24th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT GIRL, AS EXCELLENT cook and baker; would assist with the washing of a small family; has several years' good City reference; a good family that keeps help long. Apply at No. 252 10th av., between 24th and 25th sts., in the candy store.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook in a private family; thoroughly understands her business; makes milk and butter; don't object to the country for Summer; City reference. Call at No. 153 West 43d st.

COOK.—BY A FRENCH WOMAN, AS PROFESSED cook; makes all kinds of soups, pastry, pièce montée, &c.; will take a place in City or country, and can furnish undoubted reference. Apply at Odell's Agency for French Servants, 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A German young woman; is an excellent cook and first-rate washer and ironer; has best City reference; City or country. Apply at No. 131 East 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; UNDERSTANDS all kinds of family cooking; good pastry, bread, and biscuit maker; no objection to the country; good reference. Apply at No. 424 3d av., near 30th st., in furniture store.

COOK.—BY A GERMAN GIRL AS COOK, WASHER, and ironer; City or country. Call at 247 Bowery.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; understands her business perfectly; will take good charge of a kitchen in a private family; City reference. Call at No. 79 Bank st., top floor.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS first-class cook in a private family; the best of City references; would go in the country with the family. Call for two days at No. 157 West 24th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; good City reference; City or country; prefers the City. Apply at No. 345 9th av., between 29th and 30th sts.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A middle-aged woman, to cook, wash, and iron in a small private family; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 307 East 24th st., rear, first floor.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS COOK in a private family; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 109 West 26th st.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS COOK, washer, and ironer, or general house-work; no objection to go in the country; references. Apply at No. 60 West Washington place, in the rear, first floor.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; MAKES ALL kinds of soups, meats, and jams; is an excellent baker and pastry cook; good reference. Call at No. 1,233 Broadway, French Office.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, WITH GOOD references; willing to go to the country for the Summer; understands soups, pastries, and desserts. Call at No. 230 3d av., top floor.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A REspectable young girl as cook, washer, and ironer; no objection to the country. Apply at 113 West 30th st.

COOK.—BY A RELIABLE WOMAN, AS FIRST-class cook in a private family; two years' City references. Apply at present employer's, 16 East 35th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER, OR HOUSE-work.—By a neat, faithful girl, with good reference; City or country. Call at No. 69 6th av., in China store.

DRESS-MAKING.—A DRESS-MAKER WANTS employment by the day; can cut and fit and do all kinds of family sewing, and operate on the machine. Call at No. 568 3d av.; second bell.

DRESS-MAKING.—A DRESS-MAKER WOULD like a position of trust with a family; City or seashore. Call or address Dress-maker, No. 425 6th av.

DRESS-MAKING. — A FIRST-CLASS DRESS-maker would like a few more engagements by the day; all the latest patterns; perfect fit guaranteed. Address A. D., Box No. 279 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

DRESS-MAKING.—BY A COMPETENT DRESS-maker in a private family; is a good general seamstress and operator; no objection to the country. Inquire at No. 916 3d av., near 55th st., second floor, front room.

HOUSE-KEEPER.—BY A LADY OF REFINEment, education, and respectability, faithful in what she undertakes, as house-keeper in a hotel, gentleman's or widower's family without small children; country preferred. Address for one week R. M. L., No. 500 Broadway.

HOUSE-MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN who thoroughly understands her work, and has given entire satisfaction. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 18 North Washington square.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A NORTH OF IRELAND Protestant young woman, who is a good plain cook, and a nice washer and ironer, and willing to make herself generally useful; has recommendations. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A WILLING, INDUSTRIOUS girl, who is a good plain cook; makes good bread and biscuits; is a nice washer and ironer; no objection to the country; has good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl in a small private family to do general house-work; has the best of City reference from last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 497 7th av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl to do general house-work in a small private family; good City reference. Apply at No. 28 West 60th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman to do house-work; good reference from last place. Call at No. 335 East 22d st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GOOD PROTESTANT girl to do general house-work, that can be well recommended; ladies please call personally. Inquire at No. 80 Charlton st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO DO general house-work in a small private family; good City reference from last place. Call at No. 237 East 28th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABDE GIRL AS general house-worker in a small private family. Apply at P. Noonen's, No. 316 East 31st st., between 1st and 2d avs.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH woman; is a good hair-dresser and seamstress, and would take charge of the lady's room; has best of City references. Call at or address, for two days, No. 770 2d av.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A respectable French girl as chamber-maid and seamstress; speaks English well; no objection to travel and take care of grown children; best City reference. Call at No. 110 West 17th st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A FRENCH PERSON AS thorough lady's maid; good hair-dresser and dress-maker; good City and European references. Address L., Box No. 317 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LADY'S MAID. BY A PROTESTAT NORTH GERman person as lady's maid and seamstress; speaks English and French; first-class dress-maker and hair-dresser. Call at No. 11 East 27th st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LADY'S maid; understands her business in all its branches; is a good hair-dresser; or to attend on an invalid lady has several years' reference. Call at No. 525 6th av.

LADY'S MAID. BY A FIRST-CLASS LADY'S maid, with seven years' City reference; is thoroughly competent in all duties; to travel or go in the country. Call at No. 138 West 17th st.

LADY'S MAID. — BY A THOROUGH LADY'S maid, a French person; first-class hair-dresser and dress-maker; good City reference. Address L. S., Box 317 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE WOMan as first-class laundress; box-pleating, puffing, and all kinds of fine washing, and all kinds of fine cooking; best testimonials; country or City. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS in a private family; one who understands her business thoroughly; has the best City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 217 East 29th st.

LAUNDRESS. — BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as first-class laundress in a private family; understands French fluting and doing up fine muslins, laces, &c.; has excellent City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS first-class laundress; is smart and tidy, willing and obliging; six years' excellent reference from last employer. Lady to be seen at No. 161 East 28th st., store.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; City references; City preferred. Call at No. 1,233 Broadway, French Office.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS in a private family; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; good City reference. Address Laundress, Box No. 319 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO go out by the week as laundress, or in a private family; will lodge at her own home at night. Call at No. 530 East 14th st., first floor, back room.

LAUNDRESS.—UNDERSTANDS FLUTING, PUFFing, and does up clothes neatly; good City reference. Call at No. 223 East 22d st.

MAID.—BY A LADY, A FIRST-CLASS PLACE FOR her maid that has lived with her seven years; is competent in all her duties. Address B. M., Box 312 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A TRUSTworthy Protestant American woman; good fine mender; would like half-grown children; is willing to go in the country; can furnish best City references. Call or address M. R., Young Ladies' Christian Association, No. 64 Irving place.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A PROTestant girl as nurse to grown children; understands family sewing; can operate on a machine; no objection to go to the country; best City reference from last place. Call at No. 200 East 21st st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A SCOTCH Protestant woman as competent nurse and seamstress; can take full charge of a baby and see to grown children; the country preferred. Call at No. 125 West 38th st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE GERMAN WOMAN; does not speak English; is well adapted to young children, and is willing to make herself useful. Call at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts., first floor, Jacquin's Bureau.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A SWEDISH young woman, who is fond and kind to children; operates on sewing-machine; no objection to help with chamber-work; has good recommendations. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED ENGLISH NURSE; competent of taking entire care of an infant from its birth; or wait on a sick lady; best City references. Call at No. 310 East 38th st.

NURSE.—BY AN ENGLISH YOUNG WOMAN AS nurse, care of children, seamstress, &c.; City or country; has best of reference. Call at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPEtent girl as nurse and seamstress; five years' City reference; would go to the country. Apply at No. 259 West 29th st.

NURSE, &c.—BY A NEAT YOUNG WOMAN AS nurse and seamstress, or would do chamber-work and waiting; City or country; City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th st., near 7th av.

NURSE, &c.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT nurse and seamstress, with several years' references; will go to the country if necessary. Call at No. 1,233 Broadway.

NURSE.—BY A FIRST-CLASS NURSE; PROTESTant; Swiss, speaking French, German, and English; is a good plain seamstress. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, French Office.

NURSE.—BY A WELL RECOMMENDED YOUNG girl as nurse. Call at Mrs. Gade's, No. 203 East 37th st.

NURSE.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE GIRL AS nurse to a lady or wait on invalid; has the best City reference. Call at No. 782 8th av.

NURSE.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT YOUNG woman as thorough infant's nurse; is capable of taking sole charge and of bringing it up by the bottle; no objection to the country, or would like to travel; excellent City reference given. Call at No. 120 West 30th st., between 6th and 7th avs.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG girl to take care of a baby and do plain sewing; eight years' City reference; no objection to the country for the Summer. Call at No. 237 East 28th st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED NURSE, TO GO in the country with a family residing in City; long and satisfactory City reference; sews nicely. Address B. M. C., Box No. 308, TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A LADY wishes to recommend an educated Swedish Protestant person to wait upon a lady and sew, or to take charge of one or two children. Call, for two days, at No. 304 West 54th st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A GOOD experienced French nurse and seamstress for children not under four years of age; very best reference given. Can be seen at No. 45 West 47th st., the present employer's.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON; WOULD take care of a baby from its birth, or growing children; is a good seamstress; has several years' City reference. Call at No. 58 West 23d st. for two days.

NURSE AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A COMpetent young woman as nurse; will assist with chamber-work; three years' reference from last place. Call at No. 7 West 56th st., present employer's.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS NURSE and seamstress; would like to travel with a lady for the Summer; the best of City reference. Call on Mme. Fiverre, 441 6th av., between 26th and 27th sts.

NURSE.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED GIRL AS NURSE; can take full charge of an infant; City or country; best City reference. Call for two days at 22 Spring st.

PARLOR-MAID.—BY A LADY FOR HER PARLOR maid, or would do chamber-work; will recommend her highly; no objection to country. Call from 9 to 2 at No. 707 5th av.

PARLOR-MAID.—BY A LADY FOR HER PARlor-maid, or would do chamber-work; no objections to the country; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 707 5th av.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A THOROUGH SEAMSTRESS; understands all kinds of family sewing; can cut and fit and operate on several machines; would assist in light chamber-work; has first-class City references. Call at No. 307 7th av.

SEAMSTRESS OR NURSE.—BY A RESPECTable Protestant girl as maid and seamstress, or would take care of grown children; can operate; good reference. Call or address Maid, No. 51 East 33d st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL; understands dress-making; good sewer; best City references. Address, for two days, S. A., Box No. 312 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

SEAMSTRESS AND NURSE.—BY A RESPECTable English woman as seamstress and to wait on an elderly lady or one or two grown children; can cut and fit for children; understands Wheeler & Wilson's machine; has no objection to the country or to travel; good City reference. Call at No. 507 6th av., between 30th and 31st sts.

SEAMSTRESS OR NURSE.—BY AN AMERICAN young woman; a thorough seamstress and dress-maker; is fond of children; very competent; references verbal; is neat and willing; wants a steady place. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

SEAMSTRESS AND NURSE.—BY A RESPECTable girl as seamstress; is a good cutter and fitter; and will take care of children; understands her business thoroughly; is willing and obliging; has best of City references. Call for two days at No. 525 6th av.

SEAMSTRESS. — BY A COMPETENT SEAMstress who understands dress-making and family sewing, at $1 per day. Address Mrs. S., Harlem Post Office.

SEAMSTRESS, AND TO WAIT ON AN INvalid lady; no objections to the country for the Summer. Apply at No. 166 East 33d st., corner 3d av.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS SEAMstress and chamber-maid or nurse and seamstress; has first-class reference; is a first-class seamstress. Call at No. 305 East 36th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A NEAT-LOOKING YOUNG French girl, who is a good private-family waitress; can take entire charge of dining-room; care and clean silver and glassware; no objection to the country; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

WAITRESS. — BY A VERY NEAT AND TIDY young woman as first-class waitress in a private family; understands making salads and care of silver thoroughly; has unexceptionable City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMan as first-class waitress; thoroughly competent; equal to a man in waiting; best City reference. Call at No. 645 6th av., near 38th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A THOROUGH WAITRESS, in a gentleman's family, (English;) City or country. Call or address A. B., No. 306 East 66th st.

WAITRESS OR CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A young girl as waitress or chamber-maid and waitress; no objection to assist in washing; best City reference from last place. Apply at No. 133 West 28th st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WAITRESS.—BY A LADY BREAKING UP housekeeping, a place for a first-class waitress, whom she can highly recommend. Can be seen at present employer's till suited, No. 12 East 38th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL; FIRST CLASS; two years' excellent City reference; no objection to the country for the Summer. Call at No. 223 East 22d st.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A GOOD home in a private family as first-class waitress; good reference. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 41 West 32d st.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMan to take in washing and ironing at her own residence or go out by the day. Apply at No. 202 East 108th st., corner of 3d av.

WASHING.—FAMILIES' WASHING DONE UP IN the best possible manner by Ann Reilly, No. 127 West 31st st., rear, third floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AND daughter to take charge of a house for a private family during the Summer; have the best City reference from their last employer. Call at No. 150 West 28th st., in the store.

MALES.

A RESPECTABLE MAN AND WIFE WISH to take care of a gentlemans house or office, or to live with the family, having no incumbrance; are willing and obliging; can give first-class reference for honesty, ability, and sobriety. Call or address, for three days, at No. 405 East 16th st., in the grocery.

A SOBER MAN AND WIFE, WITH ONE child two years old, to take care of a gentleman's place, or tenantable property; best of reference if required. Call or address for two days, No. 303 East 39th st.; inquire in the grocery store.

A RESPECTABLE MAN AND WIFE, WITH excellent references, wish a gentleman's house to take care of for the Summer. Call or address No. 241 West 41st st. Ring third bell.

BUTLER AND WAITER.—BY A SUPERIOR English butler and waiter in good private family; four years' City reference. Apply for two days at grocery store, No. 871 6th av., corner 49th st.

COACHMAN, GROOM, OR GARDENER.—By a young man, (Protestant;) understands the proper care of horses, carriages, and harness; will take the whole charge of a gentleman's place if required; will take single or married man's place; the best of City and country reference given. Address M. B., Box 309 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A RESPECTable single man; thoroughly understand the care and management of horses, harness, and carriages; careful and stylish driver; willing to make himself generally useful; City and country; best references. Address E. H., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A NEAT, RESPECTABLE young single and stylish man, who thoroughly understands the treatment of gentlemen's horses and carriages; City or country; will be found willing and obliging. Address A. B., Box No. 303 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG single man who thoroughly understands the care and management of horses and carriages; will be found willing and obliging; first-class City references; no objection to the country. Address W. T., Box No. 254 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN, GROOM, &c.—BY A SCOTCH Protestant single man, aged 40 years, who is a very careful and good driver and excellent groom; willing to assist in gardening and make himself useful; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN, GARDENER, AND USEFUL Man.—By a single Protestant man; is a good groom and driver; is capable, obliging, and industrious; can milk, &c.; best reference. Address M. O., Box No. 242 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG COLORED MAN from the South; thoroughly understands the care of horses and driving; best of City reference can be given. Call or address C. H. M., No. 9 East 39th st., near 5th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN; UNDERSTANDS the care of any gentleman's establishment; long reference, City or country; any part of the United States. Address J. C., Box No. 320 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG man; thoroughly understands his business; best of City reference. Address J. H. F., West Chester Post Office, N. Y.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man, (English;) one who thoroughly understands his business; in a private family. Call or address P. P., No. 140 West 50th st., private stables.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN, (single;) thoroughly understands his business; can give seven years' best City reference. Call or address H. S., No. 148 East 22d st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A COLORED MAN AS COACHman, one who is able and willing to work; thoroughly understands his business; for references refers to present employer, Dr. T. M. Cheesman, 5 East 27th st.

COACHMAN, &c.—BY A YOUNG SWISS MAN; understands the care of horses perfectly; is a good driver; understands gardening; good City references. Call on or address U. R., No. 309 Broome st.

COACHMAN.—BY AN IRISHMAN TWENTY-SIX years of age; careful driver, sober, respectable man; two years at last place. Address E. M., Box No. 307 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN. — BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman, whom he can recommend to be a competent (single) man in every respect. Call or address T. M., No. 142 West 18th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A PROTESTant single man; can milk and help in a garden. Address C. M., Box No. 241 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN, WHO thoroughly understands the proper care of horses and carriages and harness in all respects; has driven for the last ten years; will be found generally useful; is also a thorough groom; unexceptionable City recommendations for strict honesty and sobriety. Address Coachman, No. 20 Nassau st., Room 5, former employer.

COACHMAN—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A man and wife together; man as first-class coachman and groom; four years' best City reference from last employer; wife as chamber-maid and nurse, or nurse and do sewing; both will be found willing and obliging; City or country. Call on or address Coachman, No. 249 West 30th st., third floor, for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

COACHMAN.—FOR MY MAN, WHO HAS SERVED me faithfully two years, and bears the highest testimonials from previous employers; am parting with him on account of going to Europe; shall feel happy if he gets as good a place as he deserves. Address A. B., No. 50 West 10th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN AS COACHman and groom; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; excellent references for honesty, sobriety, and industry. Address Coachman, Box No. 309 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY, or No. 743 6th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN as coachman and groom; is a first-class man; has lived with the best horse doctor in this City over five years; references from his last employer. Address A. B., No. 750 Broadway.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A PRACTICAL, experienced single man, in City or country; a first-class groom and a good, careful driver; temperate and obliging; best City and country references. Call or address Thomas, No. 153 East 38th st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT; is a stylish and careful City driver; understands the care of carriages and horses; best reference; honest and sober. Address for two days, H. J., Box No. 291 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN, (single; thoroughly understands his business; first-class reference; City or country; will be highly recommended by his last employer. Call or address No. 162 West 18th st., stables.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG man as first-class coachman and groom; no objection to milk a cow, and will make himself useful; good reference; City or country. Address P. M., Box No. 270 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN, Protestant; thoroughly understands his business, and is a careful driver; has good City reference; City or country. Call or address Coachman, No. 107 West 37th st.

COACHMAN, &c.—BY A YOUNG COLORED MAN as coachman or waiter; is thoroughly competent to fill either position; is very willing and obliging, and has best City reference. Call or address J. A., No. 162 West 24th st., present employer's.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN; FULLY understands the care of horses, and is a first-class, safe, and careful driver; best of City reference. Apply to A. R. Mathes, Madison Square House, corner Broadway and 21st st.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN WHO has ten years' reference from his former and five years' from his last employer, who perfectly understands his business. Call for two days at No. 52 West 51st st., present employer's.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG GERMAN; IS A first-class driver and groom; willing and obliging; City or country; best City reference. Address German Coachman, Box No. 302 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN; THORoughly understands the care and management of horses; will be disengaged the 1st of June; good reference. Address J. S., Box No. 317 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE young man as coachman and groom; has four years' first-class City reference from his last employer. Call or address B. C., No. 119 East 22d st.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN; SINGLE sober, and honest; generally useful; three years, reference from last employer. Can be seen or addressed at No. 405 7th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN; THOROUGHly understands his business in all its branches; first-class City references; no objections to the country. Address J., No. 355 9th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A RELIABLE COLORED COACHman, thoroughly competent; good City reference; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 213 West 41st st.

COACHMAN.—BY A GERMAN MIDDLE-AGED SINgle man as coachman; the best three years' City reference from last employer. Address No. 644 6th av., in the harness store.

COACHMAN. — BY A GENTLEMAN, FOR HIS coachman, an American, whom he highly recommends in every respect. Call on or address James T. Shaw, No. 3 West 30th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG COLORED MAN AS coachman, first-class City reference. Call or address No. 1,252 Broadway, harness store.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A THOROUGH competent man, who can give twelve years' City reference from last employer; is industrious, honest, and sober. Address Coachman, No. 942 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—FOR AN EXCELLENT MAN WHO has been in my employ for the past six years. Apply to Thos. H. Faile, No. 130 Water st.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN (MARRIED, with one child) as first-class coachman, or would take a single man's place; City or country; reference unexceptionable. Address Thomas Parish, care of M. Curley, carriage repository, No. 109 East 13th st.

FARMER, GARDENER AND HOUSE-work, Chamber-work, &c.—By Swedish Protestant man and wife, aged thirty; no children; speaks good English; man can do all kinds of farm-work; also plain gardening; can milk; care of cattle; care and drive horses, &c.; wife can do light house-work, chamber-work, waiting, &c.; good recommendations. Apply at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

FARMER.—BY A SWEDE, LATELY LANDED; age 25, single; very strong, willing and accustomed to farm-work; can milk; will come for very low wages. Call at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., near 4th av., over Russian Baths.

GROOM AND COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG man of experience and capability; is a careful and competent driver, which his reference will show; country preferred; seen for two days. Address T. D., No. 127 West 31st st., in rear.

GROOM.—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN AS GROOM; is a good driver and thoroughly understands his business; or would take care of road horses, and make himself generally useful. Call or address No. 11 East 39th st.

GROOM AND COACHMAN.—FIRST-CLASS; thoroughly understands his business; has had long experience; first-class reference; highly recommended by his last employer. Call at or address No. 162 West 18th st.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN, AGED thirty-seven; one child; fifteen years' experience in fruit, flowers, and vegetable gardening and farming; understands stock and all general management of a gentleman's place; two years' best City reference from last employer. Address J. O. K., 634 Washington st.

GARDENER, COACHMAN, &c. — BY A steady, sober, middle-aged single man, who can do all kinds of out-door gardening, graft, prune, bud, &c; also, care cattle and poultry, milk, mow lawns, &c.; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

GARDENER AND USEFUL MAN.—BY A young man as gardener and useful man; can milk, drive, and take care of horses; is handy with carpenter's tools; good reference. Address F. T., Box No. 301 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN, AGED thirty-seven; one child; fifteen years' experience in fruit, flower, and vegetable gardening and farming; understands stock and all general management of a gentleman's place; two years' best City reference from last employer. Address J. O. K., Box No. 299 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE, TRAVELING COMPANION, OR Valet—To an invalid gentleman; good recommendations from country and town doctors. Address, for one week, Corneille Indruk, Madison, N. J.

VALET.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN (SINGLE) to travel with a young or old gentleman as valet; good City reference. Address J. A. W., Box No. 296 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE PROTestant man as first-class waiter; understands the business thoroughly in all its parts; highest testimonials as to capability and character. City or country. Address J. M., Box No. 281 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A NORTH OF IRELAND MAN, lately landed, with a liberal education and of refined sensibilities, to learn waiting in a hotel or private family. Call on or address Willing, 304 East 35th st.

WAITER.—BY A GOOD WAITER OR BUTLER, with good City references; and a lady to be seen where he has been for two years. Call at No. 1,233 Broadway.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCHMAN (SINGLE) AS waiter in a private family; would go to the country. Call at present employer's, No. 612 5th av.

WAITER OR TRAVELING SERVANT.—BY a young German (Protestant) in a private family; perfectly understands his business; City or country; best City references. Address German, Box No. 324 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG MAN, (PROTESTANT,) just arrived, as waiter in a hotel or small private family; good references; no objection to the country. Call or address A. B., No. 226 West 20th st., rear house, between 7th and 8th avs.

WAITER.—AS FIRST-CLASS WAITER; OR would go as waiter and footman; leaves owing to the family going to Europe; first-class City references. Address J. H., Box No. 260 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COLORED WAITer a situation in a private family. Can be seen or addressed at present employer's, No. 46 East 35th st.

WANTED—FOR A CHINAMAN SOME LIGHT mechanical or other work which can be done at home. Address Teacher, Five Points House of Industry, No. 155 Worth st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—FOR GENERAL HOUSE-WORK IN A small family a strong, active, good-tempered Scandinavian, German, or Welsh girl; none but those having the best of City references need apply. Call at No. 217 East 18th st., from 2 to 5 o'clock.

WANTED—A RELIABLE WOMAN TO DO GENeral house-work. Call at No. 133 East 54th st., between Lexington and 4th avs.

WANTED—A GOOD SHOE AND GAITER FITTER; none but first-class workmen need apply; German preferred. M. LIVINGSTON, No. 121 Liberty st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK AND LAUNDRESS; Swedish or German nationality, to go a short distance in the country. Apply, with references, between the hours of 12 and 3 o'clock, to-day, to HARRY W. EVERETT, No. 55 Pine st.

WANTED.—TO GO TO THE COUNTRY, A FIRST-class Protestant laundress; must understand her business thoroughly, and come with good reference. Call at Fifth Avenue Hotel, Room No. 280, between 9 and 11 A. M.

WANTED—A GOOD STEADY GIRL FOR GENERAL house-work. Apply at WILSON'S Millinery, No. 299 1st av.

WANTED—A GIRL IN PRIVATE FAMILY, TO cook, wash and iron; good wages. Apply at No. 79 West 50th st., basement door.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WHO IS A GOOD AND rapid penman, to keep a record of a hardware stock; salary, $10 per week. Address in handwriting, with references, HARDWARE, Box No. 3,962 Post Office.

SAUCES.

TRADE-MARK

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

LEA & PERRINS'

CELEBRATED

PRONOUNCED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE "ONLY GOOD SAUCE," And applicable to EVERY VARIETY OF DISH.

EXTRACT of a LETTER from a MEDICAL GENTLEMAN at Madras to his brother at WORCESTER, May 1851.

"Tell LEA & PERRINS that their Sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome Sauce that is made."

Worcestershire Sauce.

Sold Wholesale and for Exportation by the Proprietors, LEA & PERRINS, Worcester, England; and Retail by Dealers in Sauces generally throughout the world.

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE.

At the **BREAKFAST TABLE** it imparts the most exquisite relish and zest to Hot or Cold Meat Fowl, Fish, Broiled Kidney, &c.

At the **DINNER TABLE**, in Soup, with Fish, Hot Joints, Game, and in all Gravies, it gives a delightful flavor.

At the **LUNCHEON AND SUPPER TABLES** it is deemed indispensable by those familiar with its estimable qualities.

From New-York Times.

There is no relish in the world which is so universally liked as Lea & Perrins' famous Worcestershire Sauce.

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS,
NEW-YORK.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—WALTER L. CUTTING, Executor of the last will and testament of GERTRUDE CUTTING, deceased, plaintiff, against Salmon S. Stevens, William Grau and Louisa J. Grau, his wife, Mark S. Stevens, Michael J. Boylan, Henry B. Gourley, John Heintz and ——— Heintz, his wife, Theodore Claasen, Church E. Gates, George Baer, Frederick Boese, Albert Ayres, James Sheriff, Joseph Agate, Morris Hart, William Vanderminden, Dorethea Fischer, Joseph Rannegger, Edward E. Towes, Henry Goldstein, Jacob Hecht, Gustavus Rauchfuss, Vincenzo C. Guili, Elias W. Van Voorhies, Maria L. Van Voorhies, as Trustees of the estate of Elias W. Van Voorhis, deceased, Elizabeth Schneider, and Emma Daun, defendants.—To the defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the amended complaint in this action, which was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the County Courthouse, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, Number 51 Wall street, in the said City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this amended summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the said complaint.—Dated February 16th, 1875.
MOORE, HAND & BONNEY, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
a23-1aw6wF*

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—JAMES W. BLISS, Albert T. Whiting, James McKenna, Flavius J. Lake, and Sidney Cushing, plaintiffs, against FRANK J. CHAPMAN, defendant.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New-York at Court-house in New-York City, and to serve a copy of your answer to said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 320 Broadway, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of four hundred and eighty dollars, with interest from the 6th day of March, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, on $180 at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, and on $300 from March 6th, 1874, at rate 7 per cent. per annum, beside the costs and disbursements of this action.—Dated March 23, 1875. JAMES ARMSTRONG,
Plaintiffs' Attorney, 320 Broadway, New-York.
The complaint in the above entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in the City of New-York, on the 16th day of April, 1875.
JAMES ARMSTRONG, Plaintiffs' Attorney,
No. 320 Broadway, New-York City.
ap23-1aw6wF*

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—JOHN HITCHCOCK and DAVID W. HITCHCOCK, plaintiffs, against FRANK J. CHAPMAN, defendant.—Summons, for a money demand on contract. (Com. not served.)—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New-York, at Court-house, New-York City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscriber, at his office, No 320 Broadway, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of eight hundred nine 38-100 dollars, with interest from the 6th day of March, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, on $359 38, at rate 7 per cent per annum, and on $450 from March 6th, 1874, at rate 10 per cent. per annum, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.—Dated March 22, 1875.
JAMES ARMSTRONG, Plaintiff's Attorney,
No. 320 Broadway, New-York.
The complaint in the above entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in the City of New-York, on the 16th day of April, 1875.
JAMES ARMSTRONG, Plaintiffs' Attorney,
No. 320 Broadway, New-York City.
ap23-1aw6wF*

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—JOHN TODD, Assignee in bankruptcy of John A. Machado, plaintiff, against MANUEL J. DA COSTA LIMA VIANA, defendant.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not Ser.)—To the defendant above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No 64 Wall street, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of five thousand three hundred and eight 82-100 dollars, with interest from the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.—Dated April 23, 1875.
BENEDICT, TAFT & BENEDICT,
Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 64 Wall st., New-York.
The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in said City, April 23, 1875.
BENEDICT, TAFT & BENEDICT,
my21-1aw6wF* Plaintiff's Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—MARY NIEMANN, plaintiff, against HENRY NIEMANN, defendant.—Summons for relief. To the defendant above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 20th day of April, 1875, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, Bennett Building, No. 99 Nassau street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, April 20, 1875.
BRIGGS & FELLOWS, Plaintiff's Attorneys,
ap23-1aw6wF*

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE CENTRAL PARK, NORTH AND EAST RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY, 10TH AV., 53D AND 54TH STS.,
NEW-YORK, May 22, 1875.

THE INTEREST COUPONS DUE JUNE 1, 1875, of the Consolidated Mortgage Bonds of the Central Park, North and East River Railroad Company, will be paid at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, corner of William st. and Exchange place, New-York City.
L. T. GRIFFITHS,
Treasurer.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, TREASURER'S OFFICE,
June 1, 1875.

THE INTEREST ON ILLINOIS STATE BONDS, due the first Monday of July, 1875, will be paid at the American Exchange National Bank, New-York City, from the 5th to the 21st of July, inclusive.
THOS. S. RIDGWAY, State Treasurer,
Springfield, Illinois.

THE COUPONS DUE JUNE 1, 1875, OF THE Consolidated Mortgage Bonds of the Cincinnati, Lafayette and Chicago Railroad Company will be paid on and after that date on presentation to Messrs. J. S. Kennedy & Co., No. 41 Cedar st., New-York.
ADAMS EARL, President.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

BUTLER ON GRANT.
SEE THE ARCADIAN

STATIONERY.

ENVELOPES AND WRITING PAPERS.

BERLIN & JONES
ENVELOPE COMPANY AND PAPER WAREHOUSE,
Nos. 134 and 136 William st.,
NEW-YORK.

Have facilities for manufacturing one million envelopes per day with their patent folding and gumming machines, at prices below the average. Liberal discounts to the trade.

STORAGE.

STORAGE OF FURNITURE. — FURNITURE will be taken on storage in the lofts No. 18 4th av.; terms reasonable. Apply to CONKLIN & SON, No. 18 4th av.

DRY GOODS.

Great Sale of Dry Goods at Retail.

Reopening and Reorganization at Nos. 312 and 314 Bowery.

BRADBURY BROS.

Will Reopen their Store on Saturday, May 29.

To ensure an ENTIRE CLEARANCE, their present Stock, representing in the aggregate

$127,000,

is being revised and MARKED DOWN in an UNUSUAL DEGREE, and will be OFFERED for CASH, at

25c., 35c., and 50c. on the Dollar.

ON THE SAME OCCASION THEY WILL OPEN A FRESH ASSORTMENT OF

Housekeeping Goods AND Spring Novelties.

PURCHASED UNDER MOST FAVORABLE CIRCUMSTANCES, CERTAINLY AT

Lower Prices

Than at any period for twelve years. They abstain from making any detailed mention of prices, preferring that each article sold should CARRY ITS OWN CONVICTION OF VALUE.

ALL GOODS MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES.
NO IMPORTUNITY TO PURCHASE.
POSITIVELY BUT ONE PRICE.
CIVILITY EXTENDED TO EVERY CUSTOMER.

THE FOLLOWING ARE THE DEPARTMENTS IN WHICH **REDUCTIONS** HAVE BEEN MADE:

Silks, Dress Goods, Mourning,
Hosiery, Gloves, Underwear,
Ribbons, Laces, Handkerchiefs,
Shawls, Made-up Suits,
Sacques, Embroideries, Corsets,
Gimps, Fringes, &c.,
Notions and Small Wares,
Parasols, Neck-ties, &c.

BRADBURY BROS.

Have the pleasure to announce that their business hereafter will be conducted by Mr. S. H. HICKS, who for many years was prominently identified with the retail store of Messrs. A. T. Stewart & Co. His large experience in this City, London, and Paris will, they trust, be of BENEFIT TO THEIR CUSTOMERS, his aim being to secure at all seasons the most modern productions in Dry Goods at **LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.**

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH,

Bankers,
No. 5 Nassau st., New-York.

U. S. Government Bonds of all issues and denominations bought and sold direct at current market rates, in large or small amounts, to suit all classes of investors and institutions, and for immediate delivery; and all business connected with investments in Government Bonds, transfers of Registered Certificates, exchange of Coupon Bonds for Registered, collection of interest, &c., attended to on favorable terms.

All other marketable Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on Commission; Gold Coupons and American and foreign Coin bought and sold; approved deposit accounts received.

FISK & HATCH.

Bonds Wanted.

Chicago, Danville and Vincennes, 1st Ind. and Ill. Div.
Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western, all issues.
Danville, Urbana, Bloomington and Pekin, 1st.
Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota, 1st.
New-York and Oswego Midland. 1st, 2d, and Rec. Certfs.
Central Railroad of Iowa, 1st.
Canada Southern, 1st.
Chesapeake and Ohio, 6s. and 7s.
Northern Pacific, all issues.
Montclair Railroad of New-Jersey, 1st.
New-Haven, Middletown and Willimantic, 1st.
And all other bonds not regularly quoted.
Investment Securities constantly on hand.
Orders in Stocks and Bonds promptly executed at the New-York Stock Exchange.

H. C. Williams & Co.,

No. 49 Wall St., New-York.

Defaulted Railroad Bonds

Bought and sold by the old-established house of
Albert H. Nicolay & Co.,
STOCK BROKERS AND AUCTIONEERS,
NO. 43 PINE ST., NEW-YORK.

N. B.—CHOICE 7, 8, AND 10 PER CENT. CITY AND COUNTY Municipal Bonds; also other A 1 investment securities, our specialty 23 years, paying 10 to 15 per cent. Interest promptly paid, and for sale below par.

OFFICE INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION COMPANY,
No. 12 EAST 17TH ST.,
BETWEEN BROADWAY AND 5TH AV., NEW-YORK CITY.

AT THE STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING OF THE INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION COMPANY, held at No. 67 University place on May 19, 1875, it was voted to adjourn to MONDAY, June 21, 1875. Each stockholder is requested to be present at the adjourned meeting, which takes place at No. 12 East 17th st., between 12 M. and 2 P. M. Then will be submitted to the stockholders, at such meeting, plans of the building and specifications as to the mode of construction, and the materials to be used; also, terms on which manufacturers and others may lease spaces.
By order of stockholders.
E. B. POND, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, NO. 52 WALL ST.,
NEW-YORK, April 23, 1875.

FOR THE PURPOSES OF THE ANNUAL election of this company, the transfer-books will close on the 29th inst., and be reopened on Saturday, June 5, next, at 10 A. M.
M. L. SYKES, JR., Secretary.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—THE ANnual meeting of stockholders of the NEW-YORK AND CANADA RAILROAD COMPANY will be held at its office, No. 71 Broadway, in this City, on TUESDAY, June 15, at 1 o'clock P. M. JAMES C. HARTT,
Secretary and Treasurer.
NEW-YORK, May 15, 1875.

S. Z. HOOVER & CO.,
GENERAL AGENTS,
No. 1,513 9th st., Washington, D. C.
Debts collected in District of Columbia, States of Virginia and Maryland; claims against the United States and District Governments, and business that may be attended by agents will receive our prompt attention.

FURNISHED COMMITTEE ROOMS TO LET
IN THE
DREXEL BUILDING,
Corner Broad and Wall sts.,
For use of meetings, &c.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.

BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO 18 WALL ST.,

Execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 58 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, May 24, 1875.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this company will be held at their office on MONDAY, the 7th day of June next. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY,
No. 26 EXCHANGE PLACE, CORNER WILLIAM ST.,
NEW-YORK, May 26, 1875.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR NINE DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at this office on TUESDAY, the 8th day of June next. The poll will be open from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
GEORGE P. FITCH, Secretary.

LOST.—CERTIFICATE NO. 214—THREE SHARES Hartford and New-Haven Railroad Company, in name of Catharine W. Jarman. Application has been made to the company to issue new certificate.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

ATLANTIC, COMMERCIAL, UNION, NEW-York, and Orient Marine Insurance Scrips wanted by WILLIAM C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS WANTED BY E. S. BAILEY, No. 65 Wall st.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NEW-YORK CITY AND BROOKLYN BONDS.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, LATHAM A. FISH

TREASURY OF GEORGIA.

HOLDERS OF OVERDUE BONDS OF THE STATE OF GEORGIA,

which matured prior to the 1st day of January, 1872, are notified by the publication of the following act of the General Assembly, lately in session, that unless presented for examination and registration on or before the 1st day of August next they will become null and void, and be debarred from payment forever thereafter, in terms of said act, as follows:

AN ACT TO PROTECT THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF GEORGIA AGAINST THE PAYMENT OF PAST DUE BONDS.

Whereas, Divers bonds of the State of Georgia, which matured prior to the 1st day of January, 1872, are now in circulation; and, whereas, it is believed that all of said bonds have been paid, and have been illegally and fraudulently reissued and negotiated, and the extent and amount of said bonds, so reissued and negotiated, is unknown to this General Assembly:

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Georgia, That all persons holding bonds of the State of Georgia which matured prior to the first day of January, 1872, are hereby required to present the same to the Treasurer of the State, for registration, on or before the first day of August, 1875; and, upon the failure so to present said bonds, and to submit the same for registration, the same shall be deemed prima facie to have been paid, and to have been illegally or fraudulently reissued and negotiated.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Treasurer of the State to provide and keep a suitable record book in which to register the bonds required to be registered under this act; and it shall be his duty to record the same thereon, and to require that the persons presenting the same shall establish continuous ownership for the last five years by the affidavit of each bona-fide holder, through whose hands they shall have passed, showing from whom the bonds were bought and to whom they were sold, giving number of bond presented, date of issue, when due, denomination, time, amount, by whom presented, when presented, character of issue, and the reason for having delayed their presentation for payment so long after maturity, and such other information as will enable the General Assembly fully to identify the same.

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, That the Treasurer be, and he is hereby, prohibited from paying any of the bonds of the State which matured prior to the first day of January, 1872, or any interest thereon, except as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 4. Be it further enacted, That at the expiration of the time mentioned in this act for the registration of the bonds aforesaid, to wit, the first day of August, 1875, it shall be the duty of the Treasurer to present the record-book, thus kept, to the Governor, who is hereby authorized to allow and direct the Treasurer to pay such past due bonds, so recorded, as shall appear to him, from all the circumstances connected therewith, to be properly chargeable to the State and entitled to payment.

SEC. 5. Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Treasurer, immediately upon the passage of this act, to give notice of the provisions, thereby publishing the same at least two months in two newspapers published in the City of Atlanta, and two in the City of New-York.

SEC. 6. Repeals conflicting laws.

Approved March 2, 1875.

JOHN JONES, Treasurer.

Consolidated Mortgage Bonds,

GUARANTEED AND INDORSED BY THE

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

The undersigned offer for sale at 97½ per cent. a limited amount of the Bonds of the LEHIGH AND WILKESBARRE COAL COMPANY, due in 1900, bearing 7 per cent. interest, payable quarterly, and secured by mortgage upon 25,000 acres of the best coal lands in Pennsylvania.

Each Bond is guaranteed by the Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey, with the assent of its stockholders and by virtue of a special act of the legislature a sinking fund of ten cents for every ton of coal mined is provided for the redemption of the Bonds. Apply to
BABCOCK BROS. & CO., No. 50 Wall st.
or to G. G. HAVEN & CO., No. 17 Wall st.

AGENCY OF

Merchants' Bank of Canada,

NO. 62 WALL ST.

Capital..........$9,000,000 Gold
Paid up..........7,907,706 Gold

BILLS OF EXCHANGE BOUGHT AND SOLD, COMMERCIAL CREDITS GRANTED, DRAFTS ON CANADA ISSUED, BILLS COLLECTED, AND OTHER BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

WALTER WATSON, } Agents.
WM. J. INGRAM, }

LONDON AGENCY, NO. 32 LOMBARD ST.

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 21 Broad st., New-York,

Issue Letters of Credit for Travelers,

PAYABLE IN ANY PART OF EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA, AUSTRALIA, AND AMERICA.

DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND MAKE TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS OF MONEY ON EUROPE AND CALIFORNIA.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

BANKERS,
NOS. 9 AND 11 NASSAU ST., NEW-YORK,

Issue CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS OF CREDIT for TRAVELERS IN EUROPE AND THE EAST, available in all the principal cities; also for use in the United States, West Indies, &c. TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS to LONDON, PARIS, CALIFORNIA, HAVANA, MEXICO, CHINA, JAPAN, &c.

Accounts of Banks, Bankers, and others received.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
No. 73 BROADWAY, CORNER OF RECTOR ST.,
NEW-YORK, May 5, 1875.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH Company having paid to this company the sum of thirty thousand dollars, in currency, being the annual payment to the Sinking Fund, under the provisions of their mortgage to this company, dated May 1, 1872, the Union Trust Company of New-York will receive proposals on or before the 1st day of August next for the sale of the bonds of said Western Union Telegraph Company, issued under said mortgage, to the extent of ninety-one thousand dollars, in currency, being the total amount of funds now in hand applicable to this purpose.

This company reserves the right to decline all proposals for the sale of said bonds at a greater premium than ten per cent. above par in currency.
UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.
EDWARD KING, President.

CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, April 27, 1875.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders and bondholders of the Chicago and North-western Railway Company for the election of Directors, pursuant to law, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before said meeting, will be held at the office of the company, in the City of Chicago, on THURSDAY, the 3d day of June next, at 1 o'clock P. M. Bondholders will authenticate their right to vote by presenting their voting bonds at the office of the company, No. 52 Wall st., New-York, for registration, on or before the 3d of May proximo.
ALBERT KEEP, President.
M. L. SYKES, JR., Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE UNION MINING COMPANY OF ALLEGANY COUNTY, MD., No. 71 BROADWAY, ROOM NO. 47,
NEW-YORK, May 26, 1875.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this company for the election of a President and Directors, and for the transaction of other business, will be held on MONDAY, June 7, at 12 o'clock, at the office as above. Polls will be kept open for one hour. The transfer-books will be closed from the 29th inst. to June 7, inclusive.
J. P. HEWITT, Secretary.

THE FUNDED BONDS OF THE WEST Wisconsin Railway Company are now ready and being delivered by the New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company, No. 52 Broadway. Bondholders will please send in their coupons and receive bonds for the same. For further particulars in relation to the plan of funding, please communicate with the office of the railway company, No 84 Broadway.
F. E. TROWBRIDGE, Secretary.

MARIPOSA LAND AND MINING COMPANY,
OFFICE, No. 9 NASSAU ST., NEW-YORK.

HOLDERS OF THE PREFERRED AND common stock in this company are hereby notified that such of the shares as shall not have paid the assessment of $1 per share and cost, on or before May 31, will be sold as per advertisement in the *Daily Alta Californian.*
MORRIS H. SMITH,
Assistant Secretary.

STOVES, RANGES, &C.

THE "BEEBE RANGE," THE BEST AND cheapest cooking apparatus for families. Price reduced to $55 for No. 1, largest family size, including water-back and setting. Orders for repairs sent by mail promptly attended to. Made and warranted by JAMES & KIRTLAND, Nos. 8, 10, 12 Reade st.

MR. BEECHER ON TRIAL.

MR. EVARTS BEGINS HIS ADDRESS.

A TREMENDOUS CRUSH FOR PLACES IN THE COURT-ROOM—MR. EVARTS PRONOUNCES TILTON'S CHARGE TO BE NOT AGAINST BEECHER, BUT AGAINST SOCIETY AND CIVILIZATION—IT SEEKS TO SHOW THAT GOOD PEOPLE CAN COMMIT CRIME AND SEE NO WRONG—THE JURY WARNED AGAINST BECOMING THE INSTRUMENTS OF VENGEANCE—A VERDICT OF SIX CENTS AS FATAL AS ONE FOR THE AMOUNT ASKED—THE TESTIMONY OF RICHARDS DECLARED TO BE WORTHLESS.

Cool breezes played through the open windows of the court-room yesterday, purifying the atmosphere and rendering it extremely pleasant, even in view of the overcrowded condition of the room. The multitude who struggled for admission was unprecedented. Never before in the history of the case was the available space more thoroughly divided up and more systematically packed with spectators. Hundreds stood around the walls, and the ante-room was a solid mass of straining, sweltering humanity. The defendant and his wife, the plaintiff, and Mr. Moulton were all early in their places. The Plymouth members were there in extraordinary force, and fully one-third of the audience were ladies. The defendant's family present were his son Harry and the latter's wife, his sister Catherine and his brother Edward. In the body of the room sat Mr. and Mrs. Ratcliff, of England, friends of Mr. Evarts; Hon. William C. Barrett, Judge Neilson's wife and daughter, Prof. Daggett, of Yale College; Mr. William A. Hall, of this City; Mrs. Shearman, Mrs. John W. Mason, the Mesdames Sage, Mrs. Henry W. Chatfield, Mr. Alexander Studwell, Mr. J. P. Fitch, of Austin Fitch & Co.; Gen. Hoxie, of Paterson; E. N. Taftt, Esq., Rev. J. Hyatt Smith, and all the regular attendants.

The new faces on the judicial bench were Hon. John Jay, late United States Minister to Austria; Hon. Hugh L. Bond, Judge of the United States Circuit Court, Fourth Circuit, and Hon. E. Delafield Smith, Corporation Counsel of this City. Juryman Jeffreys seemed to be still suffering from the effects of his recent illness, and had the day been in any way oppressive the probability is that another adjournment would have been necessary. A touching incident of the morning session was the entrance into court of a grandson of Judge Neilson, a bright little fellow of four or five years. The Judge's dignity relaxed instantly as the boy mounted the bench, and catching the little fellow he lifted his face and kissed him. As the boy walked out of court, Judge Neilson's eyes followed him to the door with a smile, but as soon as he had disappeared his Honor instantly grew grave again.

At 11:07, after Judge Neilson had asked for perfect quiet, Mr. Evarts arose, and slowly and distinctly began his address.

He began with a forcible presentation of the difficulties encountered by counsel in sifting such a vast accumulation of testimony so as to "leave no single needle in the haystack" in "crushing the obdurate mass and refining it," so as to "lose not one pennyweight of the sterling gold of truth," and in "distilling the juices of this long fermentation, so as to reject all poisonous oils, all corrosive acids, and to present to the jury the pure, invigorating wine of honest sympathy." The accused and the other culprit have formed but a very little part of the case. Endless controversies have sprung out of it which have determined the opinions of men. Even in regard to this trial the proposition is put forth that Mr. Beecher is required to make his innocence as clear as the noonday sun. The inquisitorial research of the judgment day was asked for without God's omniscience or God's charity. Allusions to Brooklyn and New-York as company with Herculanium and Pompeii, or Sodom and Gomorrah, and to the trial of Plymouth Church by Congregationalism, elicited much laughter. The arguments of the wicked that it is no more than natural that Mr. Beecher should sin was a monstrous proposition, calculated to overthrow civilization, education, and reason. The speaker illustrated the lengths to which the controversy had gone by two laughable anecdotes. Mr. Beecher had even been reviled for continuing to preach, and Mrs. Beecher for attending the trial. When Mr. Beecher, said counsel, comes to render his account at the judgment day of the many talents confided to him, God will not chide him for not burying his talents in a napkin, even during the six months of the trial.

The first important period of the scandal grew out of the Woodhull publication—but as the flood cannot rise higher than the fountain, that did not have much effect. Then came the Bacon letter. The finding of the Investigating Committee resulting therefrom should have satisfied all honest doubts. From the time the suit began Mr. Beecher had a right to expect the protection which is granted to every accused person by the law. Instead, the plaintiff sent out to the public several insidious pleas, and proudly hurled defiance at an absent foe. The prosecution began this action with the advantages of a court and form of suit of their own choosing, and the aid of the greatest criminal lawyers in the State, a department of jurisprudence to which the case belongs. The defendant was obliged to content himself with Brother Shearman, who has stuck to him closer than a brother, if the closeness with which brothers stick can be measured by the manner in which Joseph Richards stuck to his sister, [laughter;] with Gen. Tracy, and with two disfavored foreigners—himself and Judge Porter. [More laughter.] The trial began when the weather was as cold and snowy as that night on which was cemented the friendship between Beecher and Moulton, [laughter,] and lasted into sweltering heats as great as that of that June morning when Mrs. Moulton smothered Mr. Beecher's care and perplexity in an afghan. [Renewed laughter.] Mr. Beecher should hereafter be known as Samson Afghanistes in contradistinction to Tilton's assumed title of Samson Agonistes. [Great laughter.] The crime charged was one that, unluckily for Tilton, it takes two to commit. As the lady said to the boy who asked her what a *faux pas* was, she did not know exactly, but was quite certain it was not a *pas seul*. [Laughter.] There was nothing else Mr. Beecher could be accused of so well, but a woman must be found to be made the partner of his guilt. If it was a matter of indifference what woman was to be taken, why not give the preference to one's own wife? [Renewed laughter.] True there were drawbacks. Tilton knew that his wife was pure as snow and worshiped the filth on which her husband trod. He knew that she was as lovely a woman as divine Grace can produce. But he had also sworn that he would strike Beecher to the heart, that he would pursue him to the grave, and there was no way but this. The speaker supposed he had found his justification in *Hamlet's* saying to poor *Ophelia*, "Though thou be chaste as ice and pure as snow thou shalt not 'scape calumny," but *Hamlet* never said that *Ophelia* should incur malicious calumny from her husband.

Mr. Evarts then considered the nature of the imputed crime. Leave out all the many aggravating circumstances and what greater crime, he asked, exists? The plaintiff thought the manner in which he worded the charge would commend it to probability, for words to him are everything. "If I don't show you," said the speaker, "from his own examination that the accusation never came out of the mouth of woman to him or of man to Mr. Beecher I will lose the cause." The crime is said to have been one of years of meditation, prosecution, disappointment, and of final triumph over an unresponding, weeping, unsympathizing partner of guilt. What, then, becomes of the maxim of religion that we shun evil by communion with the good? What becomes of Dr. Watts' familiar proposition that "Satan finds some mischief still for idle hands to do?" What becomes of the experience of society that those sins come from idleness, opportunity, and allurement? What a terrible crime was this charge? It involves, the speaker said, perjury, false witness, blasphemy, sacrilege. The whole decalogue is rent asunder by a woman who is lovely in her purity, and by the greatest Christian minister of the age, who rose from the stand unscathed as to his past life at the hands of a most audacious cross-examiner.

At this point recess was taken. After the intermission the crush was so great that Mr. Shearman and Col. Beecher were obliged to content themselves with a single chair, and it was a long time before Judge Porter could obtain a seat. A number of women had taken possession of the jurors' seats for the purpose of hearing better, and were very indignant when forced to retire. Mr. Evarts resumed by saying that the incredibility of such a flagrant accusation upon two excellent people was sought to be parried by this plaintiff by certain qualifying elements in the crime which approved the act. There was another blow against religion and morality—seeking to make out that good people can commit crime and see no wrong in it. That is the final stage of dissolute immorality. Mr. Evarts analyzed very thoroughly Tilton's theory of the motives which led his wife and Mr. Beecher into crime, ridiculing them with seathing sarcasm. The law, he said, requires the proof of eye-witnesses to the act, the communion, the opportunity, the security, and the consequences. This crime was against all human experience. It was a miraculous crime. Quoting amid much merriment *Punch's* well-known colloquy between a ritualistic curate and a Sunday-school boy on the subject of miracles, he applied it to Tilton and Moulton. *Punch's* catechism having given out, he invented an answer for the boy as applicable to Mrs. Moulton, that "she must have been sunstruck." [Great laughter.] The natural laws were immutable. God had said so, and He was a respectable authority. If the idea be entertained that a crime such as is charged can be consistent with all that is beautiful and pure, and inconsistent with long preparation and low desires, it will strike a blow not at Mr. Beecher, but at our own wives and daughters. If the theories of Tilton be accepted, the time will come when we will have to organize a wife-deposit company, where we can place our wives during our absence in the day, and a series of paramour-alarms during the night. It is required, said Mr. Evarts, that there should be ample proof of the crime, and it is maintained that confessions alone are not sufficient. The nature of the act being secret, proof of the act is not required, but proof of conduct, of disposition, of criminal purpose, of entangled affection, of suspicious behavior, of the possibility of indulgence, of opportunity, of such circumstances of supposed security as render a conclusion of criminality probable, are the only adequate methods of proving the body of the crime.

Mr. Evarts thought that the best test of the Brooklyn Bridge would be to send over it a preliminary train of Brooklyn epithets. It it could stand that it could stand anything. [Laughter.] Men don't always like to lie in the beds they have made for themselves, and often, most unseasonably and at great inconvenience to others, they seek a softer bed. [Great laughter.] Junius, speaking of characters like Tilton's, says that they escape censure only by escaping observation. Had a suit of this kind been brought against any other man than such a one as Beecher, it would not have occupied the jury a day. They would say, "If you could maintain such amicable relations with the paramour and could live with your wife amicably four years after the crime, we don't see why we should trouble ourselves about it." The odiousness of tacking a money verdict upon this action was so apparent that early in the case the other side disclaimed that. They found a nobler object in the Christian virtue of revenge. The jury should, therefore, be careful not to lend themselves to become the instruments of vengeance. They must look this crime squarely in the face. There was not a battered sailor, not a degraded roue, who, if accused of a similar crime, would not resist the imputation to the death. No man is so low that he would tolerate such a charge as this which the jury were called upon to approve. A verdict for six cents would be as fatal as one for $100,000. If Mr. Beecher is not guilty of this awful crime, said the speaker, he is guilty of nothing.

Taking up the question of circumstantial evidence, and defining it, Mr. Evarts quoted from an authority to show that circumstantial evidence must utterly exclude all possibility of the defendant's innocence. Richards' testimony was pronounced worthless. The scene that he had described certainly made no impression upon him as he went into the room and kissed his sister and shook hands with Mr. Beecher, and went out about his business, and thought no more of it. The speaker thought Mr. Richards would never go upon a witness stand again. It being 4:05 o'clock the court adjourned until this morning.

THE VERBATIM REPORT.

The jury were called at 11:05 o'clock, after which Judge Neilson said: It is very desirable that we should have perfect quiet, not only to the end that we may hear the speaker, but that the jury may hear him. Will you proceed, Mr. Evarts?

Mr. Evarts—May it please your Honor and Gentlemen: Whatever diversities may present themselves in the trial of a cause, as its texture and its colors are opened to the completion of the picture, the solicitudes of the advocate know no end; and they come to their flood when he is to present the last plea for his client, and is to surrender his representative capacity. These solicitudes are not personal. No considerations of vanity or fame have anything to do with his anxieties. All merely exhibitory or ostentatious efforts have always been foreign to forensic art. We deal with realities. We have to do with living men and women—with real personalities. It is this that disquiets the advocate, when he comes to feel that the representation is to cease, and that all his faults and failures are to come as penalties upon his client, and that he no longer can stand to interpose any shield against their influence. It was this that made Cicero say—Cicero, easily at the head of all ancient, and easily transcending all modern reputations in our profession; Cicero, after he had gained the credit of being the greatest lawyer among orators, and the greatest orator among lawyers; Cicero, who had built up that reputation which is now represented by his works on the shelves of every scholar, though he be not a lawyer, and of every lawyer, though he be not a scholar—that led him to say, when he could not but confess good grounds for confidence in himself—"I, notwithstanding all these, declare (so may the gods be merciful to me) that I never think of the time when I shall have to rise to speak in defense of a client that I am not only disturbed in mind but tremble in every limb of my body." Ah, then it is that the fate of the client, as affected by the faults, defects, and omissions of the advocate, rests indeed upon the mind of the latter. Certainly, gentlemen, there is everything in this cause, as through the long period of the trial it has been drawn out before you, that should make every one feel, not, perhaps, in this personal sense, but in this solicitude for the client, what he would desire and what he misses in himself. One would wish some of those fabulous powers by which poetic invention has sought to eke out the infirmities of our feeble nature. One would wish for a hundred eyes, to pry into every fold and crevice of this testimony, that he might draw forth, aptly and in season, every fact when it was needed and as it was needed. One would wish for a hundred hands, that he might hold up the whole mass of evidence for its corrective force upon your minds; and then that he might divide, distribute, and discriminate it, so that at some finger's end there should always be each topic, each passage that would shed light upon the case. He would wish, more than these aids and instruments, that perceptive force which could discern the import and the efficacy of the vastly diffused elements of proof, and by an unerring magnetism draw forth from all—missing no single needle from any haystack with which the field of trial is strewn, when it was needed to scratch the face of any ugly falsehood or break the pompous bubble of delusion. One would wish that he had the power of reason that could crush the obdurate mass of evidence, separate the ore, and then, by an intellectual alchemy, purge out all of the dross, and lose not one pennyweight of the pure gold of truth—for that, and that alone, is the sterling coin for your circulation. Most of all would he wish that moral power of distillation that could deal with the juices of this long fermentation, strip them of all discordant elements, reject all poisonous oils, all corrosive acids, all heavy heat of passion and of prejudice, and present to you the pure, invigorating wine of honest sympathy for human nature, of honest warmth for human justice; and then he would wish for that greatest gift of eloquence—eloquence which, overleaping even the short circuit between the voice and ear, speaks out from heart to heart, as face answers unto face; and that great thing of all, which Lord Bacon said is more than eloquence—discretion of speech; that no excitements, no perversons, no enlistments, no animosities should carry him beyond his duty to his client, to justice, to truth, to his opponents, and to you.

EVERYBODY HAS BEEN TRYING EVERYBODY.

If, in a private office, however momentous the interests, these sentiments and feelings may agitate the mind of the advocate, how much more oppressive are they when the matter in hand has to do with great public interests and strong popular passions. When the client has become involved in all the eddies and currents of controversy between views, opinions, prejudices, feelings, in all the forms that make up the connections and the sympathies of society and of life. Why, it has been true in this case from the time that the scandal first burst upon public attention; it has been true in this case that, so far from the individual case upon its real facts, so far as the individual accused—upon the individual accused—on his real character; so far from the connected culprit—the lady—being judged of by that measure that we wish to mete that we may be so judged ourselves, they have been made the personalities and the names upon which all sorts of public controversy, of public contumely, of public discords have turned. Questions of taste, of social ethics, of manners, of morals, of religious forms, and of religious faith, as affecting communities and cities; forms of communion, particular churches, particular circles of society will have been tossed about in endless controversy, in which these parties and the actual facts of the case have really formed but little part. Everybody has been trying everybody. Europe has been trying America; New-York has been trying Brooklyn; the other cities and the rest of the country have been trying Brooklyn and New-York, coupling them like Herculaneum and Pompeii and Sodom and Gomorrah. All the scholars and infidels have been trying all the Christians. The ancient Church, mother of all dissenting denominations—the Romish Church—has been trying Protestantism; that Church of dignity which comes nearest to an establishment among Protestant Churches has been trying all the forms of dissenters that have not a ritual; then the Presbyterians, they have been trying all the more modern forms of dissenting sects; and then the Methodists and the Baptists, each in turn, have been trying the Congregationalists; and then, at last, the Congregationalists have been trying Plymouth Church. [Laughter, which, however, was quickly suppressed.] Well, we haven't any chance to be heard in this storm. If they had formulas and propositions that on the part of Europe were to condemn our American civilization, institutions, and society; and then if these different cities were to try it on the question of whether they had it in Brooklyn, and if it was there, why, that was enough; and if the churches of an absolute traditional faith said, the moment people undertook to be independent, and care more for practical morality and practical charity than for orthodox doctrines and vain human aspiration, this is the end of it all; and if these were to be the methods of accusation, of imputation, of discussion, and of conclusion, why, Mr. Beecher and Mrs. Tilton and the actual form and pressure of the charge are all enveloped in the dust of these whirlwinds, and those causes determine the conclusions of men, and not the actual weight and character of any particular conduct or evidence. Then, too, when you came to the defendant as placed in the common attitude of the civil justice of the country, at once there was an immense expansion of public expectation as to what could be done or should be done by such a man. Now, he could not safely rest upon the proposition that guilt must be proved, and he against whom it was not proved was discharged acquitted and innocent from human justice; the proposition was taken that unless he made affirmatively his innocence as clear as it would appear if he were innocent at the judgment day, the trial had failed of his purgation and had left people the right to doubt about him. Well, if your Honor please, to make these exactions of inquisition, as if it were the last judgment, and to furnish us with none of the compelled processes, and none of the penetrating omniscience, and none of the all-loving charity that belongs to God, is, indeed, a burden that cannot be borne. All limitations, all authority in regard to witnesses, all the rules of law regulating testimony, all power to twist the consciences of the wicked until they speak the truth, to inform the intelligence of the honest so that they should speak the truth with appropriateness and with vigor and with power—all these limitations on human institutions, limitations upon men, were all discarded in these irresponsible discussions and these rash exactions and conclusions which the public and their organs felt themselves at liberty to exercise.

HIS CLIENT EXPOSED TO FALSE JUDGMENTS.

Now, take the point where the scandal, as a scandal, as a matter of imputation, as a matter of curious inspection, as a matter of wise deliberation, as a matter of unimpassioned but yet one-sided conclusion—see how by a reference to some general and yet well-recognized points of this controversy, our living client, Mr. Beecher, has been exposed to judgments that had nothing to do with him or the facts of the case. Well, when the scandal is promulgated, then at once there is a base class of the community that give it a ready and a pleased acceptance. "*Otiosa credidit Neapolis et omne vicinum oppidum.*" The idle profligates of New-York believed it, and of all this neighboring country, and so in every quarter where the wicked classes make their meeting and hold their gossips, with sneer and smile the scandal was accepted. Why, that a man should err with a woman, that the weakness of the flesh should yield to a temptation of the flesh, these classes say they have known always and everywhere, and they were glad that their doctrines and opinions were being accepted among the more serious classes. Others put it upon what they understood to be the robustness of Mr. Beecher's frame. Well, now, that is a ground to put it on that it is very difficult to deal with; for we cannot deny that he is a man, as he presents himself before you, as you have studied his case and seen his figure, and yet over and over again you have seen what purported to be passion. Examinations of this inquiry are really made to depend, when put to the true analysis of what the argument means, on this question of physical strength and temperament. Well, to be sure, that overthrows human virtue, human civilization, education, religion, morality, faith in men and love for men, faith in God and love to God. It overthrows them all. Why not? Man is an animal. Man is an animal, and when you come to deal with the questions of natural propensities, you must treat him as an animal. In other words, gentlemen, this scandalous and wicked and, when stated, ridiculous and monstrous proposition is made, that against an accusation of incontinence there is no defense in our state of society except the proof of impotency. How horrible, how wicked, and, when pressed home to such careless disputants, how shocking to their own sense of the growth of society, of the beauty, of the unity, the dignity, of human nature! "Thou hast made man a little lower than the angels," is the doctrine of Christianity and religion. "Thou hast made man indistinguishable from the brutes," is the proposition of these profligate accusers and condemners, not of a particular man, not of a particular woman, but of all the pretensions of virtue and all that makes us pride ourselves upon living at an age which has inherited the great civilizations of all times, that has received the great gift of incarnate God, and the permanent possession of the institutions of the Gospel.

VOLUNTEER DEFENDANTS.

Well, then, all sorts of volunteer disputants appear, attacking and defending, and for the defenses and excuses, if not for the attacks, all over the country there was a sort of responsibility carelessly thrown upon the case and the person of Mr. Beecher. The most extravagant apology for Mr. Beecher's conduct was from a very well considered and very well expressed letter published in one of the Western papers, said to have been from a lady, and doubtless was so. Without inquiring particularly, or even caring to inquire, whether there was any truth in the charge, this apologist seemed to think that if a man who had done so much good, and who was still doing so much good, and was capable of doing more good than all the other preachers in the country—as she expressed it—that a little aberration of this kind, in the nature of solace and a support for the immense draft on his moral nature, was not to be considered improbable, and instead of being excused should be justified. Well, now, I have never heard anything quite as strong in the way of partisanship as that, except in a curious anecdote of English political history. John Wilkes—Jack Wilkes, as you have all heard of him—the old liberty agitator in the time of George III., with his great wit, his great audacity, gave much trouble to the Court and the Ministers, and gained equal favor with the radicals and opponents. He was a man of profligate life, and, unluckily he was a man of a very ugly countenance, and among other things, of very indisputable obliquity of vision. Well, parties ran high, whether for him or against him, and all imputations upon his conduct, his patriotism, his morality, or what not, were made by his friends boldly and confidently, and two ladies in high life, one of the Court party and one of the liberty party, were discussing with the heat and candor which belong to women's love of justice the respective merits and demerits of Wilkes; and when the champion of Wilkes had pressed her adversary to the wall on every question of politics, of taste, of morals, of patriotism, and of public danger, the opponent of Wilkes turned upon her and said, "Well, you must admit that he squints." [Laughter.] "Yes," said the disputant, "but no more than a man should." [Renewed laughter.]

GETTING AT THE REAL MATTER.

Now, all these follies and frivolities, through several years of twilight, of darkness, of suspicions, and of doubts, have been clustered around this controversy; and it was only when we came into your presence, and with the authority of law, and with your candor and attention and patience and sense of duty, that we ever began to get at what this real matter was, and to judge of its probability or its improbability, its proof or its refutation, according to live persons with real characters, and a crime defined and measured—that we ever had any dealing with it in any sense that a rational man could consider dealing with it. But then see how men reasoned about the conduct of this defendant while its imputation in the civil courts was pending. How many men have been shocked that Mr. Beecher—how many men have been shocked that Mr. Beecher should have continued to preach and worship God when Mr. Tilton had called him an adulterer, when Mr. Moulton had spoken of him as a perjurer. They actually undertook to shorten the divine commission under which he acted, which was to preach the Gospel to every creature, by adding, "until men shall revile you and persecute you and evil entreat you." Is that found in the apostolic commission? Is that the character of even a humble clergyman like honest Mr. Gay, from Indiana, who, rather than sit silent under the lewd teachings of this moral lecturer, resisted him to his face, and has held his duty at $1,400 a year as a humble preacher ever since, losing his salary of $1,600 because he believed in the religion that he professed, and in the duty of men of his profession at least to meet and grapple with spiritual wickedness in high places?

And others said, "What a shocking thing it is that Mrs. Beecher should attend this scandalous trial, where she will be exposed to hearing so much evil said of one whom she loves, even though he does not deserve it." And actually, so vulgar and vile are Pharisaic judgments that they undertake to shorten the marriage vows as well as the apostolic commission, and when a woman had sworn at the altar to love, cherish, honor, and obey, through sickness and through health, for better, for worse, for richer, for poorer, till death doth us part—these people said "an alternative limitation was imposed," or "process shall be served upon you to go into the City Court of Brooklyn."

ALL THESE FOLLIES HAVE FADED OUT OF THE PUBLIC MIND.

Now, I believe that all these follies and scurrilities have wholly faded out of the public mind, of the public criticism, of the public conscience—if conscience had anything to do with them. I believe—I believe that when this great preacher comes to give his account at the last judgment of the many talents that have been confided to him, the hard judge named in the parable will find no fault in him that he did not bury his talents in a napkin even during the six months of the Beecher trial. I know that the young hearts and consciences, and old, obdurate, sinful natures that in these six months have been searched for and found, give more joy in heaven than all these good men that criticise and they that need never experience repentance. Now, gentlemen, the first important period of publicity throughout the promulgation was that made by the Woodhull threat and the Woodhull newspaper; but as by the law of nature, tolerably true even in morals, if we know enough to watch and wait—as by a law of nature the flood never can rise higher than the fountain, that scandal did not very much disturb the judgments or the opinions of what constituted society, what constituted the manly and the womanly character of our communities. And the next promulgation that gave rise to anything like a popular or a considerable acceptance of responsibility in its source, was the promulgation in the form of the Bacon letter, as it is called, made by Mr. Tilton himself. From that time to this, there being a responsible accuser, in indefinite form, to be sure, but yet in a manner that would justify one standing in so responsible a position as Mr. Beecher to desire and require investigation and ascertainment, led formally to an immediate inquiry in the only manner in which an honest submission to the principles of religious faith and of maintenance of the strong tie of church connection may possibly be made.

THE VERDICT OF THE COMMITTEE.

It was that an accusation connecting the Pastor of the church with one of its members in improper relations should be examined by intelligent, well-balanced minds, strong, definite, honest character and well-accredited and indisputable public faith—I will venture to say in your judgment, in all men's judgments, as much of those traits of mind, character, and of public repute as the City of Brooklyn or the City of New-York could furnish. And the inquiry was held, and those who knew most of the matter were examined and cross-examined, and their respective stories were compared, weighed, and the result arrived at. Mr. Tilton maintained, without stint, in respect to his own imputation; had it explored, and had it in use or confirmed by his own cross-examination. Mrs. Tilton, who did a duty accommodated, as well as truth would permit, to the divided sentiments and the divided obligations of a wife and a woman; owing duties to herself, to her children, and to others, that had to do with matters concerning which she was to speak—to her church, her Pastor—gave an account exonerating, absolutely, Mr. Beecher from all share in improper sexual relations of any degree, vindicating herself and her children against this reproach, and at the same time declining or avoiding, passing over or omitting, any hostile exposures of her husband's conduct, or any hostile exposures of his acts and schemes and plans, in the matter of this accusation. Mr. Beecher was examined and cross-examined, and all these papers had been before the community, before the counsel for this plaintiff, so far as their applicability under the rules of evidence made them important, and the unanimous judgment of these six men, after this examination, was a disposal of the matter that should have satisfied all honest imputations, all candid, all sincere doubts. But before that was ended the suit, discussed and prearranged really before it began, was set at work; and from that time onward we might have expected that the public judgment and the public appeal to the forms of judicial investigation, and its guarantees of completeness and accuracy, should have been submitted to. Instead of that, the plaintiff published a great argument, thrown out without an adversary, and his defender and faithful champion two others, all aimed at the wide public, full of threatenings and slaughters, full of arguments hoped to be considered unanswerable, because there was no issue and no tribunal before which they could then be answered. These brave opponents and a world in arms were like Wouter Van Twiller in his old Dutch fort, frowning defiance on an absent foe.

A DIRECT SUBMISSION OF THE CAUSE.

At last, then, we come to a direct submission of the cause to the ordinary tribunals of justice. The plaintiff selects his form of action; makes his choice as to the court where he will bring it; provides himself with counsel; and then the defendant thus authoritatively brought under the protection (as it has been throughout to him) of judicial methods, of judicial impartiality, and of all the guarantees that our institutions furnish for the abused, in any form of responsibility, have been made the limit and the scene of the controversy that both these parties now must submit to the result of. No doubt this plaintiff has shown great wisdom and has enjoyed great good fortune in the professional aid that he has collected around him. An experienced, indefatigable, able, and intrepid attorney and managing counsel, Mr. Morris, familiar with all the surroundings of this judicial scene; an accomplished and eloquent advocate, whom we we are glad to welcome for his share of honors and of fortunes in the competitions of our bar—I mean Gen. Pryor. And then these eminent lawyers were retained by him—Mr. Beach and Mr. Fullerton—easily at the head of the criminal practice of the State; foremost in all the employments and honors of the profession, accustomed to act together; lacking no resource of vigorous, bold, and open attack; no resort to the lawful strategems of arrangement and surprise; lacking nothing that can make the vigor and success of the war come up to the sounding phrases of the manifesto, if that be possible. Mr. Beecher, taking his choice as it was left to him from what was not secured to his opponent, was obliged to content himself with the faithful, the earnest, the loving espousal of his cause, coming from our brother Shearman—a friend who sticketh closer than a brother, if we can measure the closeness with which brothers stick by Joseph Richards' adherence to his sister. Your foremost, perhaps—certainly one of the foremost lawyers of Brooklyn—Gen. Tracy—known in public office; in private life, in political and in social relations, in professional character, conduct, experience, and repute the peer of any lawyer in Brooklyn—and lawyers in Brooklyn are the peers of lawyers in New-York; and my learned brother Porter and myself, coming with the disfavor that belongs to volunteers crossing the Behring's Straits that separate these two continents, [laughter,] but sharing that misfortune with our learned brothers, Beach and Fullerton. And here we are now, as we have been for five months. We began when the weather was as cold and snowy as in the stormy night which introduced Francis D. Moulton and Beecher, [laughter,] and lasting till the sweltering heats almost come up to that June morning when Mrs. Moulton smothered his grief and despair in an afghan. [Laughter.] After that incident he must be known as Samson Afghanistes, so as to distinguish him from Samson Agonistes, the plaintiff who, after laying his locks in the bed of Delilah Woodhull, has had his eyes put out by the indignant hands of his countrymen and countrywomen. Aye; there was no role for him but that of the blind Samson, that should pull down the temple of society, the temple of religion, upon his head and that of his wife and children.

WHO ARE THE ACCUSED?

Now, who are the accused? The defendant, Henry Ward Beecher, and the partner of his guilt, if he be guilty, Mrs. Elizabeth R. Tilton. For there is this, unluckily for Mrs. Tilton, about the crime of adultery, that it takes two to commit it. [Sensation.] As the lady said—meeting in a volume containing one of those bright French phrases which please the ear of not over-virtuous society, yet which frowns at prayer-meetings and considers them dangerous—as the lady said to the beau who had learned more phrases than facts about human life, "What is meant by a *faux pas*?"—or a false step. She said she didn't know exactly, but she was quite sure it wasn't a *pas seul*—a step that could be taken alone. [Laughter.] Now, that was the misfortune. There wasn't anything else Mr. Beecher could be accused of very well, and some woman must be found to be made a partner in the guilt, in the accusation, in the blasting prosecution, in the infamy, in the wretchedness of this prosecution. And it was a matter of indifference what woman was to be chosen. Why shouldn't a man give his own wife the preference? [Laughter.] True, there were drawbacks—these drawbacks about his wife. He knew that she knew him. He knew that she was pure as gold, that she was as chaste as snow, that she was as pious as a saint—as loving to her husband as if she worshiped the ground on which he trod, even when that ground was the filthy mire in which he was fain to eat the husks on which the swine do feed. He knew that she adored his children, that she loved every friend of his because he or she was his friend, and she loved all that needed charity and sympathy, and were poor, and came from the highways and the hedges, because they were human, and she was Christian. All that he knew—he knows it now. He has sworn it here—that she was, has been, and is a lovely woman as human nature and divine grace can produce, and shall be before the throne of God forever and forever. But he had also sworn that he would strike Beecher to the heart for interfering with his business interests and his domestic—and taking part in his domestic discords when brought to his notice; that he would pursue him to the grave. And there was no means but this; and I suppose he found his justification in poor *Hamlet's* bitter speech to poor *Ophelia*: "And if thou marry I'll give thee this pledge for thy dowry: Though thou be as chaste as snow"—[correcting himself] "as chaste as ice, as pure as snow, thou shalt not 'scape calmuny." But *Hamlet* didn't outrage human nature by saying she shouldn't escape malicious calumny from her husband, who knew her goodness. Now, Mr. Beecher—stripping off all impertinent traits in this inquiry, observing those proprieties which decline unnecessarily to offer estimates, however just, of great abilities, great moral qualities, great conduct, great life, great fame—let us look at him as the other uncompleted party, as he stood before the accusation, as his character, his conduct, his repute, were known by his neighbors, his fellow-citizens, the men and women and children of Brooklyn. In the first place, I think, gentlemen, I shall receive your universal and ready accord to the proposition that Mr. Beecher, in this community, stood as a city set on a hill that cannot be hid, and more recent ideas have not removed the bounds of his habitation, and though no opportunity of false and sudden imposition upon strange communities should take up rumors and public report only for their estimates of it, whatever he was to the Christian world, whatever he was to Europe and the United States, whatever he was to the Christian faith, whatever he was to the moral scheme of our European and American society, whatever he was to social and political interests, all knew, all understood that he was to the people of Brooklyn a man about whom they had as many, as good, as sure, as prolonged tests of what he was as it is possible in human affairs unless one has the penetration of the divine inspiration. All these Mr. Beecher had been exposed to for the long period of his residence here.

THE ATTACK NOT PERSONAL.

Well, gentlemen, you will find as we go on with this cause, as we take it up on its facts and compare it with known principles of human nature and human conduct—you will find at every stage of this business that the attack is not personal but against all society, against our country, against our morality, against our religion. The attack is not that there are wolves in sheep's clothing, that vicious men dissemble, that they hide themselves under a cloak of sancity and prey upon the society that they thus impose upon; that is not the proposition; that is not the issue with the Pantarch and the Prophetess and the Prophet of the new faith. It is that the favorite, approved, tried, best results of this social scheme of ours, which includes marriage, and of this religious faith of ours which adopts Christianity is false and rotten to the core; that the saintly woman and the apostolic man are given over to the lower indulgences and that the approved scheme itself is discountenanced and is ready to be dissolved. It is that the good women that remain good afterward are good while they are committing this wrong, that the men that have every flower and fruit of Christian love and Christian duty and Christian faith, that are only greatest in our society because they are its faithful, self-denying, unflinching servants in all—that they are wicked if this be wicked, and that the only escape from that conclusion is that the institutions of marriage and religion as now constituted are themselves the responsible, guilty causes of these alleged crimes. But if Mr. Beecher was then universally and absolutely known in these, his relations to your community, he was also known in his person as a familiar and recognized fact of common knowledge, more—I will not say than any man in your city—but more than man almost by possibility in any community comes to be among those who surround him. Mr. Beecher never could make a secret walk, or take a secret drive, or go in privacy to any photographic saloon or picture gallery, to any place of assemblage, in any thoroughfare, where, whether he knew anybody or not, there were not eyes enough to see and ears enough to hear whatever should show itself in his demeanor or his speech. And now it is of this man that this culpability with this woman, such as I have described her, is alleged to have occurred; here in the very scene of their residence and of this public observation to which I have called your attention. I shall hereafter compare the circumstances, the duration of the siege to this fortress, and of its possession, to see whether that comports any more with these substantial situations of these parties than the wicked character of the criminality does with their moral and religious repute or conduct.

WHO ARE THE PURSUERS?

Now, who are the pursuers? These are the hunted parties; who are the pursuers? Mr. Tilton, Mr. Moulton, and Mrs. Moulton. The law gives the action only to the husband, and Mr. Tilton is the plaintiff, but the combination, the consultation, the plot, the scheme, the purpose, is but a final stage of what has gone, the common ground of action of Moulton and Tilton through the years of this transaction, and Mrs. Moulton in some sort cognizant of the operations as they were going on, comes, finally, to choose the part whether she shall be counted with the pursued or shall take her stand with the pursuers, and she chooses the latter. A hard fate; a fate that no man can look at without pity, that no man can estimate without charity, that no man can find it in his heart to carry to the account of personal fault or even weakness, more than is necessary, when the common law and the common experience of society have carried the blame to the husband, and the union with the husband as covering the misfortunes and the responsibilities of action. A misfortune, a fate which the injunction of that Christian religion attempted to secure the woman from when they were instructed not to be unequally yoked with unbelievers, "for what part hath he that believeth with him that hath no faith." And there the sides are drawn; there the issue is made.

DIMENSIONS OF THE GUILT IMPUTED.

And now we are brought to consider what are the form and dimensions of the guilt imputed. It is seduction. The seduction of a married woman during the stage of life when she gives children to her husband. Is there any greater crime than that? Leave out the circumstances, if you please, of the relation of the clergyman to his communicant; leave out the difference of age; leave out all the circumstances that give heinousness to the crime, from the paramour's relations to his own family, to his own wife, and take it as the act of loose calculation on the virtue of woman, and put it against even such a man as the crime that he has committed. Is there a greater crime? Is there a crime that is visited with greater severity in the judgments of all moral, of all thoughtful, of all kind men, whether they make pretensions to piety or religion or not? Well, gentlemen, this is the first clear discrimination that you are to make between taking a general imputation of sexual indulgence, or sexual temptation, which has this or that degree of heinousness about its circumstances, and receives this or that degree of consideration according to the purity and clear-sightedness of the critics; but this, the seduction of a virtuous, wise, discreet, child-bearing mother in a happy and virtuous society, is a crime that, at least, needs to be proved before people will admit that it is probable. Well, if your Honor please, "*dolus latet in generalibus*," it is of the abstract heinousness of the imaginary, indefinite, unmeasured crime that you can judge at random, whether a man committed it or not, but that is not what you are to do. You are to judge of this crime and are to solve in your minds when you come to test the proofs of it, compatibility with any pretences of character, of generosity, of charity, of pity, of love in the breast that can compass the ruin of a woman. Now, the plaintiff leaves no obscurity here; he has made his charge.

TILTON'S REASONS FOR MAKING THE CHARGE.

I will show you his reasons for making it as he did. He thought he could commend it to probability by the shape in which he worded it, for words are to him everything. He has what Bacon calls an exchequer of words; he banks upon them, and as he never redeems any of them his stock as a banker is inexhaustible. Or, to take another phrase from the same great master of language and of human nature, he is always able to deliver a fine volley of words. But they are words; and I do not know, according to the proverb, how many words it takes to fill a bushel-basket. Words, if he can only make them dovetail together into sentences and syntax, and make them hold together long enough for him to close his lips and leave the stand, he thinks will carry conviction. When I come to take up the narrative of his accusation, if I do not show you that it never came out of a woman's mouth to him, nor out of a man's mouth to Mr. Beecher, I will lose the cause. I did not by cross-examination seek to disturb one word of his own narrative, which fills two columns of a newspaper. I knew, when I had heard it all, that the Devil of Lies had played the same trick with him that he always plays with all his devotees. Their falsehoods bring them into an accusation of the Divine intelligence, and the means which it by its mercy has provided for the moral government of the world; and then deliver over the victim of the great temptation to the author of that temptation for the punishment which the Divine justice provides for such acts as that. Well, then, not only is this a seduction, but it is a seduction of many years' meditation, prosecution, disappointment, defeat, but final triumph over the reluctant, weeping, unsympathizing, unresponsive partner of his guilt. Is that the probable employment of the time, and mind and thoughts of the busiest man in Brooklyn—a man whose energies are overtaxed—in the open day, and before the eyes of all men, so that the wonder is how one short life and one single energy can pour out these fountains of spiritual life and gladness, that adorn this city with their freshness, and flow over the whole land? What becomes of all the maxims of human nature by which we guard against evil by occupying the mind with good? What becomes of Dr. Watts' familiar proposition that

> "Satan finds some mischief still
> For idle hands to do?"

What becomes of the universal experience of society that these offenses which do come, and must come, however great the woe denounced upon him by whom they come—that these offenses are bred out of idleness, of luxury, of opportunity, and of allurement? Here again you have a feature of the accusation which flies right into the face of all the propositions by which the idle and the dissolute are always classed together; by which the parent saves his son and protects his daughter, by keeping them out of the company of the idle, lest they, too, may become dissolute. Why, if your Honor please, and gentlemen of the jury, the intellectual traits that have framed this charge are as contemptible as the morally odious traits that have brought it. Well, seduction in its duration of several years at last produces adultery, and that continues for sixteen months. Well, how great a crime that is! Within the sixteen months a child is born, the maternal instincts of grief at the death of an infant, and the maternal instincts of joy at a man-child begotten during a period of adultery begin and end this domestic transaction. And what greater criminality is there that can be framed for this, even if the odious features of premeditated and prolonged seduction were excluded? Even if you found the parties involved by sudden temptation, by mutual attraction, and by overpowering propensities of evil, it is wicked, wicked as it can be, wicked in heart, wicked in soul, wicked in hate to God, to society, to human nature, wicked in everything; and that trait makes out the first substantive and principal crime. But all along there attend heavy shadows, deep stains of guilt that give even new horror to this terrible accusation, even if kept within the several limits of love. On both sides blasphemy, sacrilege, false witness, perjury—the whole decalogue is rent asunder by a woman that is most lovely and most pure through it all; and the man who is linked with it all is now the greatest preacher of the gospel of love, the greatest defender of the foundations of society, the greatest cheerer and confirmer of the charities and beauties of the family relation, the readiest advocate of everything that is good, that is pure and of good report; a man that, when you ransack his life by a cross-examination that entitled them to prove against him corruptions of any kind from Indianapolis down, goes from the stand unquestioned by audacious cross-examiners, that did not hesitate to ask old Oliver Johnson whether he did not pick up a strumpet in Canal street and take her to a bawdy-house in Mercer street!

THE SOURCE OF ALL TILTON'S WOES.

Now, you begin to see how, when a man begins by self-worship, as Mr. Tilton did, and which I shall show you is the source of all his woes, when he finds no greater than himself, nothing that he can bow to with reverence or devotion—when he finds that he comes to the conclusion almost necessarily, and it overmasters his conduct and his speech that he can impose his laws of human action, his laws of human responsibility, his laws of human duty, his tests of intellectual fitness upon the rest of the world. And he then illustrates that short and pithy characterization of the quality of folly and of its extreme demonstration, "The fool saith in his heart there is no God; there is no moral government in this world that looks out for men; there is nothing that keeps society together but Constables, and jails, and hand-cuffs; there is nothing that keeps virtue in women except imprisonment in harems and eunuchs for the matrons' care and duennas for maidens. That is the government of the world." These are the doctrines and the propositions this man's case must reduce you to, or else you must find that while faith in human nature and while humble dependence upon Divine protection remain, as they now are, the basis and the glory of our refined, free, yet virtuous and strict society, so long as that relation of man to man and man to God continues—the feature of this case, moral, intellectual, and, as I shall show you hereafter, even the circumstantiality charged—an impossible crime against impossible conviction.

A recess was then taken till 2 o'clock.

AFTER RECESS.

It was 2:10 o'clock when the names of the jurors were called, and Mr. Evarts resumed his address as follows:

The incredulity of so flagrant and heinous an imputation upon two excellent people, as I am justified in pronouncing both these parties, irrespective of the imputation under consideration, was sought to be parried by this plaintiff by certain qualifying elements in their crime which approved the act to the consciences of each. Well, there is another blow, not to these individuals, but at the scheme of morality, of religion, of the theory of conscience, and of duty. Make it out once that good people can commit crime, and be good in doing it, and in their consciences approving it, and in the retrospect seeing no fault in it, and you have proved the darling proposition of the wicked, that the distinction between evil and good is mere matter of pretense and authority. Ah! gentlemen, that is the final stage of dissolute immorality. In a man, in a city, in a community, when you have reached that stage, you have exposed yourself to that final woe announced in the Scripture: "Woe to him that calls evil good and good evil." Why woe to him? Why, he insults the very majesty of Heaven, he strikes at the very moral authority and moral government of the world. Good men may do wicked things, bad men may do good things; but woe to him that draws out of those instances and experiences of human nature the final insult to the Deity that there is no distinction between good and evil. How can you renovate society that adopts that proposition? How can you redeem an individual soul that accepts that proposition? Now, they say that this lady never did anything wrong that she thought wrong at the time, never did anything, Elizabeth never did, "that her conscience didn't approve." She was always pure-minded; she hadn't a carnal inclination in her brain; she didn't think she had violated her marriage vows, and never discovered that she had committed an injury to her husband until she read a novel in which there was no violation of the marriage vows, no adultery, and no carnal sin of any kind, but an undue entanglement of the affections and the trust, and an interference with the supreme devotion to the husband in the management of the wife and of the household. Now, that is her notion of guilt laid down for her by her husband. She had lied after the act and during the act as well as before the act. She is a woman of strong intellect, an admirable and a truthful critic, accustomed to the best intellectual society, not frivolous and weak, not valuing men for their earthly distinctions, but for their high moral and intellectual characters, condescending to those of low estate, saving women at the Bethel by the hundred from debauchery and vice, bringing her sheaves with her to the judgment seat, her husband doing her the honor of supposing that she was still engaged in that Christian service at the moment he was giving his evidence.

And then Mr. Beecher, who felt if he had fallen—if he had fallen at all, as Mr. Moulton puts it in a singular passage I shall call your attention to directly, he thanked God, at least, that he had not sinned through lust—that it was nothing but love—beautiful, chaste, purifying, solacing love, and if there had been any sexual intercourse it was merely circumstantial, as it were emphasized touch of the hand and kiss of the lips, making their benevolence and good will more penetrating to the soul, more grateful to God. And then it was such a solace to the soul, and a food to his mind, as Mr. Tilton reports it, and such a strength to him in his labors for the conversion of sinners.

TILTON'S MORAL QUALITIES.

Well, he was an intellectual man. Tilton had, at one time, thought that he was a man of great intellect—greater even than his own; but he had outlived that. But still, his strength was in his great moral qualities. There he was unsurpassed and unsurpassable. There was his hold upon his worshipers. That is what led them from the true admiration of the greater intellect of Mr. Tilton. These great and warm sympathies with mankind, this magnanimity, this generosity, this boyish energy, and warmth, and recklessness—these were what made Mr. Beecher greater than Greeley and Sumner—and Tilton. Well, now you say you have but one thing more to make this adultery—that was without lust on either side, and was by this union between a saintly woman and an apostolic man, without the least earthy sentiment, which has sometimes been supposed to even affect marriage a little—a pure act; and that was to give to it the sanction of religion and prayer, and make it, so to speak, a sacramental adultery, in the presence of God and of the holy angels—introduced by prayer and terminated by prayer. Ah! gentlemen, look at the folly of the weaving of this brain, that could expect his charge of adultery to be believed, that could expect his charge of adultery to cease to be incredible only by the adultery being made immaculate and cease to be a violation of conscience only by its becoming a glorious exhibition of the power of human love. And I shall show you hereafter that they only could make the action and intercourse possible by being allowed to dispense with all proof that it ever occurred, or legally demonstrable by throwing down all the rules of evidence that deny hospitality to charges of this nature that come from the breath of the nostrils of men or of witnesses.

A MIRACULOUS ADULTERY.

Adultery, gentlemen, is a thing that touches the institution of marriage as no consenting testimony or confession ever can break the bond. Children and children's children are interested that their fortunes and their future shall not be contaminated and despoiled by the vice, in respect of truthfulness, of any of their ancestors. There must be a proof, as against them, binding on them, to be able to show that conduct, and action, and communion, and opportunity, and security and subsequent evidence of the occurrence; and then a court and jury find that a fact has occurred to which the law imputes the consequence of the dissolution of the marriage bond. And though it sheds a tear over the innocent that may suffer, it is a part of that moral government of the world intended to secure obedience, to compel the regard for children, and for those that we love to the law that if the fathers eat sour grapes the children's teeth shall be set on edge. Did not this woman know that? Did not this preacher know that? Now, what is an occurrence that is against all human experience, and against all natural law, whether physical or mental or moral? It is a miracle. That is the definition of a miracle. So this, then, is a miraculous adultery—the like of which is described in none of the histories, nor the symptoms of it given in any of the philosophies. Nobody can guard against this kind of adultery coming into their families, because it comes with the purest and best, with those who remain purest and best all the time—at the time and after it is over. Miracles need a great deal of testimony; that has been agreed to by all men. Some writers have even thought that no amount of testimony could prove a miracle, because it accorded with all human experience that men would lie, while it did not accord with human experience that miracles would happen. But that is dangerous ground. All agree, however, that, for belief in miracles, you must have good testimony, and enough of it, from pure lips, honest hearts, intelligent observation. When men have laid down their lives on their testimony—been torn by wild beasts, roasted at the fires of martyrdom, pierced with arrows, and slain in defense of their testimony to the truth—we say it is a miracle that men should go through that unless they testified to the truth, and we believe their report. Now, "*Ridentem dicere verum, quid vetat?*" We may sometimes illustrate truth with amusement. Not very long ago *Punch* had a very pleasant comical cartoon, showing a conversation between a ritualistic curate of the English Church and a Sunday-school boy on the subject of miracles. "My boy," said the clergyman, "what is a miracle?" The boy answered correctly, and the first time, that he did not know. "Well, my lad, if you should wake up in the middle of the night and see the sun shining, what should you say that was?" Says the boy, "I should say it was the moon." "Well, supposing a man should tell you that it was the sun, what should you say then?" Says the boy, "I should say he lied." "Well," with dignity and emotion the curate proceeded, "supposing that I, that never told a lie, should say to you that it was the sun, what should you say then?" "I should say that you were drunk." That shows how hard it is to prove a miracle. Now, here we have a blazing sun of adultery, in the serene, religious light of the most saintly character, testified to by witnesses. And if you ask, under these moral conditions of miracles, what criticism would be made upon the statement that this blazing sun of adultery was trailing out of the very heavens of religious purity—what would you say? Why, you would say that it was the moon; that nothing inconsistent with chastity and purity could display itself out of those heavens. Ah, but if Mr. Tilton comes along and says, "If I, Sir Marmaduke, the husband of this pious wife, the friend of this apostolic clergyman—if I say to you that is the blazing sun of adultery, what would you say then?" I think that you would say that he lied. And if Mr. Moulton, who never told a lie, should say, "But if I, on the honor of Sir Philip Sidney, should say that it is the blazing sun of adultery—what would you say?" You would say at once that he was drunk! But *Punch's* catechism gives out, and we have another witness. "I, the wife of Sir Philip Sidney; I, the communicant of Henry Ward Beecher; I, the sisterly friend of Mrs. Tilton—I say that it is the blazing sun of adultery out of these pure heavens. What would you say to that?" Well, it is a poor likeness, and even the boy might make a mistake: but I think that he would have to say—he would not give in to the miracle—but he would say, "Well, madam, I think you must have been sunstruck, and do not know the moon from the sun." Now, gentlemen, there is no greater contrariety in the proposition of the natural miracle, to the sense of the boy, as thus illustrated by the humorous story, than the contrariety between the firmament of the moral authority in this world, which by the same Divine hand that set the courses of the stars and divided the day and the night between the sun and moon, discriminating by as firm lines as this natural arrangement of the skies, and just as impossible of derangement, just as much of final and fatal disorder as this transposition of the sun and of the moon in their natural range, is fixed by the author of this material frame in which we live. He has made these moral divisions so that they shall be more permanent than the physical frame, for he said that "the heavens and the earth shall pass away, but not one jot or tittle of my law shall fade."

A DISCOURSE ON VIRTUE.

Now, that is a respectable authority, and the date of the continuance of that law, and the responsibility under it, is so remote that it is not worth our while to run our heads against it. Now, gentlemen, whenever you establish the proposition that these breaches of external morality that have threatened the very plank of society, the central point, the purity of the family, can occur without preliminary moral degradation and preparation, without being accompanied by the invasion of the low desires and the triumph of the flesh over the spirit, and be practiced with the maintenance of all the active beneficences and the exhibition of all the beautiful virtues of life, you have struck a blow, not at Mr. Beecher, not at Mrs. Tilton, but at your own wives and your own daughters. Why do you rear them in the distinction between the wise and the foolish virgins, if the wise virgins with the lamps trimmed and burning are to be left in the outer darkness and the wedding feast closed against them. Why do you look at the growing beauty of face and form and feel safe because you observe and trust an equal flame of the immortal spirit; find that her mother's virtue shows itself in every inspiration of the beautiful maiden; that she loves purity, seeks the lowly, teaches the ignorant, saves the abandoned, loves her father, loves her mother, loves her brothers, loves her sisters, has her hands full through days of constant, useful labors appropriate to her sex and condition; sleeps at night upon a pillow prepared by prayer and watched over by Him to whom the prayer was addressed? What are all these things to you if it is demonstrated by the verdict in this trial that there is no connection between the moral nature and the lewd, wicked, low, base prostitutions of the body? And what do you think of your wives if, as you have watched them through fifteen years of marriage and of duty, and found them to be as you knew they were when you clasped hands with them at the altar, pure, noble, intelligent, discreet, wise virgins, as you supposed them, and have found that they loved their husbands to idolatry, loved the children with a devotion for which there is no epithet and no comparison? Who ever heard an illustration of a mother's love? Nobody can give an epithet to that. How often have other forms of human affection been dignified by comparing it in purity and intensity to a mother's love? But you find nothing to compare a mother's love to. It is a proposition that fills the heart, satisfies the mind, shows to the widest experience that there is nothing that can be placed above it to illustrate it. If with all this, and with your daily observation of the course of the life, the coming in and the going out of woman, the correspondence day by day during your absence, you find out some fourth of July morning that a course of temptation, of solicitation, of coarse and vulgar contact with the body, has prepared the way to a final adultery that has continued for sixteen months, would not you lose your faith in religion, your faith in woman, your faith in society, your faith in human nature? Why, all the while it may be going on in all our families and nobody know anything about it. What! Shall we then discard all this? Shall we believe that these come only by a power against which no morality can guard; that there is no necessary connection between character and conduct; that these sins don't come from within, but that from all this purity that may arise—character, fate, the opinion of society, all crush you and your family. What—what, will you believe these idle and frivolous suggestions made by the oaths of Mr. Tilton and of Mr. Moulton, or will you look to higher authority? Now, there was once a great authority in this world, whose brief sojourn in the flesh changed the nature of the world, laid the foundations of that religion which we all profess, and has redeemed the man as an individual, raising him to glory ever since, and has redeemed society from the vicious influences with which heathenism corrupted it—that raised it to its present condition. It was said of Him that he needed not—as we all need, as you need—that He needed not that man should testify of man, for He knew what was in man. Now, what does He say on this subject? From within—out of the heart of man—proceed evil thoughts, adulteries, fornications, murders, thefts, covetousness, wickedness, deceit, lasciviousness, an evil eye, blasphemy, pride, foolishness. All these come from within and defile the man. And that is the basis on which you rest the Christian education which is to preserve the chastity of your beautiful daughter against all allurements and temptations. You watch to see whether in her conduct you find the beginning of uncertain steps outside the way in which she should go; and if you do not, but find that all of her steps are firm in the paths of the Gospel, you have no fear. Now, it did not use to be so with women or with men. Are we to discard this life-giving, purifying, elevating sentiment, on which our society has rested so well and so long; which is to be extended by benevolent labors of our missionaries, and the generous contributions of all Christians, of all grades, for the help of a sinking world? Are we to abandon these and go back to the old system of physical security? I should think not. I would like to see the men that would look their wives and daughters in the face and tell them that they must go back to the duenna for maids, and to the harem for matrons. And as we are not princes—have no system in our equal society by which the fair and the beautiful are crowded into the possession of the princes and moguls of the world—whenever we undertake to lose our faith in religion and virtue, in the equality and purity of women, we shall have to adopt some of those associated forms of protection by which combined efforts may furnish adequate security. We shall have to have a wife-deposit company, where we can leave our wives during the day, and we shall have to have some patent contrivance of paramour-proof alarms, by which we can be called to the rescue. [Laughter.]

THE NATURE OF THE SUIT.

Now, gentlemen, this being the character of the crime, and this being the disposition, conduct in general, and repute of the accused parties, let us see what the law requires to meet its exactions in reference to such a suit as this. And first, what is the nature of the suit? It is what is called for shortness a crim. con. action, by which an injured husband is allowed to seek the verdict of a jury, and, as a consequence upon it, pecuniary damages for an invasion of his family, the sacrifice of the purity of his wife, and the destruction of the happiness of his household. The action is an anomaly offensive to our civilization, and grew up only under a peculiar condition of the English law in respect of divorce. Adhering to the strictness of the Romish Church, which made marriage a sacrament, and allowed it never to be terminated except by the highest religious dispensation, the English nation maintained the indissolubility of the marriage relation for any cause but adultery, the highest power in the kingdom being the judge of that. In other words, an act of Parliament being necessary for the dissolution, as the fiat of the Pope had been while he remained the spiritual head of all Europe. Now, Parliament would grant this dissolution only for adultery; and it would require the proof of that adultery not to be made in affidavits and depositions and confessions, a concurrence of wish and agreement and feeling and habit of thought, but by public trial through the authentic and trustworthy mode of determining questions of fact by the verdict of a jury in a hostile—not collusive—suit, and in which the husband should have the means of drawing an adverse party—a paramour—into the contested issue.

And then the rules of law, if your Honor please, in maintenance of this great policy of society, are that there should be an opinion of the proof in fact, and not by confessions of the act, upon which the marriage tie could be dissolved and family dispersed—to maintain the proposition by confessions alone was not adequate for the issue—that the validity, that the security, that the purity of the marriage relation, and its maintenance in good credit as an example to the rest, should not permit of any destruction of it except by proof of the fact. Now, the nature of the act being secret—and the more elevated and civilized society was the more secret—proof of the actual, final, concluding contact, as of the body of the crime, was not required. But proof of the body of the crime was required, proof of conduct, proof of disposition, proof of adulterous purposes, proof of entangled affections, of sexual purpose, proof of open or discovered behavior of some kind that showed the surrender to lustful desire and the prosecution of the purpose of its indulgence, proof of the opportunity by companionship, drawing them away from virtuous and honest haunts and scenes, to show relations which themselves carried imputation of unlawful purpose, and of such language as gave opportunity and under such circumstances of supposed security as rendered it justly a conclusion that the adulterous purposes that had been manifested by previous external conduct and the withdrawal from the paths of innocent and open companionship into this or that situation foreign to the natural and moral relations—following that, I say, opportunity of personal contact with security or an opinion of security, were adequate substitutes or adequate methods of proving the body of crime. It is a mistake to say that the body of the crime is not required to be proved, in the same sense that the body of the crime is required in all matters of judicial condemnation. The distinction is, that from the peculiar nature of the guilty act the facts and circumstances of external proof shall be of that consistency and force, and no doubtful conclusion is to carry the secret act as the consequence of what has been openly seen and proved. Now, these are the requirements of our law. Then it is necessary that on these facts, those proved accompanying or supporting confessions—(that is, confessions of the party that is implicated in the suit, for confessions of one party do not affect or conclude in the least another)—may make out an adequate ground for a verdict, provided it is made manifest to the judgment of all the jurymen that the things proved are not reasonably compatible with any other conclusion than that of guilt. Society and the law abhor this conclusion, and refrain from it except when beyond all reasonable doubt; and in the varying minds of twelve independent, intelligent, and honest men, no other result can be reached. More than any other guilt, the law hesitates to strike this in the dark. It has made one great concession, that the very act need not be proved if you prove the approaches to the act by ocular witnesses. Beyond that concession it will not go—more than in all other issues of fact. It is striking the absent and the innocent; it is endangering by aspersion, and discrediting, the institution of marriage; it is unsettling the faith of man in woman and of woman in man, of parents in children and of children in parents; and it will not strike the blow in the dark. More than in any other case is the feeling of our humane law predominant that it is better that ten cases of guilt should pass unpunished than that one of innocence should be convicted. In other cases this conviction of the innocent touches mainly home or heart; but in this case it strikes the absent and the infant, and wounds society in its tenderest point.

THE ACTION HAS NO RESPECTABILITY ABOUT IT.

Now, in this country this action has never had any respectability about it. Why? Because the basis which made it respectable in England was wanting here; that is, it was a necessary step in the vindication of the husband's right to have a divorce from the guilty wife; and the method their law had provided—this means of an open and adverse trial. But in our country, in our State, divorce has always been obtainable, not on any lighter cause than of adultery, but upon an issue framed in the equity court, in which the husband and the wife themselves were parties, and the trial was between them, between the man and woman. No crim. con. case was necessary. The parties never had a desire to promulgate their shame, their wives' shame and their own. It was only in the lower orders of society, where there was always a suspicion of a purpose of speculation and money-seeking, that these actions found much hold in this society—this American society; and it has attracted the notice of political, moral, and religious thinkers in England why it was that what were felt to be most discreditable actions, in which they were seeking rather justification, and in fact were ashamed, in England, were always discarded in America; and they found out the reason, and they now have opened their courts, courts of probate and divorce, equivalent to our equity jurisdiction, to the direct issue between husband and wife for divorce. And what have they done? They have said, if you don't want a divorce, you cannot have any action for crim. con.; that is abolished. If you do want a divorce, then you may pursue the guilty paramour by joining him the suit; and if you establish your right to a divorce, then you may have, as a consequence, a just judgment against him in the way of punitive damages, but the money shall be secured to the wife so long as she remains penitent and chaste. Now, that is the treatment of the question that belongs to an intelligent and moral community; and I look, as the consequence of this suit, so rare in our experience, that our Legislature will purify the law and our courts in the same way. Now, look you! The husband, although he has a guilty wife, cannot get a divorce from her, either in England or in this country, if he is also a guilty husband; and he cannot pursue the paramour in England for debauching his wife, unless he can get a divorce from his wife; and the guilty husband does not find any encouragement for complaining that his wife has done injury to him. Again, the law of divorce has always been pure; it has said, and insisted upon it, that we will allow no speculation on this subject at all—not for an instant. If you become possessed of the knowledge of your wife's guilt, then show your respect for the purity of the marriage relation; show your respect for yourself and for your own virtue; show your vindication of the institution of marriage by resorting openly to the law for relief. But if, from pity, or from love, or from lust, you keep possession of the wife, by one kiss, after your knowledge, that looses your claim. The condonation by which a husband, advised of the injury to his marriage bed, continues to cohabit with his wife ends that business, and it is supposed, keeps that offense secret. So you see that there was not much basis for an action of divorce on the part of this plaintiff against Mrs. Tilton in any view of the facts about her conduct. He heard, it is said, a very long and minute narrative, and then turned over in bed, kissed his wife, she became pregnant, and he lived with her four years after. Now, gentlemen, nobody ever brought a narrative of that kind into a court of justice since the world began until now. I mean among civilized, refined, and cultivated people.

EXTRAVAGANT EPITHETS.

Something has been said about epithets, and that there has been a torrent of epithets from the commencement of this prosecution. Now epithets spring from a generalization of facts, and never can be made until there has been a somewhat frequent or repetitious account of the facts, in order to get a generalization of them. There are no epithets that can apply to these facts, for there has never been another instance similar to this. And aside from that, I should not think of bringing epithets to Brooklyn from New-York; for I think that a good deal of trouble has come from these extravagant epithets that the Brooklyn people use. They are very strong—so strong that I really think the best test, for the public safety, that can be applied to our bridge between the two cities, whenever it is completed, will be to send a preliminary train loaded with Brooklyn epithets. If the bridge can stand that it will bear any burden. But seriously, gentlemen, conduct like that of this gentleman, upon his own showing, is not in need of any characterization. As "Junius" once said, with the pith that characterized him, "such a character as his"—the plaintiff's—"can escape censure only when it escapes observation." Now, it may not be less true that men do not always like to lie in the bed that they have made for themselves, but sometimes, most unseasonably, and at great inconvenience to others, they try to find a softer bed. But, alas, in the march that this plaintiff should make to get out of this uneasy bed in which he lies he has not the sympathizing follower with a pillow behind him that he had on those other occasions.

THE MOTIVE OF THE ACTION.

Now, gentlemen, if there had been no question in this case affecting a great character in which there was enlisted the interest of every honest man and woman in Brooklyn, in the United States, in Christendom—I mean Mr. Beecher—if the fact of his purity had not been the fundamental fact in this case; had the question been, as it might have been, between Tilton and one of his neighbors of equal importance in society, between neighboring farmers or merchants or lawyers, however reputable and however dear to them their credit was—if a plaintiff against such a defendant had brought a suit of this kind you would not have sat five months, one month, one week, one day, upon his case. They would have said, "Well, if you could be so cool and quiet, so generous and forgiving, so amiable in intercourse with the adulterer, and received so many aids and favors from him, and, above all, if you could live with your wife four years, I don't—we don't see any good reason why we should trouble ourselves much about your misfortunes. You have been tolerably patient under them, and I guess in the long run it will be as well for you and Elizabeth and the children that you should go on as you begun." In the end the plaintiff would be laughed out of court and he wouldn't have had as uncomfortable a record for the public in that short disposition of the case as the five months' protraction of your patience, and of your indulgence has made for him. Now, our learned friends understood this perfectly, and the odiousness of tacking a money verdict to this action of this husband against this defendant in respect to this disturbance of his peace was so apparent that they early disclaimed that; some more noble passion than the accusation gave to this long patience was necessary, and my learned friends have found it in that very mild and creditable Christian virtue of revenge. This is the motive; not for money, but for revenge. I never knew a jury that liked to be made an instrument of revenge. If they were to heal an innocent man's injury they would do it, but to help him to a revengeful assault upon another is not creditable. We pardon even the savageness of an enemy that takes, on just provocation, vengeance in his own hands, but we don't pardon much men who lend themselves as instruments to the vengeance of injured parties. Not much. If a man shoots an enemy for a great injury sometimes he escapes condemnation when strictness of law would take his life, but I think if he hires another man to murder his enemy, that the hired assassin is not considered a creature of society whose neck is to be saved from the gallows. So here, if vengeance, if destruction for injury is the whole motive and purpose of this suit you won't lend yourselves to it, and you will understand that this is an issue in which the question is whether Mr. Beecher, who stood by this whole country in the height and extremity of our perils and disasters, against all England, and stood alone and faced the frowns and jeers and cat-calls and scoffs of great crowds of English gentlemen of the better classes and faced them down in the name of the United States, alone in England, and aroused, encouraged, developed, amassed a power in our favor that no single mind or voice ever did for a nation since the world began, whether he is of that base, low, coarse, lewd fibre of soul, and grossness of body, that will allow this aristocratic society of England to return the triumph that they had to submit to, by saying, "You sent us the noblest, strongest, most courageous, most adequate man, and subdued us, but you have discovered that his courage was not of the soul and purity from faith, from love, from duty, but from the effrontery of a voluptuary and an adulterer—whether you are to say by your verdict this man that ever since this trial has been progressing has sat in your presence, that every stranger, humble or famous, that has visited the court room during the trial has desired his acquaintance, the grasp of his hand, the recognition of his autograph, the knowledge of his person, is a man that not only they, but you, and all good men, should exclude from all companionship—all, I repeat, however lightly, however carelessly, however grossly people may talk about different forms of incontinence and irregularity, nobody can qualify, nobody can tolerate a meditated persistent seduction of a married woman and the continuous difilement of the marriage bed.

LOOK THIS CRIME IN ITS FACE.

Ah, gentlemen, we must look this crime in its face. Why, there is not a sailor from the sea, with a strumpet on either knee, battered and beaten in the debaucheries of long voyages and frequent ports, but that, if a comrade should venture to say to him that he had seduced the daughter of an old shipmate or the wife of a young comrade, but would bury his sheath-knife in the heart of his accuser. There has never been a gross and vulgar debauchee and voluptuary that would flaunt his wealth in the face of our citizens here or in New-York, and drive the four-in-hand of his new riches packed with courtesans, but that, if one of his boon companions should accuse him of seducing the companion of his daughter, the wife of his friend who had been trusted to his care, but that would send a bullet through the head of his accuser. No, there are no coarse and vulgar voluptuaries, however lightly they may deal with incontinence, and however much they may be at liberty to poach on matters that are not confided to their care, that, either in fact, in practice, or in accusation, will tolerate any such charge as this which you are asked to find by your verdict against Mr. Beecher. And your verdict for six cents finds it as much as if it is for $100,000. This is not a case in which, as in some of these libel suits, they don't want to hold that an editor has been caught without the bounds of politeness, and they don't want to show that the plaintiff's character is worth nothing. No, no; the issue is a vital one. Your verdict is for the plaintiff, or for the defendant. You are passing upon this issue; there is not any other crime with which he is charged. There are no qualifying circumstances about it. If he is not guilty of all I have described to you, he is not guilty of anything. That is the plaintiff's own figuring of the dimensions, the incidents, the traits of the crime.

CIRCUMSTANCIAL EVIDENCE.

We may consider ourselves prepared now to look at the question of circumstantial evidence, which may be briefly disposed of. Now, what is circumstantial evidence? It is the evidence of direct witnesses to certain facts which are thus directly proved and from which, as definitely and accurately ascertained, you infer, within legitimate principles of reasoning and by the tests of common sense, that what is alleged as the necessary conclusion from them is the necessary conclusion. The authority of The People vs. Bennett, in our Court of Appeals, if your Honor please, lays down concisely the principles of circumstantial evidence:

"In determining a question of fact from circumstantial evidence there are two general rules to be observed. (1.) The hypothesis of delinquency or guilt should flow naturally from the facts proved and be consistent with them all. (2.) The evidence must be such as to exclude to a moral certainty every hypothesis but that of guilt of the offense imputed to him; or, in other words, the facts proved must all be consistent with and point to his guilt not only, but they must be inconsistent with his innocence."

Accordingly, in reference to a case of this kind where, under circumstances of lewd intercourse, parties are shown to be at a tavern, much more at a brothel, to have been shut up in the same room, locked or otherwise secured, and the preliminaries have been shown of engaged affections, of lewd desire, or adulterous purpose—why, there is circumstantial evidence which justifies a conclusion that in this security and these circumstances of seclusion the act of adultery may have occurred—must have occurred. All these things are to be guarded. The cases are very careful about even such circumstances, but all agree, as indeed common sense agrees, that when there is no circumstantial evidence by external witnesses of ear or eye, of such relations, either tending to or presuming the act which makes the guilt, or afterward which confirms the character of the supposed act by subsequent lewdness and attempts to commit the act where no evidence of that kind is presented, that is an end of circumstantial evidence. Now, gentlemen, the plaintiff has not failed to present proofs that should carry some conclusion of guilt, from any delicacy, or any want of research. He did not hesitate to put the power of the law upon Joseph Richards to make him come here and regret that he could not give you any very valuable information. He did not hesitate in his searching when he brought from the wards of a pauper hospital a lying, drinking woman to say that she heard Mr. Beecher say to Mrs. Tilton: "How do you feel?" and that she replied: "Dear father," or "Father dear, so, so." [Laughter.] Well, I don't know, I should think "so, so," at best, was an indifferent sort of feeling, which might mean a variety of things besides adultery. They did not reject trivial testimony, because they brought Mr. Brazier to testify that as he was going a fishing along one of the public streets, between 7 and 8 o'clock in the morning, when the sun was shining bright, he saw—would you believe it?—in open day, a proximate act of adultery, Mr. Beecher standing on the doorsteps, having pulled the bell, and waiting for some one to come and open the door. [Laughter.]

The Court—We must have better order.

Mr. Evarts—That is what the law calls a proximate act of adultery.

The Court [sternly]—We must have silence. I have my eye on several respectable people who are not conducting themselves properly.

Mr. Evarts—Now this man Brazier, gentlemen—his whole demeanor, you saw on the stand before you—is a marked illustration of the perseverance, intrepidity, and indefatigableness of our friend Mr. Morris in searching for evidence. Now Brazier was a man who was well known to be very fond of fishing—so fond of fishing that when the tide served, no matter what hour of the night it was, he was very likely to go fishing, and so he sometimes went at 2 o'clock in the morning, 3 o'clock in the morning, or 4 o'clock in the morning. Now, then, there came around the story in Brooklyn that Brazier saw Mr. Beecher either coming out or going in at Mrs. Tilton's when he was going fishing. "Well now, well now, there is something; Mr. Beecher going there at 2 o'clock in the morning, or coming away at 2 o'clock in the morning—either way it is the same thing." And so Brazier is summoned as a witness here with immense flourish. He didn't know what he was to do—didn't want to say anything—but he had seen Beecher at that door-step when he was going fishing. But the difficulty is, when the tide served he went fishing at seasonable hours, and he would just as lief go fishing at 8 o'clock, and a little rather than at 2. And the only morning in which he had ever seen Mr. Beecher in any proximity to this doorstep was the morning when the tide served at 8 o'clock, and not 2, when he was going fishing. You, of course, saw the predicament that our learned friends were in at this cap-sheaf of circumstantial evidence of proximate act of unseasonable hours, of midnight marauding, scaling the walls that inclosed this beauty—when Brazier said he saw him standing there at 8 o'clock, that he remained on the stoop while Brazier passed by, which showed conclusively that he was not coming away, but was waiting for the bell to be answered. Well, if he had been coming away, it would not have proved much; and, what is more, there isn't any evidence that Mrs. Tilton was in the house, or that Mr. Tilton was not in the house, or what Mr. Beecher went for at all, or anything else. The trouble was that the tide did not serve for their evidence that day, and if the tide had served, why then the time of Beecher's going, and the tide for the fishing would have concurred—and time and tide wait for no man. [Laughter.]

THE VALUE OF MR. RICHARDS' EVIDENCE.

Now, the value of Mr. Richards' evidence is, if anything—and of all circumstantial evidence when given by a witness—to produce upon you the impression that would have been produced if you had seen the thing that he speaks of. There are two ways to find out what impression that would have upon you. One is the statement of what the thing was that he saw, and, second, the impression that it made upon him when he saw it and as he saw it. Well, he makes the most unlucky prelude for the great circumstantial evidence on which this case is to rest, so far as proof of the act is concerned, when he begins by apologizing to the court and the jury, as part of the court, for telling what he saw, and regrets to say that unless he is suffered first to tell what he had heard from other people, about other matters, what he saw will prove to be of no consequence. Well, I never heard of any witness—witnesses ought to be free from bias. What under heaven have they to do with what their testimony proves, or how it should be? They are called to state what they did see. The law does not allow anybody to state what he has heard. But the poor man says, "Well, now, I am here, and I suppose therefore I am here for something, and really I shall make a fool of myself for coming here to say nothing, unless I am allowed to state the circumstances that made me think there might be something in it." Well, we will dispense with that. Now that is the first test, out of his own mouth, of what impression and weight and power there was, as evidence, in what he saw, and that is, that there was not anything. I don't think, then, you need trouble yourselves much if you can only look to what he saw, when he tells you that there is nothing in it to begin with. Then he goes on and tells it. I don't know exactly the phrase, but he saw Mr. Beecher as he suddenly opened the parlor door, when Mrs. Tilton and Mr. Beecher were conversing; he, [Richards] knowing nothing about it, except he had been told they were down there. He saw his sister withdrawing from what, I think, is called proximity—I don't know—to Mr. Beecher—moving away from him—and that she colored a little. Well, I don't think that that comes up to the rule that it must be an act that not only points to an adulterous connection but is inconsistent with anything else. It would not strike me so. How did it strike Richards? He went in, kissed his sister, and saluted her, shook hands with Mr. Beecher, talked with him, and then went off about his business. Now, if in their view it was evidence of adultery that had taken place, or an adultery was going on toward its consummation then and there, you will very easily see that whatever had happened or did happen, it did not make much of an impression on Richards, for he shook hands with the man and saluted his sister, and then went about his business and shut the door, or left it open—I don't know that he says which he did—and never thought it worth while to mention the circumstance to his sister, his only sister, he her only brother, their mother a widow. Well, gentlemen, as I said about the epithets, there is no generalization of such conduct as Richards' which enables me to apply an adjective to it. It never happened before; I don't think, after his example, it will ever happen again.

I read from the case of Freeman vs. Freeman, 31 Wisconsin, p. 296, where the rules of evidence are laid down. Speaking of the circumstances:

"All are fairly and fully explained, and shown to have been incidental to some other object or design, and not to have been brought about for the purpose or with the view of perpetrating the offense with which the plaintiff is charged."

Which was adultery—

"And in this connection the court cannot forbear to remark that the character of a minister of the Gospel whose reputation in all respects, except so far as it may have become involved by the unfortunate matter in controversy, is to go a great away to explain the facts, if, indeed, any explanation of them can be thought necessary. Nor can the court refrain from the observation that the good character which the plaintiff appears generally to have borne [that is, the woman] both before and since the time the offense is alleged to have been committed, is a most significant circumstance in her favor. If found guilty, the court would be required to believe that from a life of virtue and fidelity she turned suddenly to one of depravity and vice, and then as suddenly again returned to her former virtuous ways. Such a circumstance is highly improbable, and seldom or never occurs. There is not a scintilla of proof of prior misconduct or conjugal infidelity, and her subsequent behavior seems to have been innocent and not a subject of the slightest suspicion. It was suggested by Lord Stowell in Williams vs. Williams, as possibly a 'less laudable motive' for instituting the proceeding, that it might have been for the purpose 'of trying the experiment of how little proof will be accepted as sufficient' to sustain the charge of adultery. A similar remark might and with greater propriety, perhaps, be ventured here, that the bringing forward of this charge more than seven years after the occurrence is alleged to have taken place, and during all which time the husband seems to have had no thought of the infidelity of the wife, was to try the experiment of how little proof will be accepted as sufficient to raise a suspicion of her infidelity."

I have trespassed already upon your Honor's indulgence.

The court was then adjourned until 11 o'clock this morning.

THE TRAINING OF CHIMNEY-CLIMBERS.

In his speech in the House of Lords on May 11 on the Chimney-sweepers bill, Lord Shaftesbury gave some revolting details of the cruelties practiced upon climbing boys. It appeared, he said, from evidence taken in 1863, that the age at which training commenced was from six to eight, generally six—"a nice trainable age," said the masters. There were instances of five, and even of four and a half. The hours of work in the smaller towns were eight to nine; in the larger from twelve to sixteen, work beginning at 4 o'clock, 3, and even 2 in the morning. Sixty-three witnesses were examined from all parts of England, thirty-three of whom were master sweeps. Then followed the mode of doing it. Of the training, Mr. Kuff, of Nottingham, a master sweep, said: "No one knows the cruelty which a boy has to undergo in learning. The flesh must be hardened. This must be done by rubbing it, chiefly on the elbows and knees, with the strongest brine, close by a hot fire. You must stand over them with a cane, or coax them by a promise of a halfpenny, &c., if they will stand a few more rubs. At first they will come back from their work streaming with blood, and the knees looking as if the caps had been pulled off. Then they must be rubbed with brine again." "The following description," said the Commissioners, "is so painful that we should hesitate to record it were it not amply confirmed:" "If, as often happens," says a master sweep, "a boy is gloomy or sleepy, or anywise 'linty,' and you have other jobs on at the same time, though I should be as kind as I could, you must ill-treat him somehow, either with the hand or brush, or something. It is remembering the cruelty which I have suffered which makes me so strong against boys being employed. I have the marks of it on my body now, and I believe the biggest part of the sweeps in the town have the same. That [showing a deep scar across the bottom of the calf of the leg] was made by a blow from my master with an ash-plant—*i. e.*, a young ash tree that is supple and will not break—when I was six years old; it was cut to the bone, which had to be scraped to heal the wound. I have marks of nailed boots, &c., on other parts." [Hear, hear.] Mr. Stransfield, another master sweep, said: "In learning a child you must use violence. I shudder now when I think of it. I have gone to bed with my knee and elbows scabbed and raw, and the inside of my thighs all scarified." Another said: "At first they will come back from their work with their arms and knees streaming with blood, and the knees looking as if the caps had been pulled off. Then they must be rubbed with brine again, and perhaps go off at once to another chimney. In some boys I have heard that the flesh does not harden for years." [Hear.] "I found a boy," states one of the Commissioners, "of about eight, in the market, who had run away from some place of correction. Part of the knee-caps got torn off, the gristle all showed white, and the guiders (tendons) all around were like white string, or an imitation of white cotton. His back was covered with sores all the way up." To harden his knees a lotion made of "old netting"—*i. e.*, urine kept long for the purpose, simmered with hot cinders—was put on them. "It was like killing him," said the sweep, "and I had to stand by and see it all." "Why, I myself," says another, "have kept a lad four hours up a chimney, when he was so sore that he could scarcely move; but I would not let him come down till he had finished. It has often made my heart ache to hear them wail, even when I was what you may call a party to it. In learning a child," he goes on, "you can't be soft with him, you must use violence."

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—MAY 27.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

100 Western Union.c. 76⅜	200 Erie Railway..... 18½
600 do........ 76⅜	1000 do........ 18¼
100 do........c. 76¼	500 do........ 18⅜
1200 do........ 76⅛	800 do........ 18¼
800 do........ 76⅛	3500 do........ 18⅜
1900 do........ 76	5000 do........ 18
100 do.......s3. 75⅞	2100 do........ 17⅞
1500 do.......s3. 76	2300 do........ 17¾
85 N. Y. C. & Hudson.104½	300 do.......c. 17⅝
100 do.......s3.104¼	100 do........ 17¾
100 do........104¼	3500 do........ 17⅝
100 At. & Pac. Tel.... 23¾	3000 do........ 17½
1500 North-western.... 39¼	2600 do.......s3. 17⅝
200 do........ 39⅛	400 do........ 17⅝
100 do.......c. 39	1500 do........ 17⅞
600 do........ 39	25 do........ 17⅞
300 do.......c. 38⅞	100 do.......b3. 17⅞
200 do........ 38¾	600 do........ 17¾
100 C. C. & I. C....... 5½	100 St. Paul.......s3. 33½
50 do........ 5¾	100 do.......s3. 33¼
100 do.......c. 5⅜	50 do.......s10. 33¾
400 Pacific Mail...... 36¼	100 do........ 33⅜
200 do........ 36	200 do........ 33½
600 do........ 35⅞	500 Lake Shore...... 64⅞
900 do........ 35¾	500 do.......s20. 64½
2300 do........ 35⅝	2000 do........ 64¾
400 do........ 35⅝	1500 do........ 64⅝
2100 do........ 35½	500 do........ 64½
800 do........ 35⅜	300 do........ 64⅝
1800 do........ 35¼	800 do.......s3. 64¼
700 do.......s3. 35⅛	500 do........ 64½
1100 do........ 35⅛	100 do.......b3. 64½
700 do........ 35⅜	1000 do.......s3. 64⅝
500 do.......s3. 35¼	40 do........ 64½
1400 do........ 35⅜	200 do........ 64⅝
400 do........ 35½	300 do........ 64½
1100 do........ 35⅜	300 do.......s3. 64⅝
500 do.......s3. 35¼	1500 do........ 64¼
100 do........ 35⅜	200 Ohio & Miss.... 23½
100 Union Pacific..... 75	200 do........ 23¼
100 do........ 74⅞	200 do.......b3. 23¼
200 do........ 74¾	1400 do........ 23⅛
200 Toledo & Wab..... 8⅞	300 do.......s3. 23
200 do........ 9	

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$500 U. S. 6s, '81, C..124½	30,000 U.S.5.20C.'67.124¼
10,000 U. S.5-20's, '65, N.........122¾	62,000 do.......b. c.124⅜
	10,000 do........124¼
30,000 U. S. 6s, '81, reg.........122⅞	5,000 U. S. 5-20s '67.123
	10,000 U. S. 5s, '81, r.116½
1,500 do........122¾	100,000 do..5s,10-40s, reg.......b. c.116⅞
1,000 U. S. 5-20, C., '65, N.........122¾	40,000 U.S 6sC.b.c.3s.124¾
10,000 do........122¾	104,000 do........124¾

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$1,000 Mo. 6s, L. bs..102½	200 Ill. Central..b. c.101
500 D. of Col.3-65s. 73⅞	15 do........101¾
10,000 B., H. & E.1st 25	300 N. Y. C. & H..b. c.104¼
1,000 B., C.R.& M.1st 30	5 Mich. Cen......b. c. 66
2,000 C., R. I. & P.7s.110	200 Cleve.& P'g'd.b.c. 90
1,000 do........110⅛	100 C. & R. I....b. c.103½
1,000 do........110½	200 Union Pac....b. c. 74⅞
1,000 C.& N. W. S.F.104	100 do........ 74¾
10,000 C. & N. W.con. coup. G. bds. 85¾	600 do........ 74⅝
	400 do........ 74½
1,000 do........ 86	100 do........ 74⅞
2,000 Mor. & Es.1st.110½	200 do........ 74¼
1,000 do........110¾	5900 Erie Railway.b.c. 17¾
5,000 M. & E. 7s,'71.106½	300 do.......s3. 17⅝
1,000 Mor. & E. con.105	300 do........ 17⅜
4,000 M. & E.2d.b.c.107	200 do........ 17⅞
9,000 Erie 1st......100½	1400 do........ 17¾
5,000 Erie 3d........ 95	1200 do........ 17⅝
11,000 Erie 4th...... 90	100 do........ 17⅞
1,000 C. Pac. 1st. S. Joaquin b'ch. 92	500 do........ 17½
	1000 do........ 17½
1,000 L. Dock bds...100	1500 do........ 17⅜
2,000 H.& S.J.8s.con. 84	1100 do........ 17¼
3,000 C. & T. S.F.bs.107½	1600 do........ 17⅛
1,000 L. S. div. bds.101	1500 do........ 17
1,000 N.Y.C.6s.S.bs. 97½	100 do.......c. 17
1,000 O.& M.con.S.F. 97	200 do........ 17⅛
15,000 Ohio & M. 2d. 76	600 do........ 17¼
5,000 Har. 1st 7s.R.110	1600 do........ 17⅜
1,000 C. Pac. G. bs.103¼	100 do.......s3. 17¼
2,000 Un. Pac. 1st..101¾	400 do.......c. 17⅜
1,000 do........101⅞	300 C., M. & S. P.b. c. 33¼
2,000 Un. Pac S. F.. 91½	300 do........ 33⅛
1,000 P.F.W.&C.1st.112	100 do.......s3. 33¼
5,000 P.F.W.& C.2d.108	100 C.,M.& S.P.Pf.b.c. 55¼
6,000 C.,C.& I.C.1st. 49½	100 Tol., W. & W.b.c. 8⅞
1,000 do........ 49¾	1500 L. S. & M. S.b. c. 64⅛
5,000 W. Un. T. 7s.100½	3800 do........ 64
20,000 do... large.100½	3300 do.......s3. 63⅞
5,000 Mil. & St. Paul 1st, LaC. Div. 89	700 do.......s3. 63¾
	3800 do.....u. r. c. 63⅞
24 Fourth Nat. Bk..101	700 do.......s3. 63¾
20 Del. & H. Canal..120¼	1000 do........ 63⅝
100 do.....b.c.s3.120	2000 do........ 63⅜
200 Atl. & P. Tel.b.c. 23¼	800 do........ 63½
100 do........ 23⅝	700 do........ 63⅜
300 West. Un.Tel.b.c. 76	800 do.......s3. 63¼
200 do........ 75⅞	2100 do........ 63
500 do........ 75¾	3100 do........ 63
3100 do.......c. 75⅞	500 do.......c. 63
100 do........ 75⅝	1400 do........ 62⅞
400 do.......s3. 75½	500 do........ 62¾
200 do.......s3. 75⅝	400 do........ 62½
2500 do........ 75⅜	100 do........ 62⅞
3600 do........ 75¾	500 do........ 62⅞
100 do.......b3. 75⅞	600 do.......s3. 63
300 do........ 75¾	4900 do.......s3. 63⅛
3700 do........ 75⅝	700 do........ 63⅛
10 Wells-Fargo Ex.. 87¾	200 do......s10. 63¼
75 do........ 87⅛	500 do........ 63
25 do........ 87½	1300 do........ 62⅞
10 Adams Ex..long.101¾	2000 do........ 62¾
400 Panama R..b. c.132	500 do.......s3. 62⅝
100 do........133	500 do........ 62⅝
400 do........132	700 do.......b3. 62¾
500 do........130½	4900 do........ 62⅝
100 do........130	5500 do........ 62⅜
1200 Pac. Mail...b. c. 35⅜	700 do........ 62½
100 do......s10. 35½	1600 do........ 62¼
1100 do.......s3. 35¼	600 do........ 62⅛
900 do........ 35¼	300 Chic. & N. W.b. c. 38⅝
1200 do........ 35¾	500 do........ 38⅜
2000 do........ 35¼	200 do........ 38½
1500 do.......s3. 35⅛	100 do........ 38⅜
1700 do........ 35	400 do........ 38½
900 do........ 34⅞	100 do.......s3. 38⅛
1700 do........ 34¾	400 do.......s3. 38⅜
1900 do........ 34⅝	100 C. & N. W. Pf.b.c. 53¼
3700 do........ 34½	5 C.,C.,C. & Ind.c.c. 55
1000 do........ 34⅝	5 Chic. & Alton.....104
1900 do........ 34¾	100 Pac. of Mo..b. c. 51¼
2000 do........ 34⅞	14 Del., L. & W.b.c.117
1400 do........ 35	100 St. L., K. C. & N.
1200 do........ 34⅞	Pf.......b. c. 36
1500 do.......s3. 34¾	300 H. & St Jo.....b. c. 22
700 do........ 34⅝	100 At.& Pac.Pf.b c.b3 15½
800 do........ 34½	600 Ohio & M.b. c.s3. 22⅞
1500 do........ 34⅜	500 do........ 22¾
1000 do........ 34¼	200 do........ 22⅞
2700 do........ 34⅛	200 do........ 23
1800 do........ 34	200 do........ 23⅛
300 do........ 33⅞	300 do........ 23
7500 do........ 34	5 Ohio & M. Pf.b. c. 46

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

$25,000 10-40s, R....117	1400 Erie Railway.... 17½
75,000 U. S. C. 5s,'81.116¾	200 do........ 17¼
2,000 Ches. & Ohio 1st, Coup. on. 41	600 do........ 17⅜
	700 do.......b3. 17⅜
5,000 Erie 3d....... 94½	500 do.......b3. 17½
1700 Western Union.. 75⅝	1000 do........ 17⅝
1300 do........ 75¾	100 do.......s3. 17⅝
200 do.......b3. 75¾	100 do.......c. 17⅝
100 Panama.......129	400 do.......c. 17¾
300 do........128	800 do.......s3. 17⅝
200 do........126	200 do........ 17¾
400 do........125½	20 Ohio & Miss.... 23½
300 Tol. & Wab.... 8¾	200 do........ 23⅛
500 Pacific Mail.... 33⅞	400 do.......s3. 23
1000 do........ 33¾	100 N.Y.,N.H.&H.s10.143½
1200 do........ 33⅞	25 do........142¼
2100 do........ 34	100 Pacific of Mo.... 51¼
800 do........ 34⅛	700 Lake Shore.... 62¾
400 do........ 34¼	200 do........ 62⅞
300 do.......s3. 34⅛	200 do........ 62¾
300 do.......s8. 34	500 do........ 62⅝
2900 do........ 34	800 do.......b3. 62⅞
3500 do........ 33⅞	700 do........ 62⅞
1200 do.......b3. 33⅞	100 do.......s3. 62¾
1700 do.......s3. 33⅞	1000 do........ 62¾
100 do.......b3. 34	500 do........ 62⅞
1000 N. Y. C. & H.s3.104	100 do.......b3. 63
5 do........104¼	300 do........ 62⅞
5 do.......c.103¾	7100 do........ 63
100 Rock Island.....103¼	200 do........ 62⅞
100 do........103⅛	3000 do.......s3. 62¾
700 North-western.... 38⅜	100 Atl. & Pac. Pf.... 15⅜
100 North-west. Pf.... 53⅝	

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$5,000 U. S. 5-20s, C., '62.........117	$9,000 U. S. 5s, R., '81.......b. c.116¾
5,000 U. S. 5-20s, C., '65, N.......122⅞	8,000 U. S. 5s, C., '81.......b. c.116¾

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$800 Va. 6s, Con. X, Mat. Coup... 56¾	1700 Erie R'way..b. c. 17¾
	700 do........ 17⅞
5,000 Erie 3d....... 94	800 do........ 17¾
10,000 Mor.& Es. 1st.110¾	1000 do........ 17⅝
2,000 Mor. & Es. C.B.100	100 Erie R. Pf.b. c.s3.. 25
3,000 T. & W.1st.b. c. 81	200 L. S. & M.S.b. c.s3. 62⅜
5,000 N.Y.C.1stR.b. c.115½	900 do........ 62½
500 West. Un. bds.100½	500 do........ 62⅜
1,000 O. & M. C. S. F.. 96	100 do........ 62¼
2,000 Gt. West. 1st... 78	300 do........ 62⅛
5,000 Col, C. & I. C. 1st......b. c. 49¾	200 do.......s3. 62
	200 do........ 62⅛
3,000 Chi. & N. W. C. Coup. G. bds. 86	500 do........ 62¼
	500 do........ 62⅛
1,000 St. L. & I.M.1st. 91	3800 do........ 62¼
3,000 N. J. Cen. 1st C.105½	200 do........ 62⅛
1,000 B., C. R.&M.1st. 30¼	1000 do........ 62
100 Canton Co....b. c. 65	600 do........ 61⅞
100 Quick. Mining.... 15¼	600 do.......s3. 61¾
100 Atl. & P.T.b. c.s3. 23½	3500 do........ 62
200 do........ 23¼	600 do........ 62⅛
200 N. Y. C.&H.R.b. c.103½	500 do........ 62
400 Western Un...b. c. 75¾	1400 do........ 61⅞
800 do........ 75⅝	1500 do........ 61¾
500 do........ 75½	2000 do.......s3. 61⅝
700 do........ 75⅜	100 do........ 61½
2500 do........ 75¼	100 do........ 61⅜
5200 do........ 75⅛	100 do.......c. 61¼
5400 do........ 75	100 Panama.b. c.s60.124
1700 do........ 74⅞	100 do........125
4000 do........ 74¾	400 do......s60.122
1400 do........ 74⅝	300 do........124
1700 do........ 74½	200 do........123
2600 do........ 74⅜	600 do........122
2600 do........ 74¼	200 Union Pac....b. c. 74⅜
2600 do........ 74⅛	100 do.......s3. 74¼
2500 do........ 74	700 Chi. & N. W..b. c. 38⅛
10 Harlem........134½	300 do........ 38
63 Mich. Cen....b. c. 63	100 do........ 38⅜
800 Pac. Mail...b. c.s3 33⅞	100 Chi.& N.W.Pf.b. c. 53⅝
1300 do.......s3. 33⅝	100 N. J. Cen........110¼
1400 do........ 33⅝	70 do........110¼
2500 do........ 33¾	1100 C., M.& St.P.b. c. 33¼
300 do........ 33⅞	400 do........ 33⅛
6200 do........ 33⅝	600 do........ 33
2400 do........ 33½	100 Del., L. & W.b. c.116½
400 do........ 33¼	700 Ohio & Miss..b. c. 22½
2400 do........ 33¾	200 Atl. & Pac. Pf.b. c. 15¼
3800 do........ 33⅛	200 Pacific of Mo.b. c. 51
4900 do........ 33	100 do........ 50⅞

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$35,000 U.S. C.5s,'81.116¾	100 Consolidation C.. 47
40,000 do.......b3.116⅞	200 Atlantic & Pac T. 23
3100 Western Union.. 73⅞	100 Tol. & Wab...b3. 8⅞
1000 do........ 73¾	600 Lake Shore....... 60¾
2100 do........ 73⅞	400 do........ 60⅞
600 do........ 74	200 do........ 60⅝
1500 do........ 74⅛	200 do........ 60½
1800 do........ 74¼	100 do........ 60⅜
1300 do........ 74⅜	300 do........ 60⅝
1400 do........ 74¼	1700 do........ 60¾
600 do........ 74⅜	300 do........ 60⅞
1600 do........ 74½	600 do........ 61
1600 do........ 74⅜	2200 do........ 61⅛
3700 do........ 74½	2700 do........ 61¼
1300 do.......s3. 74¼	2400 do........ 61⅜
1600 do........ 74⅛	900 do........ 61½
2600 do........ 74¼	1000 do........ 61⅝
500 do.......b3. 74⅜	600 do........ 61¾
1400 do........ 74½	1200 do........ 61⅞
600 Pacific Mail.... 32⅞	800 do........ 62
500 do.......s3. 32¾	300 do........ 61⅞
600 do........ 32⅞	600 do.......s3. 61¾
1400 do........ 33	100 do........ 61⅞
300 do........ 33⅛	1000 do........ 62
1400 do........ 33¼	500 do........ 62⅛
2000 do........ 33⅜	300 do.......s3. 62
1500 do........ 33½	300 do........ 61⅞
300 do.......c. 33⅜	900 do........ 62
100 do........ 33⅛	1500 do........ 61⅞
300 do........ 33⅜	700 do........ 61¾
200 Pacific Mail...... 33½	2500 Lake Shore..... 61½
300 do........ 33⅝	400 do........ 61⅝
1600 do.......s3. 33¾	300 do.......b3. 61¾
1100 do........ 33⅞	400 do.......s3. 61⅞
2400 do........ 33¾	1500 do.......s3. 62
1000 do........ 33⅝	400 Union Pacific.... 74¾
1100 do.......s3. 33⅝	100 do........ 74⅝
700 do........ 33⅜	500 do........ 74⅞
600 do........ 33½	500 do........ 74¾
400 do........ 33⅜	200 do.......b3. 74⅞
100 do........ 33¾	100 do.......b3. 75
300 N. Y. Cen. & Hud.103¼	300 North-western.s3. 38¼
1200 do........103	500 do........ 38⅛
400 do........102¾	1100 do........ 38¼
700 do........102½	300 do........ 38⅛
1000 do........102¼	800 do........ 38⅜
100 do.......s3.102⅜	500 do........ 38⅜
500 do........102½	300 do........ 39
500 do........102⅛	100 do........ 38½
400 do........102⅜	300 do........ 38⅝
500 do........102½	100 do........ 38¼
300 do........102¼	100 do........ 38¾
100 Panama........127	500 Rock Island.... 102¾
400 Erie Railway..... 17¾	200 do........102⅝
1700 do........ 17⅞	100 do.......s3.102½
700 do........ 18	700 do........102¼
200 do........ 18⅛	100 do........102⅝
500 do......s30. 17⅝	50 Del.,Lack.&West.117
900 do........ 18¼	300 St. Paul......b3. 33⅛
400 do........ 18⅜	100 do........ 33⅛
4500 do........ 18½	200 do........ 33⅜
1500 do........ 18⅝	200 do........ 32⅞
1000 do........ 18½	100 St. Paul Pref.... 55½
200 do........ 18⅝	300 Ohio & Miss.... 22⅝
1200 do........ 18¾	400 do.......s3. 22½
1100 do........ 18⅝	100 do........ 22¼
3800 do......s30. 17½	200 do........ 22¾
4900 do........ 18½	100 Han. & St. Jo..... 22
500 do.......s3. 18¾	100 Atlantic & Pac. P. 15¼
1000 do........ 18⅞	100 do........ 15
1700 do........ 18¾	

THURSDAY, May 27—P. M.

The temper of speculation on the Stock Exchange to-day was marked by the same uneasiness and depression that have formed so prominent a feature of the dealings for some time past. The recent developments in regard to Erie and the appointment of a Receiver, have done much to intensify the bearish feeling on the Stock Exchange. The shares of other trunk lines have suffered from this Erie business, and to-day there was an unexpected and large decline in Lake Shore and New-York Central. The fact that Erie in the hands of a Receiver is better able to continue the railroad war, no doubt had much to do with the decline in Lake Shore and Central to-day. A break of 16 ₱ cent. in Panama was a very prominent incident of the market, and added to the prevailing uncertainty in regard to the future of values. Pacific Mail sympathized with the break in Panama to the extent of 3½ ₱ cent. The decline in these two stocks derived some significance on the street from a report that the President of the Panama Company would shortly leave for an inspection of the property, and is likely to be absent for some time, thus deferring the consummation of any new contract. Western Union suddenly assumed a conspicuous position among the weak stocks, and declined 2⅝ ₱ cent. on rumors that the company might sell some of its own stock to pay off the bonds maturing in November, instead of increasing its bonded debt by floating a new loan. The excitement in Erie subsided very materially, and the fluctuations were less violent than for some days past. The transactions for the day were unusually heavy, and reached the large amount of 430,855 shares, of which 118,400 were in Lake Shore, 117,000 in Pacific Mail, 84,500 in Western Union, and 66,400 in Erie. During the period of the greatest depression there was a great pressure to sell Lake Shore, Western Union, and Pacific Mail, and some large blocks of these stocks changed hands. Toward the close of business there was a recovery in the general market of ¼ to 1⅞ ₱ cent. and 6 ₱ cent. in Panama; but the majority of speculative shares, with the exception of Erie, closed ¼ to 2⅜ ₱ cent. lower than yesterday, and in the case of Panama 9 ₱ cent. The last-named stock opened at 138 bid, and continued to decline until 122 was touched. At the close 128 was bid. Pacific Mail fell off from 36¼ to 32¾, rallied to 33⅞, and closed at 33⅝. Lake Shore declined from 64⅞ to 60½, and subsequently sold at 62⅛. In the late afternoon dealings there was a reaction to 61½, and a final close at 62. Western Union opened at 76⅜, and fell off to 73¾. A recovery followed to 74¾ but the last sales were at 74½. New-York Central and Rock Island both declined to 102¼, the opening quotations having been 104¼ and 103½, respectively. Union Pacific, after selling down to 74¼, rose to 75, the highest point of the day, the improvement being stimulated by further reports of increased earnings, the first twenty-five days of May showing gross earnings of $986,860, against $674,238 for the corresponding period last year, a gain this year of $312,622. Delaware, Lackawanna and Western sold at 116½, against 118 yesterday. Pittsburg declined to 89⅞. Erie at the opening advanced to 18½, but touched 17 before midday. At the close sales were made as high as 18¾@18⅞. North-western common declined from 39¼ to 38⅛, Ohio and Mississippi from 23½ to 22½, St. Paul from 33½ to 32⅞, and Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph from 23¾ to 23. The changes in the remainder of the list were confined within a radius of ⅛ to ½ ₱ cent.

The Money Market was without important change, the rates for call loans having been 2@3 ₱ cent., at which figures the supply was superabundant. Prime mercantile acceptances were quoted at 4@5 ₱ cent., according to the date of maturity. The amount of national bank notes received for redemption to-day was $1,200,000.

The foreign advices reported a firm market for Consols and United States bonds, the last quotations being as follows: Consols for money, 94@94⅛; account, 94 1-16@94⅛; old 1865s, 106⅛@106¼; 1867s, 109¼@109⅜; 10-40s, 104¼@104⅜, and new 5s, 102⅝. The Bank of England return for the week was favorable, the increase of bullion being stated at £955,000, raising the proportion of reserve to liabilities from 40⅛ ₱ cent. to 41 ₱ cent. The Directors did not alter the minimum rate of discount, however, and the same is 3½ ₱ cent., at which money is quoted at the Stock Exchange, on Government Securities, while in the open market discounts are only ⅛ lower. The specie in the Bank of France increased 10,777,000 francs during the week. Erie at London advanced from 16¼ to 17⅛, fell off to 15¾, and closed at 15⅞@16, against 15 yesterday. The sterling exchange market was quiet, with actual business at about $4 86½ and $4 89½ for bankers' long and demand bills. Some sales were made a fraction above and below these rates. Gold was exceedingly dull, the sales having been alternately at 116 and 116⅛, chiefly at the former quotation, at which the market closed. The reported unusually heavy gain of bullion by the Bank of England failed to affect the market, probably because there were some doubts as to the correctness of the dispatch. Cash gold was a little dearer than yesterday, commanding as high as 1-64 ₱ diem for use, although some loans were made at 1@2 ₱ cent. ₱ annum, and also free of interest. The Treasury will shortly begin to disburse freely on account of called bonds, $5,000,000 of which are due next Tuesday. This operation will tend to strengthen the specie average of the banks, especially if exchange continues to rule at present figures, which prevents a large outflow of coin to Europe. The Treasury to-day concluded the May programme of gold sales by accepting bids for $1,000,000 gold at 116.03⅛@116.03½. The total bids amounted to $5,315,000, at 115.76 upward. The specie shipment from this port to-day was about $45,000 silver bars to Europe, and $174,000 Spanish gold coin to Havana.

Government bonds were strong, and a good demand prevailed, the transactions having been considerably larger than usual. 1867s advanced to 124⅜, and new 5s to 116¾ for registered and 116⅞ for coupon. Currency 6s sold at 124¾, and 10-40s, registered, at 116⅞, some round amounts of this issue changing hands. Railroad bonds were moderately active, and the changes, as a rule, slight. Eries, with the exception of third, which declined from 95 to 94, were steady. Hannibal and St. Joseph Convertible fell off ⅛ ₱ cent., selling at 84. Rock Island 7s advanced from 110 to 110¼. Morris and Essex were steady, and the various Pacific issues quiet. State bonds were devoid of feature.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, May 27, 1875.

Gold receipts	$487,203 10
Gold payments	114,064 38
Gold balance	53,759,240 10
Currency receipts	472,804 26
Currency payments	503,550 71
Currency balance	46,522,004 33
Customs	377,000 00

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—MAY 27.

	Wednesday.	Thursday.
United States 5s, 1881, coupon	116⅝	116⅝
United States 5-20s, coupon, 1862	117¾	116⅞
United States 5-20s, coupon, 1867	124½	124½
American Gold	116	116
Bills on London, 60 days	$4 86½	$4 86½
N. Y. Central	104½	102¼
Chicago and Rock Island	103½	102½
Pacific Mail	36⅛	33⅝
St. Paul Common	33⅜	32⅞
St. Paul Preferred	55½	55½
Western Union	76¼	74½
Union Pacific	74⅞	75
Lake Shore	64⅝	62
Wabash and Toledo	8⅞	8⅞
North-western Common	39	38½
North-western Preferred	53⅝	53½
Delaware and Lackawanna	115¼	116½
New-Jersey Central	116¾	116½
Panama	137	128
Erie	17¼	18¾
Ohio and Mississippi	23½	22¾
C., C. & I. C.	5½	5⅜
Harlem	134½	134

The extreme range of prices in stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
New-York Central	104¼	102¼	7,785
Erie	18⅞	17	66,400
Erie Preferred	25	25	100
Lake Shore	64⅞	60½	118,400
Wabash	9	8¾	800
North-western	39¼	38⅛	11,000
North-western Preferred	53⅝	53⅜	300
Rock Island	103½	102¼	1,500
Milwaukee and St. Paul	33½	32⅞	3,900
Mil. and St. Paul Preferred	55½	55¼	100
Pittsburg	90	90	200
Del., Lack. and Western	116⅝	116½	150
New-Jersey Central	110½	110½	170
Union Pacific	75	74¼	4,600
C., C. and Indiana Central	5½	5⅜	250
Hannibal and St. Joseph	22¼	22	300
Atlantic and Pac. Preferred	15½	15¼	600
Ohio and Mississippi	23½	22½	6,000
Missouri Pacific	51¼	50⅞	500
Panama	138	122	4,300
Western Union	76⅜	73¾	84,500
Atlantic and Pacific Tel	23¾	23	900
Pacific Mail	36¼	32¾	117,000
Quicksilver	15¼	15¼	200
Canton	65	65	100
Consolidation Coal	47	47	100
Total sales			430,855

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Currency 6s	124¾	125	5-20s, '65, n. c.	122⅞	123
6s, '81, r.	122⅞	123	5-20s, '67, r.	123¼	123¾
6s, '81, c.	124½	124¾	5-20s, '67, c.	124¼	124⅜
5-20s, '62, r.	117	117¼	5-20s, '68, r.	123⅛	123½
5-20s, '62, c.	116¾	117	5-20s, '68, c.	124	124⅛
5-20s, '64, r.	117¾	118	10-40s, r.	116⅞	117
5-20s, '64, c.	118	118⅛	10-40s, c.	118	118¼
5-20s, '65, r.	119¾	120	5s, '81, r.	116½	116¾
5-20s, '65, c.	120¾	121	5s, '81, c.	116⅝	116¾
5-20s, '65, n.,r.	122¾	123			

The Sub-Treasury disbursed in coin $61,000 for interest and $35,000 for called bonds.

The following shows the transactions at the Gold Exchange Bank:

Gold cleared	$41,486,000
Gold balances	1,273,250
Currency balances	1,593,397

The following is the Clearing-house statement:

Currency exchanges	$76,779,503
Currency balances	3,249,172
Gold exchanges	8,637,729
Gold balances	1,080,966

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

Arkansas 6s, Funded.	28	N. Y. 5s, G'd L., '75	115
Connecticut 6s	107	N. C. 6s, old J. & J.	20
Georgia 6s	88	N. C. 6s, Ap. & Oct.	20
Georgia 7s, new bds.	98½	N. C. 6s, N.C.R.J. & J	51
Ga. 7s, Indorsed	93	N. C. 6s.N.C.R.A. & O	51
Ga. 7s, Gold bds.	91	N.C.N.C.R.c.off, J & J	38
Illinois War Loan	102	N.C.N.C.R.c.off, A&O	38
Kentucky 6s	102¼	N. C. Fund. act, '66	12½
Louisiana 6s	37	N. C. Sp. Tax, cl. 1	4½
La. 6s, new bds.	35	N. C. Sp. Tax, cl. 2	4
La. 6s, N. Float. D't	35	N. C. Sp. Tax, cl. 3	4
La. 7s, Penitentiary	35	Ohio 6s, 1875	102
La. 6s, Levee bds.	36	Ohio 6s, 1881	105
La. 8s, Levee bds.	25	Ohio 6s, 1886	108
La. 8s, L. bds., '75	35	Rhode Island 6s	107
Missouri 6s, due in '75	102¼	South Carolina 6s	33
Missouri 6s, due in '76	102½	S. C. 6s, J. & July	33
Missouri 6s, due in '77	102	S. C. 6s, Ap. & Oct.	32
Missouri 6s, due in '78	102	S. C. 6s, Fund.act, '66	31
Missouri 6s, due in '79	102	S. C.L.6s.C.'89,J.& J.	31
Missouri 6s, due in '80	102	S. C.6s,L.C.'89,A.&O.	31
Fund. bds., due '94-5	102	S. C. 7s, of 1888	31
L. B., due '81 to '91 inc.	102¼	S. C. Non-Fund. bds.	6
Asy. or Univ., due '92	102	Tenn. 6s, old	50¼
Han. & St. Jo., due '75	102¼	Tenn. 6s, new bds.	50½
Han. & St. Jo., due '76	102½	Tenn. 6s, new series.	50⅛
Han. & St. Jo., due '86	101¾	Texas 10s, 1876	99
Han. & St. Jo., due '87	101¾	Virginia 6s, old	34
N. Y. R. Bounty L'n	108¼	Va. 6s, new bds., '66	34
N. Y. Coup., B'y L'n	108¼	Va. 6s, new bds., '67	35
N. Y. 6s, C. L., '75	110	Va. 6s, consol bds.	62
N. Y. 6s, C. L., '77	110	Va. 6s, ex mat'd C.	56½
N. Y. 6s, C. L., '78	110	Va. 6s, consol., 2d se.	44
N. Y. 6s, G'd R., '87	120	Va. 6s, Def. bds.	9
N. Y. 6s, G'd C., '87	120	Dis. of Col. 3.65s.1924	73¾

And the following for Railway mortgages:

Alb. & Susq. 1st	110¾	Cleve. & Tol. S. F.	107½
Alb. & Susq. 2d	104¼	C. & Tol. n. bds.	103½
Bost., H & E. Guar.	24	C., P. & Ash. o. bds.	104½
B.,C.R. & M.1st 7s,G.	30	C., P. & Ash. n. bds.	103
Ches. & Ohio 6s 1st	41	D., M. & Tol. bds.	102
Ches. & O. 6s, ex C.	34	Buff. & Erie n. bds.	102
Chic. & Alton Inc.	102	Buff. & State L. 7s	103
La. & Mo. 1st Guar.	90	Kal. & W. Pig. 1st	90
St. L., Jack. & C. 1st.	101½	Lake Shore D. bds.	101
C., B. & Q. 8 ₱ ct. 1st.	115½	Lake Shore C. C. 1st.	102½
C., B. & Q. Con. 7s	107	Mar. & Cin. 1st	106
Chic., Rock I. & Pac.	110	M. C. Con. 7s, 1902	103⅛
C. R. of N.J. 1st.new.	111½	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	101½
C. R. of N. J.C.Conv.	108⅝	N. Y. C. 6s, 1883	101
Am.Dock & Im. bds.	100⅜	N. Y. C. 6s, R. Est.	97½
M. & St.P.1st 8s,P.D.	110	N. Y. C. 6s, subsc'n.	97
M.&S.P.2d 7 3-10,P.D	93¼	N. Y. C. 7s, 1876	103½
M.& St.P.1st,La C.D.	88½	N.Y. C. & H. 1st, C.	116
M. & St. P. 1st. Con.	75	H. R. 7s, 2d, S.F., '85	111
M. & St. P. 2d	80	Har. 1st 7s, Coup.	109¾
C. & N. W. S. F.	104	Har. 1st 7s, Reg.	109¾
C. & N. W. Con. bds.	93	North Missouri 1st.	90
C. & N. W. Ex. bds.	90	O. & Miss. 2d, Con.	76
C. & N. W. 1st	100⅛	O.& M.1st, Spring. D.	80
C. & N. W. C.G. bds.	85¾	C. Pac. Gold bonds	103⅝
Gal. & Chi. Ex.	106½	C. Pac., S. Joaq. B'ch.	91
Peninsula 1st Con.	96½	C. P., Cal. & Or. 1st.	93½
Chi. & Mil. 1st	98½	West. Pacific bonds.	97
Win. & St. Pet. 1st.	80	Union Pacific 1st	101⅞
D., L. & W. 2d	110½	U. Pac. L. G. 7s	97½
D., L. & W. 7s, Con.	120½	U. Pac. Sink. Fund.	91½
Morris & Essex 1st.	110½	Atl. & Pacific L. G.	40
Morris & Essex 2d.	106¾	Pac. R. of Mo. 1st	94½
Morris & Essex Con.	100	Pac. R. of Mo. 2d	80
Mor. & Es. 7s of '71.	106½	Pac. R. 7s, g. by Mo.	102½
Mor. & Es. 1st C. G.	105	P., Ft. W. & Chi. 1st.	112
Erie 1st, Ex.	100½	P., Ft. W. & Chi. 2d.	108
Erie 2d, 7s, '79	98	P., Ft. W. & Chi. 3d.	101
Erie 3d, 7s, '83	94½	Clev.& Pitts. 4th, S.F.	100
Erie 4th, 7s, '80	90	Col., Ch. & Ind. 1st.	49⅝
Erie 5th, 7s, '88	88	Col., Ch. & Ind. 2d.	16¾
Long Dock bds.	100	Alton & T. H. 1st	105½
Han.& St.Jo. 8s, Con.	83	Alton & T. H. 2d Pf.	90
Dub. & S. City 1st	101	Alton & T. H. 2d Inc.	72
Dub. & S. City 2d D.	101	T., P. & W., W. D.	53
C. Falls & Minn. 1st.	84	Tol. & Wab. 1st, Ex.	80⅞
Ind., B'n & W'n 1st.	28	Tol. & Wab. 2d	54
Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. 2d	101½	Han. & Naples 1st	40
M.S.& N.I.S.F.7₱ c.	106	Gt. Western 2d, 1888.	77

And the following for City Bank shares:

America	160	Manhattan	152
American Exch.	117	Mechanics & Trad's	125
Central National	98	Mercantile	108
Chemical	1600	Merchants	126
City	300	Merchants Exch'ge.	103½
Commerce	122½	Metropolitan	132½
Continental	100½	Nassau	104½
Corn Exchange	135	New-York	134
First National	200	North America	105
Fourth National	100½	Park	150
Fulton	156	People's	140
Gallatin National	130	Phenix	99¼
Importers & Trad's.	200¾	Tradesmen's	146¼
Irving	130	Union	136

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—MAY 27.

Telegraphed to Messrs. Randolph, Bickley & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, New	108⅜	108¾
Pennsylvania Railroad	49⅝	49¾
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad	53⅞	54
Lehigh Valley Railroad	62	62¼
Catawissa Railroad Preferred	41¼	42
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad	20¼	20⅜
Northern Central	..	30
Lehigh Navigation	49⅜	49½
Lehigh Gold Loan	..	103½

Bids were opened at Boston to-day for $750,000 Massachusetts State Five per Cent. Twenty-year Gold Loan, and reached a total of $7,000,000. The awards were made at 110¾ for $650,000, 111½ for $50,000, and 112 for $50,000.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

CHARLESTON, May 27.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 15⅝c.@15¾c.; net receipts, 392 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 5,815 bales; coastwise, 142 bales; sales 50 bales; stock, 8,932 bales.

MOBILE, May 27.—Cotton steady; Middling, 14¾c.@14⅞c.; Low Middling, 14¼c.@14½c.; Good Ordinary, 14c.; net receipts, 58 bales; exports, coastwise, 13 bales; sales, 300 bales; stock, 12,600 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, May 27.—Cotton dull; Middling, 15¼c.; net receipts, 161 bales; gross, 193 bales; sales, 750 bales; stock, 80,338 bales.

SAVANNAH, May 27.—Cottton dull; Middling, 15⅜c.; net receipts, 74 bales; exports, coastwise, 367 bales; sales, 103 bales; stock, 11,514 bales.

GALVESTON, May 27.—Cotton steady; Middling, 14¾c.; Low Middling, 14¼c.; Good Ordinary, 13⅝c.; net receipts, 171 bales; gross, 209 bales; sales, 980 bales; stock, 36,865 bales.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The most important transaction at the Exchange yesterday, Thursday, May 27, was the sale by A. H. Muller & Son, under the direction of Messrs. Adam Norrie, James Boorman Johnston, and John Taylor Johnston, Trustees, of seventy-five acres of land located on the Hudson River at Scarborough, the next station below Sing Sing, on the Hudson River Railroad, owned by the estate of James Boorman, deceased. The tract fronts on the Albany Post, Scarborough, and Scarborough River roads, and overlooks the river. It was sold in sixteen plots of from one to fourteen acres in extent, and brought in the aggregate $47,459, an average of $633 per acre. Details with names of purchasers are appended in the summary. The sale was considered a good one for the time, but the total amount realized does not cover the price paid for the property by the late Mr. Boorman with interest added to the present date.

In addition to the above Samuel A. Steele sold at public auction two lots, each 25 by half the block, on West One Hundred and Twelfth street, south side, 175 feet west of Tenth avenue, one for $2,075 and the other for $3,110, both of which were purchased by Isaac Weed.

Richard V. Harnett offered for sale by order of executors two four-story and basement brick houses with lease of lots, each 14.8 by 98.9, Nos. 305½ and 307 West Twenty-second street, north side, 100 feet west of Eighth avenue, one of which was knocked down at $5,100 to William Fletcher, and the other withdrawn. The houses went at the rate of $1,500 per year, and the ground rent per lot is $130 per annum.

The remaining auctions of the day, all legal, were disposed of as follows: Sale by R. V. Harnett of one house with lease of lot on west Fifty-fifth street, west of Ninth avenue—adjourned *sine die;* sale by same auctioneer of two houses and lots on Lexington avenue, south of Eighty-fifth street—adjourned to June 3; sale by same auctioneer of one house and lot on east Forty-sixth street, east of Second avenue—adjourned to same date; sale by H. W. Coates of two houses and lots on east One Hundred and Eighteenth street, west of First avenue—adjourned to June 8; sale by same auctioneer of six lots on west One Hundred and Forth-eight street, west of the Public Drive—adjourned to June 24; and sale by E. H. Ludlow & Co., of property on One Hundred and Fifty-first and One Hundred and Fifty-second streets, west of Tenth avenue—adjourned to the same last named date.

Concerning the sale held by Jere. Johnson, jr., in Broadway yesterday, a report as to result will be made to-morrow.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

To-day's auctions, all at the Exchange, are as follows:

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, A. H. Wallis, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 19.8 by 70, on Ninth avenue, east side, 117.9 feet south of Thirtieth street. Also, similar sale, N. Jarvis, Jr., Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 20 by 100.5, on East Fifty-eighth street, north side, 215 feet east of Second avenue. Also, similar sale, E. S. Dakin, Esq., Referee, of seven houses, with lots each 20 by 99.11, on East One Hundred and Twenty-ninth street, south-west corner of Fourth avenue.

By B. P. Fairchild, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, George W. Wingate, Esq., Referee, of the house, with lot 22 by 98.6, No. 44 Marion street, west side, between Spring and Prince streets, and the two houses, with lots each about 25 by 100, Nos. 550 and 552 Pearl street, east side, between John and Fulton streets.

By A. H. Muller & Son, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. L. Owen, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 189 by 102.2, on West Eighty-third street, north side, 275 feet east of Ninth avenue.

By Richard V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William Sinclair, Esq., Referee, of two lots on West One Hundred and Fifty-second street, north side, with two lots in rear, on One Hundred and Fifty-third street, south side, 100 feet west of Tenth avenue, the four lots together forming a plot in size 50 by 199.10. Also similar sale, George P. Smith, Esq., Referee, of one plot, 84 by 99.11, on West One Hundred and Fifty-fourth street, north side, 125 feet east of Tenth avenue.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. S. Dakin, Esq., Referee, of two four-story brick houses, with lots each 22 by 98.9, Nos. 222 and 224 East Thirty-fourth street, south side, 291 feet west of Second avenue.

By George H. Scott, Superior Court foreclosure sale, E. Coffin, Jr., Esq., Referee, of four lots, each 25 by 100, on West Ninety-ninth street, south side, 125 feet east of Eleventh avenue.

By William Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Thomas Boese, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 25 by 102.2, on East Seventy-sixth street, south side, 155 feet east of Third avenue.

EXCHANGE SALES, THURSDAY, MAY 27.

NEW-YORK.

By Samuel A. Steele.

1 lot, West 112th st., s. s., 175 ft. w. of 10th av., 25x½ block	$2,075
1 lot, West 112th st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of 10th av., adjoining above, same size	3,110

SCARBOROUGH, N. Y.

By A. H. Muller & Son.

(James Boorman estate.)

Plot No. 1, Scarborough road, 6.992 acres; J. W. Wheeler, $835 per acre	$5,838
Plot No. 2, Scarborough River road, 9.621 acres; same buyer as above, $605 per acre	5,821
Plot No. 3, adjoining above, 7.153 acres; Joseph Agate, $450 per acre	3,219
Plot No. 4, adjoining above, 4.116 acres; H. J. Baker, $590 per acre	2,428
Plot No. 5, adjoining above, 1.655 acres; W. B. Arthur, $900 per acre	1,489
Plot No. 6, adjoining above, .666 acres, sold in one parcel; same buyer as above	950
Plot No. 7, adjoining above, 12.158 acres; Joseph Agate, $405 per acre	4,924
Plot No. 8, Albany Post road, 14.269 acres; H. J. Baker, $300 per acre	4,281
Plot No. 9, adjoining above, 7.730 acres; R. J. Davenport, $875 per acre	6,764
Plot No. 10, adjoining above, 6.857 acres; W. B. Arthur, $750 per acre	5,143
Plot No. 11, adjoining above, 3.392 acres; H. J. Baker, $500 per acre	1,696
Plot No. 12, adjoining above, .193 acres; sold in one parcel, Victor Friend	45
Plot No. 13, adjoining above, 2.223 acres; A. Cartwright, $850 per acre	1,890
Plot No. 14, Scarborough road, 1.320 acres; J. W. Wheeler, $800 per acre	1,056
Plot No. 15, adjoining above, 1.579 acres; H. J. Baker, $700 per acre	1,105
Plot No. 16, Scarborough River road, .090 acres; sold in one parcel, Joseph Agate	810
Total	$47,459

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Wednesday, May 26.

Downing st., n. s., No. 25, 25x70; Jesse Kipp to Mary Ann Holly, ⅛ part	$962
9th st., s. s., 258 ft. e. of Avenue C, 25x93.11; Louise, wife of B. Melching, to Leopoldina, wife of H. Eisberg, and Rosina, wife of H. Wild	15,676
10th st., n. w. corner of Avenue C, 37.8x94.4; 10th st., n. s., 37.8 ft. w. of Avenue C, 70.4x94.9; heirs of W. Hollebolt to G. Snyder	50,000
14th st., n. s., 291 ft. e. of Avenue A, 25x103.3; A. Hermes to R. Kromm	30,000
14th st., s. s., 375 ft. w. of 6th av., 25x103.3; Mary S. Van Bemen to Sarah C. Kerrigan, 21 years, per year	920
29th st., n. s., 175 ft. w. of 2d av., runs w. 25 ft., thence n. 98.9 ft., thence e. 8.5 ft., thence s., thence e. 67.4 ft.; Mary, wife of E. Clancy to L. McDermott, ½ part	2,423
29th st., n. s., 175 ft. w. of 2d av., 25x98.9x-x67.4; T. McDermott to L. McDermott, ½ part	2,422
45th st., s. s., 120 ft. e. of 9th av., 20x100.5, leasehold; E. D. Gale, Referee, to Louisa Stadtmiller	7,250
47th st., n. s., 455.9 ft. w. of 5th av., 23.10x100.5, leasehold; C. Alfonsa to A. M. Ross and H. C. De Rivera	20,000
50th st., s. s., 77.10 ft. w. of Broadway, 25x100.5; R. Buck, Executor, to Julia O'Brien	14,000
54th st., n. s., 354 ft. e. of 6th av., 22x100.4; Heirs-at-law of B. L. Hardon to Helen A., wife of W. L. Skidmore	44,000
59th st., n. s., 130 ft. w. of 2d av., 75x100.4; R. Kromm to A. Hermes	70,000
113th st., s. s., 225 ft. w. of 2d av., runs s. 93.7 ft.; thence s.e. to center of block; thence n. to point 200 ft. w. of 2d av.; thence n. 100.11 ft. to 113th st.; thence w. 25 ft.; G. P. Smith, Referee, to F. R. and C., Jr., and Louis L. Caudert	3,200
Same property, Mary Dunne, widow, to same; release dower	473
117th st., s. s., 168.6 ft. w. of 3d av., 19x100.11; A. Eglinton to B. Egan	10,500
144th st., s. s., 525 ft. e. of Willis av., 70x—x55x100, extends to Mill Creek, Morrisania; Catharine, wife of A. Boyd, to Nancy Bryant	8,000
Sedgwick av., n. e. corner of 205th st., (centre line) e. to point on avenue to land of A. Douglas, Jr., thence e. to land of T. P. Secor, thence s. to 205th st. (centre line,) thence w. to beginning, (Twenty-fourth Ward;) G. Burling, to Mary L., wife of E. G. Burling	11,000
Valentine av., s. w. corner of Central av., 50x100; B. Egan, to Jane, wife of A. Eglinton	6,500
1st av., s. w. corner of Clinton av., 55.1x98.5, Twenty-fourth Ward; E. A. Willard to M. Sullivan	700
2d av., s. w. corner of 26th st., 20x60; N. Houghton to W. Padison	20,500

LEASES RECORDED.

Essex st., No. 133, 10 years, per year	1,500
17th st., No. 265 West, 3 years, per year	1,800

CITY REAL ESTATE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LONG BRANCH Railroad (Central Railroad of New-Jersey) will be running to Long Branch June 15, thus giving frequent and superior access by all rail in connection to the Sandy Hook route. For the renting of cottages early application should be made to F. G. & C. S. Brown, No. 90 Broadway, where catalogues of cottages can be seen.

A—SPLENDID FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP well-built admirably-planned corner and inside 20-foot brown-stone dwellings, only 420 feet from Fifth avenue entrance into Central Park, on 58th st.; $33,000 for corner house, and $28,000 for house adjoining; bargains. Offices, No. 11 Pine st. and No. 33 East 17th st. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE ELEGANTLY-built, planned, finished, and located large high-stoop dwelling on Madison av., north-east corner 54th st.; price or rent low. Offices No. 11 Pine st. or No. 33 East 17th st. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

$250 CASH AND $25 MONTHLY WILL buy a neat cottage; eight rooms; lot 25x100 feet; on East Jersey st., Elizabeth, N. J.; an extra lot if wanted.

$200 cash, balance easy installments, will purchase nice cottage; six rooms; one or two full lots.

$150 cash, balance small payments instead of rent, will buy cottage; four rooms; lot 25x100 feet; five minutes from Elizabethport depot.

Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 3 Broadway, New-York, mornings, or No. 147 2d st., Elizabethport, N. J., afternoons.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT, FURNISHED—TO a private family, on the banks of the Hudson, one hour from New-York—A country seat of unsurpassed beauty and elegance; grounds, about forty acres; mansion large; rooms numerous—drawing-room, boudoir, dining-room, library, reception room, billiard room, large butler's pantry, wide halls, conservatory, &c., on parlor floor; large river front, boat and bathing houses, macadamized roads and walks; lawn sloping to the water edge; abundance of fruits, both out and under glass; stable, coach-house, lodge, laundry, &c., &c.; water-works complete for house and outbuildings; gas throughout the mansion; rent for the season, $5,000. Further particulars from HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, VERY LOW, AT Summit, N. J., one hour from New-York and five minutes from depot, a new modern house of sixteen rooms; two and a half acres of land, beautifully laid out and studded with trees and shrubbery; good garden, carriage-house, &c.; fine views, good neighborhood. Photo's at office. S. EDDY, No. 2 Park place.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

SHREWSBURY RIVER, N. J.—FOR SALE TO close up an estate, a country house and thirty-six acres, near Brown's dock; boating and fishing; two and a half hours from New-York. Apply to A. W. SPEIR, No. 49 William st.

FARM OF 160 ACRES—FOR SALE CHEAP, IF sold immediately; near Sing Sing; fine river views. ROBERT F. WHITE & CO., Agents, Tarrytown, N. Y.

CATSKILL.—FOR SALE OR TO LET—A farm between Canter's Kills and Haines' Falls; magnificent scenery and location for Summer hotel or residence. Inquire of Dr. HOFFMANN, No. 64 6th av.

ORANGE, N. J.—(SPECIALTY.)—LARGE VARIETY of real estate for sale and rent. I. H. GERRY, No. 39 Nassau st. Orange office, opposite Main Depot.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

PEREMPTORY SALE

OF

CHOICE REAL ESTATE.

DESIRABLE RESIDENCE PROPERTY ON

Ocean Park-way and Coney Island av.,

to be sold on the ground, WITHOUT RESERVE, to the highest bidder, at public auction.

THURSDAY, JUNE 3,

By J. COLE, Auctioneer.

700

beautifully located residence lots in the Town of Flatbush, nearly adjoining Prospect Park, deriving the utmost advantages from city improvements of the highest class, while enjoying an exemption from the burden of city taxes.

The tract is ALREADY FINELY IMPROVED. The locality is thirty-five minutes by horse-car to Hamilton Ferry, three and a half miles from Brooklyn City Hall, and five miles from City Hall, New-York, equi-distant with Central Park.

The streets and avenues are now settled, having been established by the town survey and adopted as public streets and avenues, and were laid out with a liberal hand, which has given them good width, thus securing permanency as well as uniform ty.

The Rapid-transit Steam Road,

now being laid on Gravesend av., which will be

IN OPERATION IN A FEW WEEKS,

to City Line and to Hamilton Ferry within a few months, will pass through a portion of this property, and make it as easy of access as any within two miles of New-York is now by horse car—twenty minutes to Hamilton Ferry and half an hour to New-York.

The proprietors of the tract have built a handsome depot structure on the corner of Avenue C and Gravesend av., established as Turner's Station, on the Prospect Park and Coney Island Railway, for the accommodation of passengers and railroad business.

Maps are now ready at the office of TURNER BROTHERS, No. 14 Nassau st., New-York; T. J. NORTHALL, Esq., Attorney, No. 9 Willoughby st.; and at the office of J. COLE, No. 389 Fulton st., Brooklyn.

N. B.—Take cars at Hamilton, Fulton, or Catherine Ferry to the place of sale.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE.

Estate of JACOB MILLER, deceased.

Houses and Lots on

2D AV., AVENUES C AND D, 3D, 32D, 45TH, AND 52D STS.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on TUESDAY, June 1, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,

BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTORS OF JACOB MILLER, DECEASED.

SECOND AVENUE.—Four-story brick house and lot, No. 633, between 34th and 35th sts.

SECOND AVENUE.—Four-story brick houses and lots, Nos. 565 and 567, between 31st and 32d sts.

SECOND AVENUE.—Four-story brick houses and lots, Nos. 544, 548, and 552, between 30th and 31st sts.

EAST THIRTY-SECOND STREET.—Three-story high-stoop brick house and lot, No. 243, between 2d and 3d avs.

EAST FIFTY-SECOND STREET.—Five-story first-class double tenement-house and lot, No. 153, between 3d and Lexington avs.

AVENUE D.—Three-story brick house, No. 17, near 3d st.

THIRD STREET.—Three-story brick house and lot, No. 324, near Avenue D.

WEST FORTY-FIFTH STREET.—Four-story double tenement-house and lot, No. 607, near 11th av.

Also,

By order of the above Executors, and of the ADMINISTRATORS OF ISAAC SHAURMAN, DECEASED.

AVENUE C.—The three four-story stores and dwellings, with lease of lots, Nos. 46, 48, and 50 Avenue C, corner of 4th st.

Book-maps at office of Auctioneer, No. 7 Pine st.

SUPREME COURT SALE.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS.

Two lots on south side of 80th st., between 5th and Madison avs., each 25 feet by half the block.

By E. A. LAWRENCE & CO., Auctioneers.

Under the direction of EDWARD D. GALE, Referee, on TUESDAY, June 1, 1875, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway. Sale positive. Sixty per cent. can remain for two years.

NEW FRENCH-FLAT HOUSES AT AUCTION.—The two brown-stone-front houses situated on the west side of Lexington av., fourth and fifth houses south of 85th st., will be sold positively for cash by Howard W. Coates, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, on the 29th day of May, at 12 o'clock, under foreclosure sale. Three-fourths of the purchase money can be had on bond and mortgage, if desired by the purchaser, from an institution. For further information apply to No. 111 Broadway, Room No. 90, from 11 to 1 o'clock.

By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, Auctioneers.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 2, AT 12 O'CLOCK, AT THE SALES-ROOM, NO. 111 BROADWAY.

TENTH AVENUE.—One lot, west side, 40 feet south of 99th st. NINETY-NINTH STREET.—One lot, south side, 77.6 feet west of 10th av. ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-FIFTH STREET.—One lot, north side, 150 feet east of 10th av. ELEVENTH AVENUE, BOULEVARD, AND HILLSIDE AVENUE.—The plot of land fronting on 11th av., Boulevard, through to and fronting on Hillside av., near Ellwood st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO RENT—AT PIERMONT, WITHIN TEN MINUTES of depot, the handsome place lately owned by George A. Jones; the place has 22 acres, mansion, stable, and garden; it will be rented for one or more years at a very low rent; its situation is very fine; elegant view of the Hudson for miles; fine neighborhood, and perfectly healthy. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 152 Broadway.

LONG BRANCH.

MONMOUTH BEACH and SEABRIGHT COTTAGES to rent for the Summer.

Catalogues on application to

F. G. & C. S. BROWN,

No. 90 Broadway.

TO LET AT NEW ROCHELLE.—A GOOD house, thirteen rooms, with modern improvements, elevated location, with fine view of the Sound; one mile from the depot; stable and carriage-house, and one to five acres of land. WM. S. TOOLE & CO., No. 195 Fulton st.

TO LET—ON CENTRAL AV., NEAR WOODLAWN Depot, Harlem Railroad, a large furnished house, with lawn, garden, carriage house, and stable; plenty of fruit and shade. Apply to S. M. VALENTINE, No. 177 Madison av., or No. 34 Burling slip, up stairs.

ORANGE, N. J.—THIRTEEN MILES BY DELAWARE, Lackawanna and Western Railroad from this City; (specialty,) some elegant, fully furnished residences for rent, season or year. Also for sale reasonable. HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 30 Pine st.

A FIRST-CLASS WELL LIGHTED AND VENTILATED apartment, with no dark rooms, to let near the Central Park. Apply to the janitor on the premises, No. 75 West 55th st.

FURNISHED HOUSE ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS to let for three months to a small family; high and cool situation; full view of bay and islands. Address A. LANE, Box No. 1,257 Post Office.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET

IN THE

TIMES BUILDING.

ON THE SECOND FLOOR.

One office 32x20 feet. One office 32x9 feet.

ON THE THIRD FLOOR.

One office 31x9 feet.

These rooms are desirably located, are in good order, and will be partitioned to suit tenants.

Apply to

GEORGE JONES,

Times Office.

WATER POWER.—TWO FINE ROOMS WITH good power from a large water-wheel at Yonkers, on the Hudson. Inquire of J. COPCUTT, Yonkers, or No. 440 Washington st., New-York.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER, Nos. 188 and 190 West Houston st.; first floor and cellar, 50x90. Inquire on premises.

TO LET—THE THIRD LOFT OF THE STORE NO. 18 4th av., for storage or business; entrance through the store; rent low. Apply on the premises.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—LOWER PART OF BROWN-STONE house, unfurnished, by a gentleman and wife without children, in good neighborhood, between 5th and Lexington avs., and 30th and 60th sts.; rent not to exceed $900 per annum; prefer house occupied in part by owner. Address A. H. L., Box No. 138 *Times* Office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN the matter of JOHN H. KIMMEY, bankrupt.—The undersigned, Assignee in Bankruptcy of the estate of John H. Kimmey, bankrupt, will sell at auction, for cash, at the stable in Gansevoort street, below West, on FRIDAY, June 4, 1875, at 3 o'clock P. M., 19 trucks, 22 horses, 2 mules, a large lot of harness, 2 light wagons, one sleigh, and other articles relating to a carting business. SAM'L MARTIN, Assignee.

GEO. H. BREWSTER, Attorney, No. 37 Pine street.

A BELOW COST TO CLOSE BUSINESS—My fine stock of Carriages—my own make—now in Repository, No. 141 West Broadway. Store must be vacated by June 15. CHARLES GRUBE.

A SMALL DONKEY FOR SALE.—FIVE years old; sound and kind for children to ride; color of sky blue; very handsome. Apply at No. 161 East 28th st.

STEAM-BOATS.

PROVIDENCE & STONINGTON STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Consolidation of STONINGTON Line and PROVIDENCE Line between NEW-YORK and BOSTON.

STONINGTON LINE

For Providence, Newport, and Boston.

The elegant Steamers RHODE ISLAND, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays; and NARRAGANSETT, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, leave Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., at 5 P. M.

Through tickets to all principal points in New-England and the Provinces may be obtained at Railroad Depots and Hotel Ticket Offices. State-rooms may be secured in advance at the Offices of Westcott Express Company and No. 319 Broadway.

PROVIDENCE LINE,

Via Providence Direct.

The staunch and powerful Steam-ships ELECTRA, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays; and GALATEA, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Robinson st., at 5 P. M. Direct route for Worcester and all Northern points via Worcester.

Freight via either line taken at lowest rates.

D. S. BABCOCK, President.

L. W. FILKINS, General Passenger Agent.

FALL RIVER LINE

FOR BOSTON,

VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.

Daily (SUNDAYS, June 27, to Aug. 29, inclusive,) at 5 P. M., from Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray st.

THE WORLD-RENOWNED STEAMERS

BRISTOL AND PROVIDENCE.

HALL'S CELEBRATED BANDS ENGAGED FOR THE SEASON.

Tickets and state-rooms secured at principal hotels and ticket offices and on the pier.

BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents, New-York.

GEO. L. CONNOR, General Passenger Agent.

PEOPLE'S LINE STEAMERS FOR ALBANY.—A BAND OF MUSIC ON BOARD. STATE ROOMS WARMED BY STEAM PIPES FOR THE COMFORT OF PASSENGERS. The DREW or ST. JOHN leaves every evening at 6 o'clock (Sundays excepted) from Pier No. 41 North River, foot Canal st., connecting at Albany with all railway lines for the East, North, and West. Tickets and state rooms for sale at Dodd's Express Office, No. 944 Broadway; also Carter's Express Company, No. 1,241 Broadway, and at Fifth Avenue Hotel, and baggage checked to destination same as on the wharf.

N.B.—GREAT REDUCTION IN FARE.—First-class passage, $1 · deck passage, 50 cents.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAY-LINE.

The steamer ARMENIA will, on and after MONDAY, MAY 17, LEAVE NEW-YORK ON MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and FRIDAYS, from VESTRY STREET PIER, No. 39 N. R., AT 8:35 A. M., AND 24TH ST. AT 9 A. M., landing at WEST POINT, NEWBURG, POUGHKEEPSIE, RHINEBECK, CATSKILL, and HUDSON.

Daily passages will be resumed on and after June 8, when the steamers C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will be placed upon the route.

HELEN.

Capt. H. B. Parker, for Red Bank and intermediate stations. Pier No. 35 North River, foot of Franklin st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Monday, 24th...4:00 P. M.	Monday, 24th...7:00 A. M.
Wednesday, 26th. 7:30 A. M.	Tuesday, 25th...8:00 A. M.
Thursday, 27th...8:00 A. M.	Wednesday, 26th. 1:00 P. M.
Friday, 28th...9:00 A. M.	Thursday, 27th. 1:00 P. M.
Saturday, 29th...2:30 P. M.	Friday, 28th...2:00 P. M.
Monday, 31st...3:00 P. M.	Monday, 31st...6:00 A. M.

LLOYD'S DOCK, OYSTER BAY, LAURELTON, AND JONES' DOCK.—The steamer SAPPHO, Capt. Jay L. Clark, will leave New-York daily, (Sundays excepted,) for all the above places, from Pier No. 27 East River, upper side Peck slip, at 3:30 P. M., and foot 33d st., East River, at 3:45 P. M. Returning to New-York, from Jones' Dock, at 6:15 A. M.; Laurelton, 6:20 A. M.; Oyster Bay, 7 A. M.; Lloyd's Dock, 7:15 A. M.

Fare all landings, 60 cents.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, WHITE MOUNTAINS, MONTREAL, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.—Steamer leaves Peck Slip daily (Sunday excepted) at 3 P. M.; 23d st., East River, 3:15 P. M., connecting with special train at New-Haven. Night boat leaves Peck Slip at 11 o'clock. Tickets sold and baggage checked at No. 944 Broadway, New-York, and No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn.

CITIZENS' LINE STEAM-BOATS FOR TROY, connecting with all railway lines North and West. Fare, 50 cents deck; cabin passage, including berth, $1. Elegant steam-boats leave daily, Saturday, excepted, at 6 P. M. from Pier No. 49, North River, foot of Leroy st. Through tickets sold over all connecting lines. JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDING at Highland Falls, (near West Point,) Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Highland, (New-Paltz,) and Esopus, the steam-boat THOMAS CORNELL, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, leaving Harrison st., Pier No. 34 North River, at 4 P. M.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON—LANDING at Cozzens, (West Point,) Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park, and Esopus—the steam-boat James W. Baldwin, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, leaving Harrison st. pier, No. 34 North River, at 4 P. M.

OPPOSITION MERCHANTS' LINE FOR Albany and Troy, landing at Catskill.—Steamer J. B. SCHUYLER, from Pier No. 35 North River, Franklin st., Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, 6 P. M. Fare, 25c., deck; cabin, with berth, $1. $6 25 only to Buffalo. Freight at reduced rates. J. W. HANCOX.

FOR WEST POINT, NEWBURG, POUGHKEEPSIE, Rondout, and Kingston, landing at Cozzens's, Cornwall, Milton, and New-Hamburg. The steamer MARY POWELL will, on and after Saturday, May 29, leave VESTRY ST., Pier No. 39, North River, every afternoon, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:30 o'clock.

REGULAR CATSKILL LINE UP THE CREEK.—Steamers NEW CHAMPION AND WALTER BRETT leave Canal st., south side, every night (except Sunday,) at 6 P. M. Passage, 50 cents.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

EXCURSIONS.

FOR SEA CLIFF, COLLEGE POINT, AND CITY ISLAND.—Steamer GENERAL SEDGWICK will leave Pier No. 24, (Peck Slip,) East River, daily (Sunday excepted,) at 9 o'clock A. M.; returning, leave Sea Cliff, 3:30 P. M.; City Island, 4; College Point, 4:30, stopping at 33d st. each way, after June 1; will leave here 8:30; Sea Cliff, 4. Large discount from regular fare for excursion parties. Apply to H. DUBOIS, 119 South st., N.Y., or J. E. CORNELL, 44 Court st., Brooklyn.

A.—FOR EXCURSIONS.—SALOON STEAMER WYOMING (with new boiler) and others. Barges REPUBLIC, CHICAGO, SARAH SMITH, CALEDONIA, and ANNA. Oriental, Excelsior, Eagleswood, Cold Spring, and Iona Island Groves to let. Office No. 384 West st., opposite Christopher Street Ferry. Open evenings. H. B. CROSSETT.

FOR EXCURSIONS.—THE LARGE, FIRST-class, favorite STEAM-BOATS, SLEEPY HOLLOW, now called THE LONG BRANCH, and METAMORA; Dudley's, Alderney, Spring Hill, Myers', Alpine, and Iona Island Groves, with Barges and Boats of all kinds. J. & E. MYERS, corner of Morton and West sts.

INSTRUCTION.

ALLEN DODWORTH'S ACADEMY FOR DANCING, No. 212 5th av., corner 26th st., will reopen Oct. 16. During vacation, private lessons may be had.

"AMER. SCHOOL INSTITUTE" AIDS ALL who want good Teachers; represents Teachers who seek positions, and does general Educational business. Established 1855. *No. 14 Bond st., New-York.* J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., Actuary.

A. WILLIAMSON, A. M., BEDFORD, WESTchester County, N. Y., will receive into his family, a few young boys, with or without tuition. Terms moderate.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE, NO. 108 WEST 59TH st.—Boarding and Day School; special preparation for college; new and splendid building.

GIRARD INSTITUTE, NO. 35 EAST 62D ST., near Central Park.—Select Day and Boarding School for boys. Pupils prepared for colleges and business.

$250 FOR TEN MONTHS—INSTITUTE FOR young boys. E. Hinds, A.M., Hempstead, L. I.

TEACHERS.

A GENTLEMAN OF THE MOST REFINED education, graduate of an Italian university, speaking and writing good English, and French and Italian perfectly, as private tutor; country preferred; terms very reasonable; best references. Address M. MAURICE, No. 418 4th av., first floor.

TO AN ABLE, WELL-EXPERIENCED teacher, who commands a capital of $4,000, is offered the opportunity to take possession of a well-established, first-class school. Those who reflect may leave their address under chiff. L. B., No. 101, at the office of the *New-York Times.*

GOVERNESS OR COMPANION.—A LADY, teacher of French, and of the rudiments of English, desires a position for the Summer months, either as governess to children, or as companion to a lady; refers to patrons. Address Mme. R., Box No. 327 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

A POSITION AS PRIVATE TUTOR DURING the Summer months desired by a Harvard graduate of experience; good City and Cambridge references; Address F. X., Box No. 269 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

EAST 61ST ST.—A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMily, residing within 500 feet of the Park, would take one first-class family, giving them entire second floor, exclusive use of bath, &c., with private parlor if required; first-class references exchanged. Address Box No. 2,793 Post Office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY CAN ACCOMMODATE three gentlemen or a small family with board and pleasant rooms; house well shaded, near depot and cars to Harlem boat; references exchanged. Address Box No. 38 Tremont Station, New-York City.

THIRTY-EIGHTH ST., NO. 207 WEST.—Handsomely furnished second floor, with excellent board and attendance; also, hall room for single gentlemen, convenient to Broadway, Sixth, and Seventh Avenue Lines.

TO LET—NO. 64 WEST 22D ST., BETWEEN 5TH and 6th avs., two nicely furnished rooms for gentlemen; best references given and required. Call for three days.

FURNISHED ROOMS.—HANDSOMELY FURnished front room on third floor to let to a gentleman, without board, in a private family. No. 37 East 19th st., between Broadway and 4th av.

NO. 36 EAST 20TH ST.—PARLOR FLOOR, three large rooms, handsomely furnished, private bath room, closets, &c., with private table; also, rooms for gentlemen, without board; references.

NO. 434 5TH AV.—A CHOICE SUITE OF apartments, consisting of parlor, dining-room, three bedrooms, with bath-room attached, and with private table; first class in every particular.

NO. 27 EAST 24TH ST., NEAR MADISON PARK.—A small private family owning house would let handsomely-furnished rooms to gentlemen. Terms moderate for the Summer.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS, WITHOUT board, to let—No. 44 East 9th street, west of Broadway; every attention given to comfort; terms below hotel prices for the Summer.

TO LET—TWO OR THREE HANDSOMELY FURnished rooms, to gentleman; house has all the modern conveniences, and is pleasantly located. Inquire at No. 315 West 29th st.

FIFTH AV., NO. 208.—CHOICE ROOMS, WITH first-class board, in this superior airy location at Summer prices; also, table board. JOHN P. WORSTELL.

AT JAMAICA, LONG ISLAND.—A WELL FURnished parlor, chamber, and good board in a private family may be secured by addressing Box No. 195 Jamaica Post Office.

NO. 30 EAST 35TH ST.—RECEPTION AND bedroom, with hot and cold water; also hall room, at moderate prices.

AT NO. 250 MADISON AV.—FINE SUITES OF rooms to let to families, with or without private table, at moderate prices.

NO. 36 EAST 23D ST.—TO LET, WITH OR without board, a handsome second floor and several other single rooms; reference.

NO. 46 WEST 32D ST.—LARGE AND WELL-furnished rooms to let, with board; also, hall rooms.

TO LET—FURNISHED—LARGE, AIRY ROOMS, with or without board. No. 119 Leroy st.

NO. 19 EAST 46TH ST.—ROOMS TO LET with board; references exchanged.

NO. 164 5TH AV.—AN ENTIRE FLOOR; ALSO, two suites front, with baths; breakfast if desired.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD WANTED AT ENGLEWOOD OR NYACK.—Two large connecting rooms, for gentleman, wife, child, infant, and nurse. Address Post Office Box No. 5,606, New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE, with two children, aged five and two and a half years, and nurse, board in country for Summer, within one hour and a half of City, in a private family with few or no other boarders. Requisites are high, cool, and healthful location, free from mosquitoes, ample grounds well shaded, and noon-day dinner. Unexceptionable references given and required. Address A., Post Office Box No. 1,466, New-York.

COTTAGES AND BOARD AT LEBANON SPRINGS, N. Y.—The cottages are pleasantly situated in front of Columbia Hall; grounds spacious; families or guests wanting a cottage or Summer board will be accommodated on reasonable terms. For particulars address the proprietor, HENRY HULL.

COUNTRY BOARD AT THE SOUTH ORANGE Mountain House, one hour from City, on Morris and Essex Railroad, five minutes from depot; house thoroughly renovated and newly furnished; pure mountain air; picturesque drives; all the luxuries of country life; fine stabling; terms moderate. Apply to or address PROPRIETOR, South Orange, N. J.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, WITHOUT children, can find board in a private family where there will be no other boarders; location cool, comfortable, pleasant; forty minutes from 42d st. on the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad. For particulars address Post Office Box 80, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED ON A FARM for gentleman and wife; a place near the water, and where there are no other boarders preferred. Address, stating terms, location, accommodations, distance, references, &c., T. V., Box No. 340 New-York Post Office.

COUNTRY BOARD—THREE MILES FROM Washingtonville Station; large shaded yard; extensive piazza, healthy location, airy rooms, good table; terms, $8 per week. Address Box No. 123 Blooming Grove, Orange County, N. Y.

BOARD AMONG MOUNTAINS AND PINE groves at Cornwall, Conn.; quiet, retired, and pleasant. Call on L. DUDLEY, at Westminster Hotel, and see photographs, &c.

FIRST CLASS SUMMER BOARD ON CLAK'S Hill, Stamford, Conn.; location healthy and pleasant; good stable accommodation. For particulars, address ORLO BURT.

COUNTRY BOARD.—RIVERSIDE FARM-HOUSE, Cross River, Westchester County. For particulars, call to-day at Ashland House, 4th av., corner 24th st. C. H. REYNOLDS.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR BOARD ON THE Shrewsbury River can now be made by applying to E. A. DAILEY, No. 588 6th av., Everett Library Rooms.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS

FOR FURNISHING THE STATE OF IOWA WITH STATIONERY.

As per the following schedule, will be received at the office of the Secretary of State at Des Moines, Iowa, until the 6th day of August, 1875, at noon of said day. On the said day such proposals as shall have been received up to said hour will be opened and the contract or contracts awarded to the lowest responsible bidder or bidders, the parties contracting on the part of the State reserving the right to let the contract in parts to different bidders if thought advisable. Proposals must be accompanied by samples of the articles to be furnished, which said articles are to be delivered at the office of the Secretary of State on or before the 20th day of October, 1875, without claims for freights, boxes, or anything extra over amount bid.

Bids for furnishing paper must give the price per pound. Samples of paper must contain not less than six sheets, and have the weight per ream of such samples marked thereon. All writing-paper to be delivered in quarter ream packages.

Parties to whom contracts are awarded will be expected to furnish securities to the amount of their contract for the faithful performance thereof.

SCHEDULE.

1,000 reams Book Paper, 25x38.
300 reams Book Paper, 27x42.
30 reams Check Folio.
30 reams Folio Post.
30 reams Demy.
150 reams Flat Cap.
100 reams Flat Letter.
25,000 sheets Bond Paper, 14x17.
20,000 sheets Bond Paper, 16x21.
100 reams Legal Cap.
50 reams Record Cap.
50 reams Congress Letter.
50 reams half-sheet Letter, with margin for printed heads.
25 reams Packet Note.
50 reams Commercial Note.
100 reams Cover Paper.
25 reams Manilla Paper.
40 reams Envelope Paper.
1,000 sheets Blotting Pads.
10 dozen quarts Writing Fluid.
2 dozen quarts Copying Ink.
2 dozen Four-ounce Carmine.
2 dozen Quarts Mucilage.
20 dozen Ink Stands.
10,000 Paper Fasteners.
2,000 Eyelet Paper Fasteners.
5 dozen Spools Red Tape, 5-16 inch.
12 dozen Bolts Silk Ribbon, ½ inch.
3 dozen Paper Weights.
50 pounds Flax Twine, assorted sizes.
2 dozen Letter Copying-books.
1 gross Letter Files, parteboard, open ends.
25 M Envelopes, nine inch.
25 M Envelopes, six inch.
25 gross Steel Pens.
8 gross Penholders.
25 dozen Rubber Erasers, Faber.
60 gross Rubber Bands, assorted sizes.
8 gross Lead Pencils, Faber No. 2.
6 dozen Red and Blue Pencils.
12 dozen Pocket Knives, four blades.
2 dozen Blank Books, two quire.
1 dozen Blank Books, three quire.
20 dozen Mucilage Stands, with brush.
3 dozen Brooms.

B. R. SHERMAN, Auditor of State.

DES MOINES, May 6, 1875.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

SEPARATE SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the School Trustees of the Twenty-fourth Ward, at the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Thursday, the 10th day of June, 1875, and until 4 o'clock P. M. on said day, for the mason's work and materials, carpenter's work and materials, painter's work and materials; for the steam-heating apparatus, and for furniture required for completing the school building and premises on Thomas av., at Fordham, near the railroad station.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.

Two approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from each successful bidder. Proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.

The name of the party, or firm, submitting a proposal must be indorsed on the outside of the envelope containing the proposal.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all the proposals submitted.

MORRIS WILKINS,
FERDINAND MEYER,
FRANKLIN EDSON,
M. K. HAMILTON, Jr.,
GEO. H. MOLLER,

Board of School Trustees Twenty-fourth Ward.

Dated NEW-YORK, May 26, 1875.

TELEGRAPH SUPPLIES.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Fire Department until 12 o'clock noon, May 31, 1875, for Sulphuric acid and other telegraph supplies. For particulars see the *City Record.* Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

AMUSEMENTS.

GILMORE'S CONCERT GARDEN.

MR. P. S. GILMORE..........Director

Sale of box tickets for the opening performances Commences this WEDNESDAY MORNING at 9 o'clock at the box office at the Madison avenue entrance.

This beautiful garden will positively be thrown open to the public

SATURDAY EVENING, MAY 29.

Doors open at 7:30.

Concert by

GILMORE'S BAND

OF ONE HUNDRED PERFORMERS.

Commences at 8 o'clock.

The inaugural programme will be as follows:

1. Dedicatory—National air, "The Star-spangled Banner."
2. Overture, "Oberon".......Weber
3. Concert Waltz—the Cornet.......Lanner
4. Grand selection, gems of operas.......Meyerbeer
(Introducing solos by Arbuckle, Kegel, and Letsch.)
5. Overture, "Tannhauser".......Wagner
6. Solo for cornet, "The Carnival".......Paganini
Introducing the most difficult variations (new) ever written on this favorite theme for the cornet.
Performed by Mr. M. ARBUCKLE.
7. Concert Waltz, "Wiener Wald".......Strauss
8. Grand fantasie, "Il Profeta".......Meyerbeer
9. Pot pourri, "La Fille de Madame Angot".......Lecocq
10. Song, "Ye Merry Birds".......Gumbert
11. March.......Gilmore

SUNDAY EVENING, AT 8 O'CLOCK, SECOND GRAND CONCERT.

SATURDAY, JUNE 5, AT 2 O'CLOCK, FIRST GRAND MATINEE.

ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON OF EACH WEEK A SPECIAL MATINEE PERFORMANCE WILL BE GIVEN AT 2 O'CLOCK.

AT THE EVENING PERFORMANCES NO LADY ADMITTED UNLESS ACCOMPANIED BY A GENTLEMAN.

Ample arrangements have been made for preserving good order in the Garden, and the management pledge themselves that it shall be at all times and in all respects as perfect in the matter of decorum and propriety as it is in its floral adornments.

The Restaurant will be supplied by and will be under the charge of Messrs. MITCHELL & KINSLER, of the Hotel Brunswick.

Admission.......50 cents
Private boxes.......$1 extra

The grand entrances to the Garden are on Madison av. and 4th av.

	ARTISTS.	
ACADEMY	Miss M. Hoffman	Soprano.
OF	Mrs. A. J. Goodrich	Soprano.
MUSIC.	Miss Anna Drasdil	Contralto.
FRIDAY,	Miss S. F. Heilbron	Pianist.
MAY 28,	Signor G. Tagliapietra	Baritone.
L. F. HARRISON'S	Mr. R. S. Glover	Tenor.
LAST	Mr. Howard Paul	Tenor.
GRAND	Mr. T. Bartleman	Basso.
POPULAR	Mr. E. Mollenhauer	Violin.
CONCERT	Mr. F. Berguer	Cello.
THIS	Mr. B. C. Bent	Cornet.
SEASON.	Mr. A. H. Pease	Pianist.
	Mr. W. F. Mills	Pianist.
	Mr. William Berge	Organist.
	Mr. Anthony Reiff	Conductor.
	Mr. G. Operti	Conductor.
	Mr. H. Glover	Conductor.
	Mr. Max Maretzek	Conductor.

TICKETS 50 CENTS. Reserved seats, 50 cents extra, to be had at the usual places.

LYCEUM THEATRE.

FRIDAY EVENING, MAY 28,

BENEFIT M. FRITZ HIRCHY.

Every lady present this evening will be presented with a bottle of those charming

ROYAL DAGMAR PERFUMES.

BUTLER ON GRANT. SEE THE ARCADIAN.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE

TO LET.

Apply to F. BULLMAN, No. 114 Broadway.

SUMMER RESORTS.

AT SARATOGA SPRINGS,

GRAND UNION HOTEL

Will open June 1st for the reception of guests.

J. H. BRESLIN & CO., Proprietors.

COZZENS'

WEST POINT HOTEL

Will open June 5. Three cottages to let. Address

EDWARD COZZENS, West Point, N. Y.

United States Hotel,

SARATOGA SPRINGS.

Will open for reception of guests June 1, 1875.

JAMES M. MARVIN, Proprietor.

Diagrams of rooms will be sent on application.

HOTEL FENIMORE, OTSEGO LAKE,

COOPERSTOWN, N. Y., will be opened June 1. Since the opening of this spacious, newly-furnished, beautiful, and charmingly-located house, in the Summer of 1874, several additional attractions have been added. On the east, croquet grounds; on the west, and just across Chestnut st., a house, or three cottages combined, for the further accommodation of guests; these contain thirty-nine rooms, and can be let as three separate cottages, or the rooms can be rented in suites. There is a fine lawn in front of them, 75x96 feet, affording play-ground for children, and fine space for croquet parties. Send for circulars.

JAMES BUNYAN, Proprietor.

WOODSBURG PAVILION,

Woodsburg, Long Island. This magnificent hotel will open early in May; families desirous of leaving the City in May will be dealt with liberally. The Pavilion is delightfully situated, overlooks the ocean and receives its cooling breezes, is perfectly healthy, free from all malarious diseases, elegantly equipped, and kept first class. For terms, address N. P. SEWELL.

PALISADES MOUNTAIN HOUSE,

Englewood, N. J.,

on the Hudson River, forty-five minutes from New-York by steam-boat, from foot of Harrison st., will open June 1. Apply at house or to F. A. HAMMOND, Hotel Royal, 6th av. and 40th st.

D. S. HAMMOND.

GRANDVIEW HOUSE, MORRISTOWN, N. J., twenty minutes' drive from depot; one and one-half hour by rail from New-York; location unsurpassed for purity of atmosphere, picturesque drives, and all the attractions of country living.

A few desirable rooms, also a furnished cottage, with board, can be secured by applying at No. 45 5th av.

CASCADE HOTEL, ON THE HUDSON, AT Highland Falls, New-York, near West Point Military Academy.—Situation unsurpassed; extensive views of river and mountains; house newly and elegantly furnished; terms, $3 50 a day; accommodations for horses and carriages. Applications for rooms as above, or to E. J. KILBOURNE, Westmoreland Hotel, Union square, New-York.

AT PERTH AMBOY.—BAY VIEW HOUSE ON the banks of the Raritan Bay, is fitting up, and will open by the 2d of June for first-class boarders; house under the management of L. HORNED; good bathing and fishing; twelve trains a day to New-York; terms moderate. Address P. PETERSON, corner Broad and Water sts., Perth Amboy, N. J.

SUMMER BOARD AT THE VILLAGE OF Stamford, N. Y., the terminus of the New-York, Kingston, and S. Railroad. Good board, pleasant rooms, beautiful scenery; access to a good library; terms reasonable. Reference is made to R. C. Irving, No. 155 East 51st st., New-York. Apply to J. HARVEY McKEE, Stamford, Delaware County, N. Y.

SUMMER BOARD ON NEWBURG HEIGHTS from June 1; first-class table; unexcelled river and inland view; prices moderate.

References: E. R. Anthony, No. 70 Wall st.; John H. Welles, No. 300 Broadway.

Address Post Office Box No. 119 Newburg, N. Y.

CROMWELL'S LAKE HOUSE, HIGHLAND MILLS, N. Y.—A cool, healthy, delightful location, fifty miles via Erie Railroad; stage, one and a half miles, meets 9 A. M. train daily; return to town at 4:40. For illustrated circular address OLIVER CROMWELL.

MURRAY'S HOTEL, NARROWSBURG, Sullivan County, N. Y., on the Delaware River, now open for Summer boarders; pure air, attractive scenery; reasonable prices. C. H. & C. G. MURRAY, Proprietors.

SUMMER BOARD ON NEWBURG HIGHLANDS.—Location cool and healthful; rooms large and airy; grounds shaded; extensive river view. Address Miss H. M. PARKHURST, Newburg, N. Y.

SUMMER BOARD.

RYE, N. Y.

Location pleasant and healthful; five minutes' walk from depot. For particulars inquire of Station Agent.

WARREN HOUSE,

WATERTOWN, CONN.,

GEO. A. WOODRUFF, Proprietor.

Send for circular.

ARE YOU GOING INTO THE COUNTRY?

For full list of places, prices and accommodations. See HOME JOURNAL; just out.

AT ISLIP, LONG ISLAND.—PAVILION HOTEL, thoroughly renovated, will be opened about 15th June. Terms moderate. SYLVANUS T. COZZENS.

ROUND HILL HOTEL, NORTHAMPTON, MASS. —"Paradise of America."—Jenny Lind. Opens May 1. Terms reasonable. Send stamp for Tourist's Guide.

HOTELS.

THE CLARENDON HOTEL.

BOND ST., LONDON.

The former lessees of the Great Northern Hotel desire to inform visitors to London that having taken the above superb, spacious, and convenient hotel, they purpose opening it in July next.

In expressing their acknowledgement for past favors, and giving assurance of that attention so essential to the comfort of guests, they confidently hope to be honored with a share of American patronage.

SOPHIA SCHUMANN,

Manageress Clarendon Hotel, Bond st., London.

AUCTION SALES.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF HOSIERY, FANCY GOODS, &c.—By virtue of an execution, I will sell at public auction, WEDNESDAY, June 2, at 11 o'clock, at the sales-room, No. 13 Bowery, the entire balance of stock of a jobber, namely, of cases Shirts, Drawers, Stockings, Suspenders, Cotton, Woolens, Laces, Collars, and a large lot of other merchandise, too numerous to mention. Sale positive. Dealers invited.

WILLIAM C. CONNER, Sheriff.

WILLIAM H. BURNS, Deputy.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. MORRIS AND RIGNOLD.

JARRETT & PALMER.......Lessees and Managers

SPECIAL NOTE.—The present is positively the LAST WEEK of Mr. RIGNOLD.

MISS CLARA MORRIS,

the distinguished American actress, and

MR. GEORGE RIGNOLD,

the eminent English player,

EVERY NIGHT AND SATURDAY MATINEE,

of this week, appearing, each in a piece of great attractiveness, Miss MORRIS for the FIRST TIMES before a Metropolitan audience in the title character of

JANE SHORE,

Nicholas Rowe's famed tragic play of five acts.

MR. RIGNOLD,

in Douglas Jerrold's nautical drama of two acts,

BLACK-EYED SUSAN,

giving his very popular, dashing impersonation of the character of

WILLIAM.

*** To facilitate the sale of RESERVED PLACES the Box Office will be open CONTINUOUSLY every day from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.

*** NEXT MONDAY, May 31, CAMILLE, in which Miss CLARA MORRIS and Mr. CHARLES THORNE, Jr., will appear.

*** WEDNESDAY, JUNE 2, GRAND MASONIC FESTIVAL MATINEE.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

MR. GEO. RIGNOLD'S

FAREWELL PERFORMANCE.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF CENTRAL DISPENSARY.

THURSDAY EVENING, June 10,

the great London Sensation

AMOS CLARK!

OR, THE BAR SINISTER.

Mr. GEORGE RIGNOLD in his famous character of AMOS CLARK.

Miss MARIA BRABOOK, (of the principal London theatres,) her first and only appearance in America as MILDRED VAUGHN.

Mr. J. F. Ward and other distinguished artists have volunteered their services. The piece will be produced under the immediate supervision of Mr. Rignold. Costumes and appointments furnished by Mr. Eves, of Brooklyn. Only the ordinary price will be charged for admission, and every effort will be made to keep the tickets out of the hands of speculators. The box-office will be opened at the Academy of Music on and after Thursday, June 3, at 8 A. M. Persons desiring to secure seats or boxes prior to that time can engage them by addressing a note to the Executive Committee of Central Dispensary, No. 934 8th av.

ROBINSON HALL, 16TH ST.,

NEAR BROADWAY.

Enthusiastic English version of Lecocq's brilliant opera bouffe,

GIROFLE-GIROFLA.

By a phenomenal cast of artists of extraordinary professional efficiency, with all the dash and mirth of the French, tempered with native wit and refinement. Frequent and

EMPHATIC APPLAUSE

denotes the greatest success of the season. Delicate painted scenery, by Mr. Matt. Morgan. A complete orchestra and powerful chorus. Every evening at 8. Saturday matinée at 2. Box office open from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M. Popular prices.

LYCEUM THEATRE. SOLDENE'S FAREWELL.

NEXT WEEK—FIVE NIGHTS ONLY.

(In consequence of departure for England June 5.)

Farewell engagement in America of

MISS EMILY SOLDENE AND HER

RENOWNED ENGLISH OPERA BOUFFE COMPANY.

MONDAY, May 31, CHILPERIC.

TUESDAY, June 1, MME. L'ARCHIDUC.

WEDNESDAY, June 2, GENEVIEVE DE BRABANT.

THURSDAY, June 3, LA FILLE DE MME. ANGOT.

FRIDAY, JUNE 4. BENEFIT OF MISS SOLDENE and her last appearance in America.

POPULAR PRICES—$1 50, $1, 75c. and 50c. Seats ready.

LYCEUM THEATRE. FRITZ HIRSCHY'S Benefit.

FRIDAY EVENING, May 28, GALA NIGHT.

COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT to Mr. FRITZ HIRSCHY, also for the last Matinée on SATURDAY AFTERNOON, and for the farewell performance SATURDAY NIGHT.

The most attractive bill of the season.

The second act of Lecocq's world-famous opera bouffe,

LA FILLE DE MME. ANGOT.

Mlle. GEOFFROY, (first time here,)...as...Mme. Langer

The third act of BARBE BLEUE.

Mlle. GEOFFROY (first time here)...as.......Boulotte

M. DE QUERCY (first time here)....as.......Barbe Bleue

To conclude with the first time here of Offenbach's opera bouffe, played in Paris over 200 times,

BAGATELLE.

Mlle. GEOFFROY.......as.......Bagatelle

Mlle. MINELLI.......as.......Georges

This great bill will be repeated for the last two opera bouffe performances of the season.

TO-MORROW AFTERNOON at 1:30, and EVENING at 8.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN. THOMAS.

THIS AND EVERY EVENING AT 8 O'CLOCK.

THEODORE THOMAS'

Unrivaled Summer Nights' Concerts.

Change of programme every evening.

ADMISSION TICKETS, FIFTY CENTS. Private Boxes, $1 and $2 extra, according to location.

PACKAGES OF TWELVE TICKETS, $5.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. NO. 641 BROADWAY.

JOHN F. POOLE.......Manager

THE FAMILY THEATRE OF THE METROPOLIS.

Filled to repletion with ladies, children, families, and social parties.

The theatre to which our best citizens bring their WIVES AND FAMILIES TO WITNESS A PURE, WHOLESOME, ENJOYABLE ENTERTAINMENT. CHASTE, CHOICE, REFINED, AND ELEGANT MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

PARK THEATRE.

SATURDAY EVENING, May 29, 1875.

SANS SOUCI AMATEUR DRAMATIC ASSOCIATION, for the benefit of the FLOATING HOSPITAL OF ST. JOHN'S GUILD.

THE CAPTAIN OF THE WATCH.

A HAPPY PAIR.

ICI ON PARLE FRANCAIS.

BOWERY THEATRE.

Glorious success of DONALD McKAY and his band of Warm Spring Indians, Squaws. CHARLES YOUNG, Ventriloquist, Denier Troupe, and HARRY BROWN, Comique. MAD AS A MARCH HARE and LIFE IN THE BACKWOODS. Matinée Saturday.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

BIRCH, WAMBOLD & BACKUS'

New Opera-house, Broadway and 29th st.

LAST WEEK BUT ONE.

THE BURLESQUE SPELLING MATCH, &c.

Seats secured. Matinee Saturday at 2.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MAX ROSENSTOCK and LEOPOLD COHEN, Bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 4 991. Notice is hereby given that petitions have been filed in said Court by Max Rosenstock and Leopold Cohen, both of New-York City, in said District, duly declared Bankrupts, under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, and the acts amendatory thereof, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 23d day of June, A. D., 1875, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekmanstreet, (corner of Nassau street,) in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petitions should not be granted.—Dated, New-York, the 27th day of May, 1875. GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

my28-law3wF*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of NATHAN W. SMITH, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by Nathan W. Smith, of the City of New-York, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act and revised statutes of the United States, title "bankruptcy," and that the eleventh day of June, 1875, at one o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York on the 20th day May, 1875.

my21-law3wF* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of RUSSELL W. BURKE, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 4,980.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by Russell W. Burke, of New-York City, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt, under act of Congress of March 2, 1867, and the several acts amendatory, thereof, for a discharge and certificate thereof, from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 11th day of June, A. D. 1875, at one o'clock, P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman street, (corner of Nassau street,) in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, the 19th day of May, 1875.

my21-law3wF* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 21st day of May, A. D. 1875, a warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JACOB T. SEAGRAVE, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 345 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before John Fitch, Register, on the 11th day of June, A. D. 1875, at 2 o'clock P. M. OLIVER FISKE,

U. S. Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of the PENSACOLA LUMBER COMPANY, bankrupt.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of the Pensacola Lumber Company of New-York, in the County and State of New-York, within said district, which has been adjudged a bankrupt on its own petition by the District Court of said district.

C. EDGAR SMITH, Assignee, &c.,

my21-law3wF* No. 56 Wall street, New-York.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: At the City of New-York, the 13th day of May, 1875.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of FREDERICK A. BROWN, of the City and County of New-York, in the State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

JOHN H. PLATT, Assignee,

my14-law3wF No. 40 Wall street, New-York.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: At the City of New-York, the 13th day of May, 1875.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of JANE C. BROWN, of the City and County of New-York, in the State of New-York, within said District, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon her own petition, by the District Court of said district.

JOHN H. PLATT, Assignee,

my14-law3wF No. 40 Wall st., New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY

THE BIG

BONANZA.

HOUSES CROWDED!!! LAUGHTER INCESSANT!!!

19TH BONANZA MATINEE.

SATURDAY, AT 1:30,

THE WHOLE PLAY WILL BE GIVEN.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

Proprietor..........Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK

Manager..........Mr. A. M. PALMER

Begins at 8: over at 11.

157TH TO 164TH TIME

OF

THE TWO ORPHANS.

Although the success of this play is UNABATED, the management are compelled to announce the LAST PERFORMANCES, as the present season positively closes JUNE 15.

The success of this marvelous play is greater than that of any previous production here, and has never been equaled elsewhere. The cast includes Charles R. Thorne, Jr., McKee Rankin, F. F. Mackay, Stuart Robson, John Parselle, W. J. Cogswell, H. W. Montgomery, T. E. Morris, W. H. Wilder, Lysander Thompson, W. S. Quigley, and others; Misses Fanny Morant, Kate Claxton, Kitty Blanchard, Maud Granger, Marie Wilkins, Ida Vernon, Roberta Norwood, Kate Holland, Cora Cassiday, and Hattie Thorpe. THE SCENERY, BY MARSTON, IS THE MOST MAGNIFICENT EVER SET UPON ANY STAGE.

SATURDAY, May 29, at 1:30. Twenty-fifth Matinée of THE TWO ORPHANS.

Seats may be secured in advance for any of the remaining performances.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

Proprietor..........Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK

Manager..........Mr. A. M. PALMER

EXTRA ANNOUNCEMENT.

BENEFIT OF MR. McKEE RANKIN.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON, June 1, 1875, at 1:30 P. M.,

For which the following

ARRAY OF DISTINGUISHED TALENT

Have kindly volunteered:

Miss CLARA MORRIS, Miss FANNY MORANT,
Miss KATE CLAXTON, Miss KITTY BLANCHARD,
Miss MAUDE GRANGER,
Mr. CHAS. R. THORNE, Jr., Mr. GEORGE CLARKE,
Mr. C. H. VANDENHOFF,
(His first appearance in five years,)
Mr. STUART ROBSON, Mr. J. B. POLK,
Mr. JOHN PARSELLE, Mr. THOMAS E. MORRIS,
Mr. CLAUDE BURROUGHS, Mr. H. W. MONTGOMERY,
Mr. W. J. COGSWELL, and Mr. McKEE RANKIN,

Who will appear

IN A BILL OF EXTRAORDINARY STRENGTH.

Box-office open for the sale of reserved seats on FRIDAY MORNING, the 28th inst.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

ONE NIGHT ONLY.

SATURDAY, May 29,

The original and only

BRYANTS' MINSTRELS,

Organized Feb. 23, 1857, at Mechanics' Hall, No. 472 Broadway, New-York.

The BRYANT BROTHERS { Jerry Bryant, Dan Bryant, Neil Bryant, } Proprietors.

This monster Minstrel Band of the World, is under the management of the sole surviving brother, NEIL BRYANT, and includes the following well known artists:

BRYANTS' MINSTRELS.	Mr. DAVE REED,
BRYANTS' MINSTRELS.	DELEHANTY and HENGLER,
BRYANTS' MINSTRELS.	Mr. E. M. HALL,
BRYANTS' MINSTRELS.	WALTERS and MORTON,
BRYANTS' MINSTRELS.	BILLY BARRY,
BRYANTS' MINSTRELS.	Master MARTIN.
BRYANTS' MINSTRELS.	The talented actor and com-
BRYANTS' MINSTRELS.	poser, W. H. BROCKWAY.

And Mr. NEIL BRYANT, who on this occasion will positively appear after an absence from the stage for many years.

REMEMBER, SATURDAY EVENING, May 29, at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC, FOR ONE NIGHT ONLY.

Popular prices, 25c., 50c., 75c., $1. Old times. Seats secured at Union Place Hotel; on and after Wednesday, at the box-office of the Academy.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. LESTER WALLACK

Doors open at 7:30. To commence at 8 o'clock precisely.

LAST NIGHTS OF THE REGULAR SEASON.

THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY EVENINGS.

Also, SATURDAY MATINEE.

In compliance with general desire, will be repeated Lord Lytton's charming love story of the

LADY OF LYONS,

with its fine scenery and excellent cast, including:

Mr. H. J. MONTAGUE.......as.......CLAUDE MELNOTTE
Mr. JOHN GILBERT.......as.......COL. DAMAS
Mr. J. W. CARROLL.......as.......M. DESCHAPPELLES
Mr. J. B. POLK.......as.......M. GLAVIS
Mr. E. PLYMPTON.......as.......M. BEAUSEANT
Mr. G. B. BROWNE.......as.......THE LANDLORD
Mr. EDWIN.......as.......GASPAR
Miss ADA DYAS.......as.......PAULINE DESCHAPPELLES
Mme. PONISI.......as.......MME. DESCHAPPELLES
Mrs. JOHN SEFTON.......as.......WIDOW MELNOTTE

Thus winding up one of THE MOST BRILLIANT SEASONS ON RECORD.

THE SUMMER SEASON at this theatre will be inaugurated on MONDAY EVENING, MAY 31, by the production, for the first time, of a new and original local sensational play of powerful interest, in which the celebrated specialty artists, HARRIGAN AND HART, will appear in characters written expressly for them.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN,

23d st. and 4th av.

THE FIFTIETH GRAND ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS, DAY AND EVENING.

Will close SATURDAY NIGHT, May 29.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART,

NO. 128 WEST 14TH ST., NEW-YORK.

Open daily, 10 A. M. to 6 P. M. Mondays and Thursdays free.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PARTNER WANTED—EITHER SPECIAL OR general, who can furnish $200,000 to $300,000 on the 1st of October next, to join a gentleman in a highly respectable commercial business, where there are no book credits or bad stock carried over from one year to another, and the commissions earned should be a satisfactory return for capital invested. Communications addressed "DISRAELI," Box No. 118 *Times* Office, will be considered strictly confidential.

TO IRON AND STEEL MANUFACTURERS.—FOR SALE—At less than half its cost, a large Iron-Rolling Mill, adjoining a blast furnace, with steam and water power; new machinery, of latest improvements; a large building, 100x40 feet, with all other necessary buildings and a steel-converting furnace. Nine acres of land on the Delaware and Hudson Canal, in a thriving village, seventy-five miles from New-York. Address the RUSSEL IRON WORKS, G. W. Brown, Agent, No. 55 Liberty st., room 8, New-York.

$25,000.—PARTNER WITH ABOVE capital wanted in an old-established wholesale and retail profitable business. Any gentleman of active and industrious habits, and with the requisite knowledge to superintend the office department, will find this an advantageous opening; best of references given. Address CAPITAL, *Times* office.

TO MANUFACTURERS WITH SPARE POWER.—Three hominy mills of the most approved pattern for sale at a bargain; capacity, ten bushels corn per hour each; steady demand for the product. Address MILLS, Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

TO BREWERS AND MALTSTERS OR GRAIN MEN.—A drying kiln, first-class make, with twenty floors, for sale at a bargain. Address KILN, Box No. 117 *Times* Office.

A HALF INTEREST IN A GOOD PAYING BUSINESS IN BROOKLYN.—$800 will buy my share, as business calls me to San Francisco; no patent. WILLIAMS, No. 189 Broadway, Room No. 2.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE partnership heretofore existing between W. BAILEY LANG and GEORGE M. WHEELER, under the firm name of W. BAILEY LANG & CO., has been this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The affairs of said firm will be liquidated at No. 54 Cliff st., New-York, by Mr. W. BAILEY LANG, who is alone authorized to sign the firm name in liquidation.

Arrangements are now being made preparatory to the formation of a new firm, of which early notice will be given.

W. BAILEY LANG.
GEO. M. WHEELER.

NEW-YORK, 22d May, 1875.

THE FIRM OF WOOD, BRADY & TODD is hereby dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. A. M. WOOD is authorized to use the name in liquidation.

A. M. WOOD,
WALTER BRADY,
R. J. TODD.

NEW-YORK, May 27, 1875.

A. M. WOOD and R. J. TODD will continue the real estate and auction business under the style and firm of WOOD & TODD, at No. 9 Pine st.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

The partnership hereto existing between Messrs. OAKEY & JONES, architects, has this day been dissolved. Mr. OAKEY being authorized to settle all outstanding debts.

ALEX. F. OAKEY.
BASSETT JONES.

NEW-YORK, May 15, 1875.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CHLORODYNE.—THE MOST WONDERFUL REMEDY ever discovered. Caution and advice to invalids. Beware of spurious compounds or imitations. Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is the original and genuine; the best, safest, and most effectual remedy for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Consumption, Asthma, Diarrhea, Colic, Cramp, Neuralgia.

Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is universally acknowledged by the most eminent physicians of London to be the most wonderful remedy ever discovered. To prevent fraud, the Government have authorized a stamp with the words Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, without which none is genuine, on each. The bottles at 65 cents, $1, and $2 15, by all chemists. Sole manufacturer, J. T. Davenport, London. Agents in New-York, W. H. SCHIEFFELIN & CO. and J. C. WELLS.

NOTICE.—MME. SCHOTT TAKES PLEASURE IN informing her patients and their friends that she is going to Hunt's Point, Westchester County, Long Island Sound, where there will be found the very best for ladies and children. Address St. Germain Hotel until the 5th of June; after that at Hunt's Point, Westchester County.

TAMAR INDIEN—A LAXATIVE FRUIT LOZENGE, agreeable to take, for constipation, hemorrhoids, &c. E. GRILLON, No. 27 Rue Rambuteau, Paris. Depot, CASWELL, HAZARD & CO., New-York.

BATHS.

VERGNES' ELECTRO-CHEMICAL BATHS, 12 East 16th st., between Union square and 5th av.

THE MASONIC DEDICATION.

PROGRAMME OF THE CEREMONIES OF THE DAY.

ASSIGNMENTS OF DIVISIONS—THE LINE OF MARCH—OFFICERS IN CHARGE OF THE COLUMN—GENERAL DETAILS.

Following is the order of the day for the dedication ceremonies of the new Masonic Temple, to take place on June 2. The arrangements incident to an occasion involving so much of detail have been carefully considered, and it is believed that the procession will be one of the best managed, as it certainly will be one of the largest, ever seen in this City:

ORDER OF THE DAY.

R. W. Charles Roome, Grand Marshal.

Staff—Edward L. Gaul, Robert Lenox Banks, William L. Moller, James L. Furgeson, Stephen T. Hosmer, Thomas R. Fisher.

The following streets and avenues are hereby set apart and designated as the parade ground for the day, and will be kept clear from curb to curb for the said purpose.

The several divisions will form in the manner following:

First Division—On East Nineteenth street, right resting on Fifth avenue.
Second Division—On West Nineteenth street.
Third Division—On East Eighteenth street.
Fourth Division—On West Eighteenth street.
Fifth Division—On East Seventeenth street.
Sixth Division—On West Seventeenth street.
Seventh Division—On East Sixteenth street.
Eighth Division—On West Sixteenth street.
Ninth Division—On East Fifteenth street.
Tenth Division—On West Fifteenth street.
Eleventh Division—On East Fourteenth street.
Twelfth Division—On West Fourteenth street.
Thirteenth Division—On East Thirteenth street.
Fourteenth Division—On West Thirteenth street.
Fifteenth Division—On East Twelfth street.
Sixteenth Division—On West Twelfth street.
Seventeenth Division—On East Eleventh street.
Eighteenth Division—On West Eleventh street.
Nineteenth and Twentieth Divisions—On East Tenth street.
Twenty-first and Twenty-second Divisions—On West Tenth street.
Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Divisions—On East Ninth street.
Twenty-fifth Division—On West Ninth street.
Twenty-sixth Division—At the Temple.

The column will move in the following order:

Mounted Police.
Inspector George W. Dilks.
Aids—Inspector Thomas W. Thorne, and Capt. Theron S. Copeland.
Two Platoons of Police.
R. W. H. Clay Preston, Marshal of the day.
Staff.
W. Edward H. Kent, Chief of Staff.
W. Charles S. Arthur, Bro. Daniel D. Wylie,
W. Samuel A. Lewis, Jr., Bro. John B. Woodward,
W. William T. Lloyd, Bro. Robert Irwin,
Bro. John E. Bendix, Bro. George Scott,
Bro. Hiram Calkins, Bro. Walter W. Adams,
Bro. Sidney P. Nichols, Bro. George C. F. Wright,
Bro. Alexander B. Mott, Bro. W. George W. Schoonmaker.
Bro. William H. Stiner, Secretary of Staff.
Mounted Aids—W. Edward Gilon, Bro. Jacob Hess.
Sir E. M. L. Ehlers, Marshal of Knights Templar.
Aids—mounted:
Sir John S. Dickerman, Eminent Sir Claudius F. Beatty,
Sir William L. Gardner, Sir George Kinkel,
Sir M. D. Meyers, Eminent Sir John Whittaker,
Sir H. H. Brockway, Sir William W. Lawson.
Eminent Sir Charles Hilton,

FIRST DIVISION.

Chief—E. Sir Fred. W. Herring.
Aids—Sir George W. Millar, Sir Frank H. Aikens.
Fifth Regiment Band and Drum Corps.
Columbian Commandery, No. 1, New-York, with their guests, Damascus Commandery, No. 5, Newark, N. J.
Third Regiment Band, C. N. G.
Palestine Commandery, No. 6, New-London, Conn.
Tenth Regiment Band.
Temple Commandery, No. 2, Albany, N. Y.
Utica Commandery, No. 3, Utica, N. Y.

SECOND DIVISION.

Chief—E. Sir Albert G. Goodall.
Aids—Sir Matthew Glenn, Sir James A. Baker.
Grafulla's Band and Drum Corps.
Morton Commandery, No. 4, New-York, with their guests, St. Omer Commandery, No. 13, Paterson, N. J.
Band.
Philadelphia Commandery, No. 2, Philadelphia, Penn.
Grice Commandery, No. 16, Norfolk, Va.

THIRD DIVISION.

Chief—E. Sir John C. Heineman.
Aids—William Otis Munroe, E. Sir L. A. Rousseau.
Grafulla's Band.
Clinton Commandery, No. 14, Brooklyn, N. Y., with their guests, Salem Town Commandery, No. 16, Auburn, N. Y.
Doring's Band.
Apollo Commandery, No. 15, Troy, N. Y.
Cœur de Lion Commandery, No. 23, New-York.
Bethlehem Commandery, No. 53, New-Rochelle, N. Y.
Seventy-first Regiment Band.
Palestine Commandery, No. 18, New-York.
Philadelphia Band.
St. John's Commandery, No. 4, Philadelphia, Penn., guests of Palestine Commandery.

FOURTH DIVISION.

Chief—E. Sir Charles Aikmen.
Aids—E. Sir Ralph W. Kenyon, Sir Robert P. Leithbridge.
Forty-seventh Regiment Band and Drum Corps.
DeWitt Clinton Commandery, No. 27, Brooklyn, E. D.
Hudson River Commandery, No. 25, Newburg, N. Y.
Delaware Commandery, No. 44, Port Jervis, N. Y.
Gloversville Band.
Washington Commandery, No. 33, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.
St. George's Commandery No. 37, Schenectady, N. Y.
De Soto Commandery No. 49, Plattsburg, N. Y.
Holy Cross Commandery, No. 51, Gloversville, N. Y.
O'Brien's Band.
Ivanhoe Commandery, No. 36, New-York.
Hotchkiss' Cornet Band.
Clark Commandery, No. 7, Waterbury, Conn.
Hamilton Commandery, No. 5, Bridgeport, Conn.
Narragansett Commandery, Westerly, R. I.

FIFTH DIVISION.

Chief—R. E. E. T. Schultz, G. Capt. Gen. of G. E. United States.
Aids—Sir William A. Hanway, Sir E. B. Tyler.
Wannemacher's Band and Drum Corps.
Manhattan Commandery, No. 31, New-York, with their guests, Maryland Commandery, No. 1, Baltimore Commandery, No. 2, Baltimore, Md.
Winter's Band.
Monumental City Commandery, No. 3, Baltimore, Md.
Columbian Commandery, No. 2, Washington, D. C.

SIXTH DIVISION.

Chief—E. Sir J. E. Saxton.
Aids—Sir John E. King, Sir A. J. Brow.
Bishop's Opera-house Band.
Detroit Commandery, No. 1, Detroit, Mich.
Meyer's Band.
Constantine Commandery, No. 48, New-York.
Potomac Commandery, No. 3, Georgetown, D. C.
O'Brien's Band.
York Commandery, No. 55, New-York, with their guests, St. John's Commandery, No. 9, Elizabeth, N. J.
Band Third United States Artillery.
St Elmo Commandery, No. 57, Greenpoint, N. Y.
Great Bend Commandery, No. 27, Great Bend, Penn.

SEVENTH DIVISION.

Chief—E. Sir G. W. Davenport.
Aids—Sir R. Crawford, Sir John H. Harmer.
Brown's Brigade Band, Boston.
Springfield Commandery, Springfield, Mass.
Berkshire Commandery, Pittsfield, Mass.
Washington Commandery, No. 1, Washington, D. C.
Wheeler & Wilson's Band.
New-Haven Commandery, No. 2, New-Haven, Conn.
Representatives of Hugh de Payens Preceptory, Canada.
Grand Officers of the Grand Commandery of the State of New-York, in carriages.

EIGHTH DIVISION.

Chief—Ill. J. H. H. Ward, 33°.
Aids—Ill. W. V. Alexander, 33°. Ill. Samuel Jones, 33°.
Supreme Council, Ancient and Accepted Rite of the Northern Jurisdiction, United States of America, and their Visiting Compeers, (in carriages.)
Most Puissant Grand Council Royal and Select Masters of the State of New-York, (in carriages.)
Aid—R. E. Jackson H. Chase.
Grand Officers of the Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons, State of New-York, (in carriages.)
Aged and Infirm Brethren, (in carriages.)

NINTH DIVISION.

Chief—Worshipful Henry Metzger.
Aids—Bro. Colson C. Hamilton, Bro. William H. Johnson.
Mounted Aid—Worshipful John Giffin.
Marshals.
Bro. Albert A. Bogert, Bro. Joseph D. Costa,
Bro. Gilbert J. Orr, Bro. Tom Godwin.
Downing's Ninth Regiment Band.
Lodges—New-York, No. 330; Puritan, No. 339; Klopstock, U. D.; Justice, No. 753; Napthali, No. 752; Shakespeare, No. 750; Stuyvesant, No. 745; Maimonides, No. 743; Star of Cuba, No. 742, with delegation from Fidelity, No. 120, San Francisco, Cal.; Jerusalem, No. 26, Plainfield, N. J.

TENTH DIVISION.

Chief—Worshipful William Schouten.
Aids—Worshipful James F. Porter, Bro. Simeon Lee.
Mounted Aid—Bro. E. S. Daniell.
Marshals.
Bro. Peter Pennelli, Worshipful Jas. Demarest,
Worshipful John Phillips, Worshipful Charles Bean.
Eleventh Regiment Band.
Lodges—La Universal, No. 751; Garibaldi, No. 542; La Fraternidad, No. 387; Social Friendship, No. 741; Mizpah, No. 738; Bethel, No. 733; Charity, No. 727; Ancient, No. 724; Merchants', No. 709; Arcana, No. 246; Livingstone, No. 251; Emanuel, No. 654; Daniel Carpenter, No. 643, with their guests; Long Branch Lodge, N. J.

ELEVENTH DIVISION.

Chief—Worshipful George J. Green.
Aids—Worshipful E. B. Brush, Bro. James Knox.
Mounted Aid—Bro. Charles W. Barker.
Marshals.
Bro. William F. Wolf, Jr., Worshipful Saml. Godchaud,
Bro. John H. Horsefall, Bro. R. P. Babeuf.
Howe's Bridgeport Band.
Lodges—Perseverance, No. 652; Knickerbocker, No. 642; Advance, No. 635; Scotia, No. 634; Prudence, No. 632; Ivanhoe, No. 610; Perfect Ashlar, No. 604; Astor, No. 603; Evangelist, No. 600; Tabernacle, No. 598; Globe, No. 588; Glen Cove, No. 580; St. Cecile, No. 568; Gramercy, No. 537.

TWELFTH DIVISION.

Chief—Worshipful Joel O. Stevens.
Aids—Worshipful William F. Costenbader, Worshipful Henry M. Clark.
Mounted Aid—Joseph Forbes.
Marshals.
Worshipful John E. Flagler, Bro. George. E. Payne
Worshipful R. M. Heddon, Bro. Charles Hough.
Newark Band.
Lodges—True Craftman's, No. 651; Americus, No. 535; Monitor, No. 528; Park, No. 516; Wyoming, No. 492; Manahatta, No. 489; Tecumseh, No. 487; Ionic, No. 486, with their Guests, Tyrian Lodge, No. 134, Elizabeth, N. J; Columbia, No. 584; Kane, No. 454; Bunting, No. 655; Hiram, No. 449.

THIRTEENTH DIVISION.

Chief—Worshipful Joseph C. Pinckney.
Aids—Bro. John S. Dingall, Bro Peter McIndoe.
Mounted Aid—Bro. Joseph H. Stiner.
Marshals.
Worshipful J. J. Tindale, Bro. Thomas McKewan, Jr.,
Bro John C. Barnes, Bro. S. J. Tyler.
Robertson's Band.
Lodges—Copestone, No. 641, with their guests, Eureka Lodge, No. 39, Newark, N. J.; Franklin, No. 447; Hoffman, No. 412; City, No. 408; Crescent, No. 402; Huguenot, No. 381; La Clemente Amitie Cosmopolite, No. 410; La Sincerite, No. 373; Union Francaise, No. 17; Putnam, No. 338; Zerubbabel, No. 329; Amity, No. 323; Neptune, No. 317; George Washington, No. 285.

FOURTEENTH DIVISION.

Chief—Bro. William H. Corsa.
Aids—Bro. William H. Benjamin, Bro. H. V. Williamson.
Mounted Aid—Bro. H. DeF. Young.
Marshals.
Bro. H. G. Pearson. Bro. Frederick G. Gedney,
Bro. George D. Carroll, Worshipful E. L. A. Christianson.
O'Brien's Band.
Lodges—Pyramid, No. 490; Atlas, No. 316, with their guests, Rising Star Lodge, Jersey City, and Atlas, No. 125, Westfield, N. J.; Continental, No. 287; Sylvan Grove, No. 274; Arcturus, No. 274; Metropolitan, No. 273; Mystic Tie, No. 272; Chancellor Walworth, No. 271; John D. Willard, No. 250; Charter Oak, No. 249.

FIFTEENTH DIVISION.

Chief—Worshipful Herman G. Carter.
Aids—Worshipful Francis J. Campbell, Worshipful William G. Shaw.
Mounted Aid—Bro. Charles Merritt.
Marshals.
Bro. William J. Peake, Worshipful J. F. Carl,
Bro. H. C. Parke, Worshipful Jas. H. Clinch.
Manahan's Band.
Lodges—Corinthian, No. 488; Hope, No. 244; Polar Star, No. 245; Eureka, No. 243; Constitution, No. 241; Keystone, No. 235; Pacific, No. 233; Enterprise, No. 228; Eastern Star, No. 227; Worth, No. 210.

SIXTEENTH DIVISION.

Chief—Bro. Peter J. Bogert.
Aids—Bro. William Pollion, Bro. Theodore F. W. Taylor.
Mounted Aid—R. W. William Gurney.
Marshals.
Bro. L. S. Farr, Bro. M. Fogerty.
Bro. J. W. Wilson, Bro. Carman Nicholas.
Band.
Lodges—Doric, No. 280, and their guests, Mt. Moriah Lodge, Philadelphia, Penn.; Radiant, No. 739; National, No. 209; Cyrus, No. 208; United States, No. 207; Empire City, No. 206; Templar, No. 203; Pentalpha, No. 744; Silentia, No. 198; York, No. 197; Excelsior, No. 195; Pratt, No. 194; Lebanon, No. 191.

SEVENTEENTH DIVISION.

Chief—Worshipful Frank H. Hinds.
Aid—Worshipful Warren C. Bennett, Worshipful Eugene Van Benchoten.
Mounted Aid—Worshipful George L. Montague.
Marshals.
Bro. Meyer Lehman, Bro. William H. Lewis,
Bro. George W. Brink, Bro. T. J. Wendover.
Eben's Band.
Lodges—Mount Nebo, No. 257; Munn, No. 190; Independent, No. 185; Westchester, No. 180; Atlantic, No. 178; Ocean, No. 156; Myrtle, No. 131; Dundee, No. 123; Manitou, No. 106; Lodge of Strict Observance, No. 94; John Hancock, No. [illegible]; Naval, No. 69; Mariner's, No. 67.

EIGHTEENTH DIVISION.

Chief—Worshipful James Maxwell.
Aids—Bro. Reuben E. Crombie, Bro. John McIntyre.
Mounted Aid—Bro. George A. J. Norman.
Marshals.
Bro. John T. Cuming, Bro. Theodore Huldberg,
R. W. Isaac Teichman, Bro. William Squires.
Bishopberger's Band.
Lodges—Lily, No. 342; Gavel, No. 703; Wieland, No. 714; Marion, No. 278; Fordham, No. 746; Harlem, No. 457; Architect, No. 519; Richmond, No. 66; Manhattan, No. 62; Concord, No. 50; Mechanic, No. 31; Dirigo, No. 30.

NINETEENTH DIVISION.

Chief—Worshipful Jacob Schmitt.
Aids—Worshipful Abrah. Halberstadt, Bro. Jacob Henkell.
Mounted Aid—Worshipful Fred. Greis.
Marshals.
Bro. Ignatz Keller, Bro. Ernst V. Pentz,
Bro. Charles Lauber, Bro. Rich. Marshall.
Martin Mayer's Band.
Lodges—Lessing, No. 608; Allemania, No. 740; Lincoln, No. 748; Guttenburg, No. 737; Allemania, N. J.; Uhland, No. 735; Beethoven, No. 661; Goethe, No. 629; Teutonia, No. 617; Socrates, No. 595; Fessler, No. 576; Copernicus, No. 545; Humboldt, No. 512.

TWENTIETH DIVISION.

Chief—Worshipful Frederick Meyer.
Aids—Worshipful Herman Cantor, Worshipful Hermann H. Hingslage.
Mounted Aid—Worshipful Caspar A. Schneider.
Marshals.
Bro. Gustavus Voege, Bro. Conrad Orth,
Bro. August Geisler, Bro. Charles Brandt.
Governor's Island Band.
Lodges—United States, No. 356; Herman, No. 268; Schiller, No. 304; King Solomon's, No. 279; Navigator, No. 282; Harmony, No. 199; Germania, No. 182; German Union, No. 54.

TWENTY-FIRST DIVISION.

Chief—Bro. William J. Denslow.
Aids—Bro. Charles F. Robbins, Brother J. Oscar Voute.
Mounted Aid—Francis M. Raymond.
Marshals.
Bro. Henry Baladon, Bro. Gustav A. Jahn,
Bro. Eugene L. Merriam, Bro. T. M. Hempstead.
Conterno's Twenty-third Regiment Band and Drum Corps.
Lodges—Covenant N. D. Sanctorum, No. 747; Ezel, No. 732; Adytum, No. 640; Crystal Wave, No. 638; Cosmopolitan, No. 585; Bedford, No. 574; Greenwood, No. 569; Nassau, No. 536; Zeredatha, No. 483; Delta, No. 451; Commonwealth, No. 409.

TWENTY-SECOND DIVISION.

Chief—Bro. Theodore Linington.
Aids—Worshipful James L. Farley, Bro. Lewis H. Rowan.
Mounted Aid—Bro. George R. Baldwin.
Marshals.
Worshipful William Sherer, Bro. George W. Van Mater.
Bro. James Swift, Bro. Lewis E. Wiebe.
Conterno's Prospect Park Band and Drum Corps.
Lodges—Long Island, No. 382; Central, No. 361; Star of Bethlehem, No. 322; Lexington, No. 310; Brooklyn, No. 288; Joppa, No. 201; Anglo Saxon, No. 137; Hohenlinden, No. 56, and their guests, Apollo Lodge, Philadelphia, Penn.; Fortitude, No. 19.

TWENTY-THIRD DIVISION.

Chief—Worshipful Charles W. Hubbell.
Aids—Worshipful Frederick Youmans, Worshipful Jacob Rockwell.
Mounted Aid—Bro. William H. King.
Marshals.
Bro. Frederick Hegg, Bro. Richard Young,
Bro. James F. Hoile, Bro. D. F. Treacy.
Twenty-eighth Regiment Band.
Lodges—Yew Tree, No. 461; Tyrian, No. 618; Manual, No. 636; Euclid, No. 656; Tuscan, No. 704; Herder, No. 698; Seawanhaka, No. 678; Island City, No. 586; Greenpoint, No. 403.

TWENTY-FOURTH DIVISION.

Chief—Bro. Thomas S. Cooper.
Aids—Worshipful Thomas S. Gill, Worshipful George S. Foote.
Mounted Aid—Bro. Anthony Wills.
Marshals.
Bro. W. J. Lapine, Bro. Thomas R. Lecourt,
Bro. David Lee, Bro. F. T. Nolan.
Eighty-fourth Regiment Band.
Lodges—Hill Grove, No. 540; Clinton, No. 453; Oltmans, No. 446; Cassia, No. 445; Star of Hope, No. 430; Corner Stone, No. 367; Progressive, No. 354; Baltic, No. 284; Hyatt, No. 205; Marsh, No. 188.

TWENTY-FIFTH DIVISION.

Chief—Worshipful William V. King.
Aids—Bro. A. B. Cornwall, Bro. James W. Moses.
Mounted Aid—Worshipful Charles Brauer.
Marshals—Bro. Peter J. Stuyvesant. Bro. Robert A. Beers, Bro. Louis G. Schiffer, Bro. George B. Melendy.
Eighth Regiment Band.
Lodges—Albion, No. 26; Montgomery, No. 68; Benevolent, No. 28; Mount Moriah, No. 27; Adelphi, No. 23; Washington, No. 21; Pioneer, No. 20; Prince of Orange, No. 16; Lodge of Antiquity, No. 11, with their guests, Hoboken Lodge, No. 35, Hoboken, N. J.; Independent Royal Arch, No. 2; St. John's No. 1, with the Bible on which Washington took the oath of office as first President of the United States, borne by Worshipful Samuel C. Lowndes, Past Master, with Templar Guard, and their guests; Lodge No. Philadelphia, Penn.

TWENTY-SIXTH DIVISION.

Grand Marshal.
Special Aids.
Bro. Edward L. Gaul, Bro. James L. Furgeson,
Bro. William F. Moller, Bro. Robert Lenox Banks,
Bro. Stephen T. Hosmer, Bro. Thomas R. Fisher.
Worshipful Greenfield Pate.
Gilmore's Band and Drum Corps.
Grand Tiler and Grand Pursuivant.
Members of the Grand Lodge, ten front.
Symbolic Lodge, borne by four Worshipful Masters.
Members of the Grand Lodge, ten front.
Three Worshipful Masters, bearing vessels containing Corn, Wine, and Oil.
Members of the Grand Lodge, ten front.
The principal Architect, Worshipful Napoleon Le Brun, with Square, Level, and Plumb.
Building Committee.
Holy Writings, Square, and Compasses, borne by four Worshipful Masters.
Grand Standard Bearer, Grand Sword Bearer.
Grand Chaplains.
Grand Librarian and Grand Lecturer.
District Deputy Grand Masters.
Past Grand Wardens.
Past Deputy Grand Masters.
Past Grand Masters.
Orator of the Day, Most Worshipful John L. Lewis.
Grand Lodge Officers from other jurisdictions.
Guests of the Grand Lodge, in charge of the Reception Committee, (in carriages.)
Commissioners of Appeals.
Grand Secretary and Grand Treasurer.
Book of Constitutions, borne by Worshipful Stephen B. Gardner, Master of St. John's Lodge, No. 1, supported by the Junior and Senior Grand Deacons.
Junior and Senior Grand Wardens.
Deputy Grand Master.
Two Grand Stewards, with rods. Grand Master. Two Grand Stewards, with rods.
Platoon of Police.

At 9 A. M. precisely, three guns will be fired in quick succession in Washington square, and the signal for head of column to move immediately transmitted by waving the guidons on the right of each division on Fifth avenue.

The line of march will be as follows: Down Fifth avenue, passing in review before the Grand Lodge; continuing down South Fifth avenue to Canal street, Canal street to Broadway, up Broadway to Fourteenth street, Fourteenth street to Fifth avenue, up Fifth avenue to Twenty-second street, Twenty-second street to Broadway, Broadway to Twenty-third street, Twenty-third street to Madison avenue, Madison avenue to Thirty-fourth street, Thirty-fourth street to Fifth avenue, Fifth avenue to Twenty-third street, Twenty-third street to Seventh avenue, when the First, Second, Third, and Fourth Divisions will proceed up Seventh avenue, right into Twenty-fourth street; the Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, and Eighth Divisions right into Twenty-fifth street, and form double column. The Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, and Twelfth Divisions will continue the march down Seventh avenue, left into Twenty-second street. The Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, and Sixteenth Divisions left into Twenty-first street. Seventeenth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, and Twentieth Divisions left into Twentieth street, and form double column. The Twenty-first, Twenty-second, Twenty-third, and Twenty-fourth Divisions will continue down Twenty-third street to the ferry. The Twenty-fifth Division will halt at Seventh avenue. Upon arriving at the places above designated each division will be dismissed by its Chief.

Chiefs of Divisions will deliver their parade returns and guidons to the Chief of Staff as the column passes the Temple.

When the right of the rear division reaches the entrance to the Temple, it will halt, open column, face inward, and enter the Grand Lodge-room in reverse order, headed by the Grand Master, when the dedicatory services will take place.

Chiefs of Divisions will appoint the guidon-bearers, who will receive their guidons at head-quarters, and report to their Chief of Division at the place of formation at 7:45 A. M.

The several organizations will report at the place of formation to the Chiefs of Divisions at 8 o'clock A. M.

General head-quarters for the day are hereby established at Delmonico's, corner Fourteenth street and Fifth avenue, where all reports on said day are to be sent.

The staff and mounted aids will report to the Chief of Staff at general head-quarters at 7 o'clock A. M.

The Chiefs of Divisions will have their respective divisions formed and report the same to R. W. H. Clay Preston, Marshal of the Day, at general head-quarters before 8.40 A. M.

No delays must be made in the formation of divisions, awaiting any organization that may be late. All Lodges arriving late take position in the rear of divisions.

The head of column will move at 9 A. M. sharp. The dress prescribed by the General Committee will be strictly enforced, viz., dark clothing, high black hats, white gloves and plain white aprons, for officers and members alike. Past Masters and officers of Lodges will wear their jewels suspended by a blue ribbon, or by a clasp upon the left breast. Lodges will not be permitted to carry either staves or banners. The wearing of the Dedication Medal is earnestly recommended.

Lodges and Commanderies will make suitable arrangements for the necessary number of genteel servants to supply their members with drinking water on the march, as no brother will be permitted to leave the column until dismissed.

All officers and aids appointed to assist the Grand Marshal will procure the prescribed insignia of office from Messrs. D. B. Howell & Co., corner Twenty-third street and Sixth avenue.

Commanderies will form in accordance with their tactics, and on the march preserve full distance without closing intervals.

Lodges will be formed in sections of ten with interval of five feet; the Masters and Wardens in the rear. The Wardens will not carry their columns; Masters may, if they please, carry their gavels.

The Marshals of Lodges (without batons or sashes) will march in the rear section of their lodges, acting as left guides, and will be accountable for the proper alignment and conduct of the lodge during the march.

Chiefs of Divisions, in the formation, will as far as possible equalize sections, and on the march preserve a distance of about twenty feet between their own and the preceding division.

Chiefs of Divisions shall, as the head of the next preceding division passes their right, immediately call their divisions to "attention," and be prepared to take up the line of march without loss of distance.

Chiefs of Divisions at railroad crossings will, upon signal from the Police, halt their divisions close to the track, and move instantly after the cars have passed.

The Marshals of Divisions will march upon the right flank of their divisions, taking care the proper distances and alignments are kept by the lodges under their respective charge.

When passing in review, officers only will salute with swords or batons; those with batons by bringing it up to the right and front at an angle of forty-five degrees, until the upper end shall be about on a line with the right eye, keeping the elbow against the body, and coming to a salute at a distance of six paces, turning the head and eyes to the reviewing officer until directly opposite him, and coming to a carry six paces beyond. Masters of Lodges only will salute the Grand Master by lifting the hat, the brethren to remain covered.

Lodges, Commanderies, and other bodies, meeting in the Temple, are cautioned of the impossibility of their all assembling in the building on the 2d of June, and are requested to make such arragements as will enable them to be at the place of formation of their division at at the time specified.

By order of the Grand Marshal.
H. CLAY PRESTON, Marshal of the Day.

LATEST DECORATIONS IN THE TEMPLE.

The throne of the Grand Master and the four chairs for the use of the four next highest officers of the Grand Lodge of the State of New-York have been placed on the platform of the Grand Lodge Room in the new Masonic Temple. The throne of the Grand Master is elevated on a small dais of two steps, and is eleven feet high and six feet broad. The chair in which he will sit is a large, square, heavily-tufted seat, finished in blue plush with a heavy blue silk fringe. The arms are two broad bars upholstered to match the seat, straight from front to back, but curved gracefully up behind to form a portion of the back. Between them is the back proper. It is a circle, upholstered to match the rest, and surrounded with a heavily-beaded and gilded black walnut rim. The legs spread outward from the central support, and are carved in heavy scroll-work. On either side of the chair are the arms of the throne, of black walnut finished by a square block of black marble. These arms are each supported by a winged sphinx, terminating below in a lion's claw, carved in black walnut; they curve backward and upward in heavy carved work to a pedestal supporting square columns of the same wood fluted in gilt, which support elaborately-carved capitals. Between these pillars, and immediately over the back of the chair, is a sort of tablet with a curved top, on which are gilded the representations of four columns. Outside the arms are two columns similar to those described, and supported by tabulated pedestals in polished walnut. The piece surmounting the entire work is curved over the centre, the tablet in the middle being decorated with gilt tracery, and the whole surmounted by an ornamental piece with scroll-work and gilded oak leaves.

The four other chairs are elegant pieces of furniture, about six feet in height and upholstered like the Grand Master's chair, in blue plush and blue silk fringe. The wood-work is black walnut, heavily gilded and intricately carved. The sloping arms of two of the chairs are supported by sphinxes, terminating in the lion claw, and those of the other two by a plainer round leg with a similar termination. The finishing touches are being put on the various parts of the building as rapidly as possible. The latest convenience added to the offices of the Grand Officers is a connection with the American District Telegraph Company, which will enable the delegates who will be in town next week to avail themselves of this convenience.

THE NEW COLLEGE OF MUSIC.

The many details of arrangement incident to the establishment of such an institution as the proposed College of Music are being very rapidly disposed of, and an organization of the Board of Trustees is expected at an early day. The gentlemen who have consented to act as Trustees are constantly in communication with each other, and are only awaiting the proper moment to make public announcement of the full details of the proposed work. Dr. Elmer, who is still the only medium of communication between the unknown founder of the college and the outside public, says that he has been informed by a number of persons that it is their intention to endow a scholarship in the college. One gentleman, a boot and shoe merchant of Boston, has signified his intention to endow five or six scholarships.

The question of a site for the college is still under consideration. The bill authorizing the use of certain ground within the Central Park limits has not yet received the Governor's signature, and as considerable opposition has been manifested toward the bill, the Governor's action is anxiously awaited. The opponents of the bill, who claim that it would be wrong to allow any portion of the park to be used for such a purpose, appear to be unaware that the site offered is in a portion of the park already set aside for art purposes, and that a building for art purposes toward which the Legislature has given $500,000, is already going up in this very part of the park. It is not probable that the block between Fourth and Madison avenues, Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh streets, will be taken, and it is certain that the Grand Opera-house will not be bought. A site on Murray Hill is desired, and one has been picked out for which negotiations are pending. The rejection of the Grand Opera-house is positive, as the building would not suit for the purposes of a college.

EX-ALDERMAN CUSHMAN'S WILL.

Ex-Alderman Don Alonzo Cushman died on the 1st inst. His will, made on the 11th of August, 1871, was admitted to probate yesterday by Surrogate Hutchings. There are surviving him his widow, Matilda C. S.; his sons, Ephraim H., John H. H., Archibald F., James S., William T., Charles A., and Benjamin R., and his daughters, Mary Matilda F., Caroline T., Emilie A., E. Adeline, and Gertrude R. His estate is valued at about $1,000,000. He left to his widow, on condition of her remaining unmarried, his residence on Ninth avenue, between Twentieth and Twenty-first streets, his horses and carriages, harness, furniture, books, &c., and an income of $6,000 a year. After a number of small legacies to friends, he makes the following charitable bequests: To the Protestant Episcopal Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society, $2,000; Home Missions to Colored People, $1,000; Missionary Committee of the Diocese of New-York, $500; Nashotah House, Wisconsin, $1,000; Protestant Episcopal Orphans' Home, $1,000; Protestant Episcopal Tract Society, $200; Protestant Episcopal Missionary Society for Seamen, $500; St. Luke's Hospital, $2,000; Women's Hospital, $500; Bible and Common Prayer-book Society, $250. The remainder of the estate is directed to be divided equally among the children. He appoints his widow his executrix, and Messrs. Alonzo R. Cushman, John H. H. Cushman, Archibald F. Cushman, Ephraim H. Cushman, Philip F. Pistor, and Gustavus William Faber executors.

A COLLEGE SOCIETY ELECTION.

"Scroll and Key," the senior society of Yale College, made known the results of their elections last evening. The following-named gentlemen were chosen from the Junior Class: William Anold, Brooklyn; Charles Leffingwell Bartlett, Hartford; Frank Sherman Benson, Brooklyn; George Eaton Coney, New-Haven; Henry Wheeler De Forest, New-York City; Stanley Dwight, New-York City; William Amrich Frew, Pittsburg, Penn.; Mr. Hawley, New-York City; Durbin Home, Pittsburg, Penn.; Colles Johnston, New-York City; Julian Halsted Kean, Elizabeth N. J.; Arthur Augustus Lockwood, New-York City; John Porter, New-York City; Louis William Shaffer, Cincinnati, Ohio; David Trumbull, Valparaiso, Chili.

AID ASKED FOR A BEAUTIFUL CHARITY.

The ladies of the New-York Flower Charity appeal once more to their friends for contributions of flowers and fruits to be distributed among the poor of the City during the Summer months. The rooms of the mission are now open every Monday and Thursday from 10 to 1 o'clock, for the reception of baskets of flowers. All packages sent to town by a brakeman or passenger on one of the early morning trains, and left at the express office at the New-York terminus, and addressed to the "New-York Flower Charity, No. 239 Fourth avenue," are forwarded by Westcott's Express free of charge, and the baskets, if so directed, are returned at night to the station where they were left. Last year this deserving charity distributed over 5,000 bouquets and flowers in pots among the sick and poor in the hospitals, homes, tenement-houses, and prisons of this City, and this year the managers hope rather to increase than diminish their good work of beautifying the homes of the poor by floral gifts during the Summer season.

CREEDMOOR.

COMMENCEMENT OF THE SPRING MEETING TO-DAY—SEVEN MATCHES TO BE CONTESTED—LIST OF THE PRIZES—HOW TO REACH THE RANGE.

The opening matches of the Spring meeting of the National Rifle Association will take place at Creedmoor, Long Island, to-day. The conditions for shooting this year will be more favorable than last season. The numerous stumps, stones, and other obstructions, which marred the beauty of the range, have all been removed during the past season, and now a handsome grassy lawn, with nothing to distract the vision of the marksman, stretches from the firing point to the targets, 1,000 yards distant. A picket fence surrounds the inclosure; triangular flags, located at various distances, indicate the direction of the wind; and restaurants have been located at the 500 and 1,000 yards firing points, for the accommodation of the marksmen. The latter are conducted by Capt. John Klein, the genial boniface of the Century Hotel, Creedmoor. The first match, which will take place at 3 P. M., will be as follows:

Directors' Match.—Open only to Directors and honorary Directors of the National Rifle Association; distance, 200 yards; position, standing; weapon, any military rifle; rounds, five, with two sighting shots; entrance fee, $1; prize, the Directors' championship gold badge—shot for annually, and held by the winner during the year.

This prize was first presented for competition on June 6, 1874, at the opening match of the Spring meeting in that year. There were nine contestants, and the successful competitor was Col. George W. Wingate, to whom the trophy was awarded upon a score of seventeen out of a possible twenty points.

The second match will take place immediately after the Directors' match, and will be the closing contest for the day. Following is the programme:

Short Range Match.—Open only to members of the National Rifle Association; distance, 200 yards; rounds, seven, with two sighting shots; position, standing; weapon, any rifle within the rules; entrance fee, $1. Prizes—*Spirit of the Times* Medal, presented by Mr. George Wilkes, value, $150; life membership National Rifle Association, transferable, and cash $25, value, $50; cash, $20; cash, $15; cash, $10; cash, $5; cash, $5; cash, $3, cash, $3; cash, $3; cash, $3; in all eleven prizes, total value, $267.

To-morrow will be devoted to long range marksmanship, at the distances covered in the international match. Following are the conditions:

Leech Cup Match.—Under the auspices of the Amateur Rifle Club. Open to all native-born citizens of the United States, and all resident members of the Amateur Rifle Club, regardless of nationality. Distances, 800, 900, and 1,000 yards; position, any, without artificial rest; rounds, fifteen at each distance, without sighting shots; weapon, any rifle within the rules; entrance fee, $1 for members of the Amateur Rifle Club, $2 for all others. Prize, the Leech Cup, to be held by the winner during the year, and championship gold badge, value $50.

The "Leech Cup," it will be remembered, was presented by Major Arthur Blennerhasset Leech, Captain of the Irish team, "for competition by the riflemen of America." Although designated a "cup," it is in reality a massive silver pitcher, handsomely chased, and upon the lid is a representation in miniature of the famous old towers of Ireland. This match is likely to be closely contested, as the American team will individually compete for the championship, and, as each will determine his own elevation and windage to a certain extent, an estimate may be formed as to the merits of the respective marksmen.

On Monday an opportunity will be afforded for marksmanship by the citizen soldiery. There will be no "team" shooting, but the matches will be open for competition to all members of the National Guard in uniform, irrespective of membership in the National Rifle Association. The first match will take place at 10:30 A. M., and will be as follows:

Military Short Range Match.—Open to members of the National Rifle Association, and to all members of the National Guard of the State of New-York, in uniform; distance, 200 yards; position, standing; rounds, seven, with two sighting shots; weapon, any military rifle; entrance fee, $1. Prizes—A building lot at Creedmoor, Long Island, valued at $200; life membership, National Rifle Association, transferable, and cash, $25, value, $50; silver medal or cash, $20; silver medal or cash, $15; bronze medal or cash, $10; cash, $5; cash, $5; cash, $3; cash, $3; cash, $3; cash, $3; eleven prizes, total value, $317.

The building lot, which is the chief prize, is located on Madison avenue, Creedmoor, and is situated on the thoroughfare leading from the latter town to Queens, a station on the Long Island Railroad.

The second contest will take place at 1 o'clock, and includes several valuable prizes, as follows:

Military Long Range Match.—Distance, 500 and 600 yards; position, any without artificial rest; other conditions same as in match No. 4. Prizes—A long-range Remington Creedmoor rifle, with appurtenances complete, presented by E. Remington & Sons, $150; a telescope, presented by W. J. Gall, of Union square, value $80; a life membership National Rifle Association, transferable, and cash $25, $50; cash, $30; cash, $25; cash, $20; cash, $15; cash, $10; cash, $5; cash, $5; cash, $5; eleven prizes, total value, $395.

Major Gen. Thomas S. Dakin has offered several prizes to be contested for by his command, the Second Division, Brooklyn, which were inadvertently omitted from the programme, but will be announced upon the bulletin board on the range.

The meeting will close on Monday afternoon with the "officers' subscription match," the prizes for which will also be announced on the day of the match.

The range may be reached by the ferry-boats at James Slip or Thirty-fourth street for Hunter's Point, and thence by the Central Railroad of Long Island. Trains stopping at Creedmoor leave at 9:30 and 11 A. M., and at 1, 2:30, and 3 P. M. Returning trains leave at 1:47, 4:47, and 6:45 P. M.

MILITARY SHOOTING AT THE RANGE.

Company D, Twelfth Regiment, Capt. H. B. Smith commanding, practiced at Creedmoor yesterday for the inter-State match, which will be contested on June 2. Following are the scores:

John Beattie....	200...........	2 3 4 2 3 3 4—21		
	500...........	3 4 3 2 4 4 4—24	—45
Achilles Wood...	200...........	3 3 2 3 3 2 2—18	
	500...........	4 4 3 4 4 3 4—26	—44
E. H. Madison...	200...........	2 2 2 3 3 3 3—18	
	500...........	4 4 3 4 4 3 3—25	—43
W.Y. Carson.....	200...........	3 2 2 2 2 3 3—17	
	500...........	3 4 4 4 4 3 3—25	—42
J.Henry.........	200...........	3 2 4 3 0 3 3—18	
	500...........	4 4 3 3 3 3 4—24	—42
H. B. Smith.....	200...........	2 2 2 3 3 3 3—18	
	500...........	4 4 3 3 3 2 3—22	—40
W. S. Smith.....	200...........	2 3 2 2 2 2 2—15	
	500...........	3 4 4 4 3 3 3—24	—39
W. C. Reddy.....	200...........	2 3 3 4 2 3 3—20	
	500...........	3 4 4 3 2 3 R—19	—39
T. J. Dolan.....	200...........	4 3 0 3 2 3 3—18	
	500...........	3 4 3 3 4 0 2—19	—37
M. Farrell......	200...........	3 4 2 2 2 3 3—19	
	500...........	3 3 2 3 2 2 2—17	—36
A. Beattie......	200...........	2 3 3 0 3 2 2—15	
	500...........	3 3 2 4 2 3 2—19	—34
G. A. Banta.....	200...........	2 2 2 2 2 3 3—16	
	500...........	3 4 3 0 2 2 4—18	—34
L. Moran........	200...........	3 3 2 3 2 0 0—13	
	500...........	2 3 3 3 0 2 4—17	—30

The weather was favorable for fine shooting; the wind, though at times gusty, was not very high, and the heat was moderate.

THE EXCURSION OF THE VETERANS.

The Veterans of the National Guard held a special meeting at the Harvard Rooms, corner of Forty-second street and Sixth avenue, last evening, Col. Marshall Lefferts in the chair. After the approval of the minutes, the report of the committee having in charge the excursion to Boston was read, showing that all the arrangements for the trip have been completed. The party will leave this City at 2 P. M. on Wednesday, June 16, and proceed via Springfield to Boston, by a special train on the Boston and New-Haven Railroad. They will be quartered at the St. James Hotel during their stay in Boston. On the 17th the association will parade with the veterans from the several States, and will subsequently be entertained at dinner on Boston Common. The association will return to this City on the following Saturday. Adjt. Bostwick reported that 195 members had provided themselves with uniforms, and that tickets for the excursion might be obtained from Messrs. Henry Everdell, No. 104 Fulton street; Edward A. Kingsland, No. 51 Nassau steeet, and C. B. Bostwick, No. 171 Broadway. A preparatory drill will be held, in citizen's dress, at the State Arsenal, on Thursday, June 10, at 8 P. M. After the transaction of some business of a routine character the meeting adjourned subject to the call of the Chair.

THE VACANT POLICE JUSTICESHIP.

Mayor Wickham held quite a levee yesterday. Nearly all of the callers were applicants for the office of Police Justice, made vacant by the death of Mr. Sherwood. While the remains of the departed Magistrate rested near the pulpit of the Madison Square Presbyterian Church, where the funeral services were held, the aspirants for his mantle were eagerly engaged in pressing their claims upon the Mayor. Petitions signed by merchants, lawyers, and politicians were submitted and laid carelessly aside. The number of applicants is over 300. Ex-Justices Hogan, Coulter, and Shandley, and nearly all of the Tammany Assemblymen, are included in the list. During the day a well-known and portly sexton of a fashionable church called upon the Mayor, and his visit was attributed to a desire to wear the magisterial ermine. It is said that he is a candidate

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Mr. Charles Sotheran will address the Liberal Club this evening on "Alessandro di Cagliostro, Impostor or Martyr."

The Flyaway Base-ball Club yesterday defeated the Jasper by a score of 25 to 7 in a game played in Manhattanville.

The tenth annual regatta of the Atlantic Yacht Club will take place on Tuesday, June 22, from Martyn's Dock, Brooklyn.

It is said that John Kelly will leave the City to-day for Albany, to urge Gov. Tilden to remove the Corporation Counsel and the Fire Commissioners.

The body of a drowned man, aged about forty years, was found floating off the foot of East Twelfth street yesterday morning and taken to the Morgue.

Peter Hayes, a laborer, aged thirty-five years, committed suicide yesterday morning by cutting his throat in the lodging-house of R. Woodhead, No. 114 Sixth avenue.

The New-York Athletic Club will have a Spring meeting on their grounds at Mott Haven on Monday next, for which the entries and games are unusually numerous.

Martin Ward, aged sixty, of No. 43 Spring street, while intoxicated, fell down stairs at No. 22 Vandewater street yesterday, and when picked up was found to be suffering from concussion of the brain.

Patrolman Lyng, of the Twelfth Precinct, while in the act of stepping off a Third avenue car at One Hundred and Twenty-second street yesterday, was knocked and run over by a milk wagon, and sustained severe injuries.

The Mary Powell will make her first trip of the season on Saturday, May 29, leaving Pier No. 39 North River, foot of Vestry street, at 3:30 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) for Poughkeepsie, landing at intermediate stations.

The murder of the boy John McKenna, by the drunken watchman, Henry Rex, did not occur at the lumber-yard of W. H. Decker, as reported by the Police, but at that of Decker & Rapp, another firm, at the foot of Jane street.

The Pacific Mail Board of Directors met and organized, yesterday, by electing Mr. Sydney Dillon President, and Mr. Scott Vice President. No changes were made in the other officers, last year's incumbents being re-elected.

The Division, Brigade, and Regimental Inspectors of Rifle Practice of the First and Second Divisions of the National Guard will compete, with regulation military rifles, for the "marksman's badge," at Creedmoor, on Friday, June 4, at 3:30 P. M.

The walking-match for $250, between William E. Harding and George B. Coyle, will begin this evening at 9 o'clock at American Institute Hall, at Sixty-third street and Third avenue, and will continue until 100 miles is accomplished by either pedestrian during Saturday evening.

The monthly return of the New-York City Missionary and Tract Society gives the receipts for May as $3,463 42; expenditures, $1,035, and the debt, $6,957 85. There were 30 missionaries appointed, 4,344 visits made, 324 meetings held, 80 temperance pledges signed, and 222 families aided.

The regular weekly committee meeting of the Panama Railroad Company took place yesterday at No. 7 Nassau street. Gen. McCulloch, Vice President, said that only routine business was transacted, and that there had been no reference to Pacific Mail contracts.

Henry Rea, the watchman who, while drunk, shot and killed the boy John McKenna, in West Twelfth street, on Wednesday night, was brought to the Coroners' office yesterday by Capt. Kennedy, of the Ninth Precinct, and committed to the Tombs to await the result of an inquest to be held in the case.

A paper is in circulation purporting to be signed by A. J. Bloor, Secretary of the American Institute of Architects, appealing for assistance for Louis Lefevre, an architect of Strasbourg, and one Hubert. Mr. Bloor states that he never heard of these persons, and that the letter is a forgery.

An inquest was held yesterday in the case of the coachman John Blake, who was killed on April 26, by being struck on the neck with a red-hot horse-shoe, by Thomas Boylan, while in the latter's blacksmith shop at No. 205 West Fortieth street. A verdict was rendered against Boylan, who is at liberty, and a warrant was issued for his apprehension.

Among the features of Decoration Day will be the dedication of a soldiers' monument at Trinity Cemetery, the exercises taking place at 12:30 o'clock. The dedication will be under the auspices of Charity Lodge, No. 727, F. and A. M., of this city, and by direction of M. W. Ellwood E. Thorne, Grand Master, R. W. Henry S. Knapp, of Brooklyn, will conduct the Masonic ceremonies.

The Seventeenth Assembly District Republican Association held a regular meeting at its head-quarters, in West Fiftieth street, last evening. Hon. Joel W. Mason in the chair. Several new members were admitted, and Dr. Francis Dastler was elected to represent the Association in the Central Committee *vice* Mr. Carl Dann, resigned. After some further routine business, the meeting adjourned.

The following subscriptions were received during the past two days at the Centennial Bureau, St. Nicholas Hotel: Frederick Butterfield & Co., $5,000; Arnold, Constable & Co., $2,500; Richard Iselin & Co., $1,000; M. H. Lehmaier, $1,000; Luther, Luckermeyer & Co., $1,000; A. DeGrieff & Co., $500; S. S. Fisher, $2,000; Samuel McLean, $1,000. This makes an aggregate of about $225,000 received since the establishment of the New-York Department.

BROOKLYN.

The second meeting of the joint Aldermanic Committees of Law and Water and Drainage will be held in the Common Council Chamber on Wednesday evening next.

The dead-lock in the Board of Aldermen continues. The board did not meet yesterday, and there was much speculation as to their final action on the nominees sent into them for confirmation by the Mayor.

Victor Feeley, son of Francis Feeley, pawnbroker, of No. 48 Front street, was brought before Justice Walsh yesterday, charged with stealing $200 in jewelry from his father. He pleaded guilty, and was committed.

On Tuesday night, at Barren Island, George Swift, son of the well-known contractor, Frank Swift, was shot, through accidentally knocking his pistol from a shelf. The ball entered the upper lip, and is now lodged in the cheek bone. The wound is not fatal.

Delia Murray, aged sixteen, residing at No. 24 Hudson avenue, while sweeping the floor, last evening, had her clothes ignited by the stove. Owen Higgins attempted to put out the flames and was severely burned. The girl's injuries are very dangerous.

The Brooklyn Presbytery, at a meeting held last night, granted the request of Grace Chapel, corner of Monroe street and Lewis avenue, to be considered a full church and subject to the Presbytery laws.

The closing reception of the Handel and Haydn Society was held last night at Novelty Hall. There was a very large attendance, and the hall was handsomely decorated. The exercises consisted of music, singing, and dancing.

The feast of Corpus Christi was observed yesterday with solemnity in the various Roman Catholic churches throughout the city. High mass was celebrated at 9:30 o'clock, after which the children attached to the church schools, dressed in white, formed in procession and marched around the church.

The will of John George Jung was offered for probate in the Surrogate's office yesterday. Jung made his will on the 20th of this month, the day on which he murdered his wife and committed suicide. He left property valued at about $3,000, situated in Broadway, near New-Jersey avenue. His housekeeper, Wilhelmina Petzold, will inherit the property, as there are no other heirs.

The last stone that can be laid before the cables are put in position was laid yesterday on the Brooklyn towers of the great bridge. Seventy-eight more stones remain to be placed after the cables are laid. The tower is now 271½ feet high. Thirty-five thousand cubic yards of stone, weighing over 70,000 tons, have been used in its construction. The New-York tower is 200 feet high, and is expected to be completed by the end of the present season.

Edward J. Partridge, a lad living at No. 75 Johnson street, while playing with a young son of ex-Controller Evan M. Johnson, at the residence of the latter, No. 342 Jay street, pulled an old pistol from his pocket, and while he and his comrade were examining and cocking it the weapon exploded, the ball entering the abdomen of Partridge, inflicting a severe wound. Drs. Spiers and Kissam, who probed unsuccessfully for the ball, pronounced the wound probably fatal. The wounded lad was removed to his home. Young Johnson was not arrested.

LONG ISLAND.

There is to be a special election in Hempstead to determine the question of raising money for the improvement of the efficiency of the Fire Department.

Advilbart Lerch, of No. 124 Chrystie street, New-York, confidential clerk of Mr. John Graf, of Hunter's Point, has been remanded to await the action of the Grand Jury, on a charge of embezzling money to the amount of $1,500. Three months ago Mr. Louis Roediger lost money and jewelry to the amount of $300, and Lerch is strongly suspected as being the thief.

The annual Convention of the Queens County Sunday-school Teachers' Association is to be held in the Baptist Church at Hunter's Point on the afternoon and evening of Wednesday, June 16.

John Mangin, formerly one of the wealthiest contractors on Long Island, and the owner of a large amount of real estate in Long Island City, has been a nightly lodger at the station-house in Hunter's Point since the beginning of last November.

The drawbridge between Hunter's Point and Greenpoint for seven months has cost Queens County $1,426 92, and Kings County the same amount. Queens County pays annually on the new Court-house bonds $10,500 interest. The paupers have cost the county for the past year $17,999 63.

STATEN ISLAND.

One hundred building lots have been sold at auction near Vanderbilt avenue, within ten minutes' walk of the Clifton landing, prices averaging from $75 to $150 each.

Robert Noble, carpenter, aged thirty-eight, while at work upon a building at Factoryville, fell a distance of twenty feet, and was killed by breaking his neck. Coroner Dempsey, of New-Brighton, held an inquest, and the verdict was accidental death.

The first election under the newly-amended charter of the village of Edgewater is to take place on Tuesday next. The officers to be elected are a Trustee at Large, to hold office for three years, and a Trustee each in the First and Second Wards. Mr. William Corry, Supervisor elect, is nominated for Trustee at Large, and Michael Tynan for the First Ward.

While men were at work widening a street near Tompkins avenue, Tompkinsville, yesterday, a number of skulls and other human bones were unearthed. The Police were informed of the circumstance, and the village authorities of New-Brighton will have the bones properly cared for and buried. It appears that the street was formerly a part of the inclosure of the old Quarantine grounds, and the supposition is that the remains are those of persons who died in the hospital there.

NEW-JERSEY.

The New-Jersey Athletic Association will hold a Spring meeting of close games on their grounds at Ridgewood, N. J., on Monday next.

The trial of Joseph Doyle, for the murder of Philip Sheridan, was postponed yesterday, in the Hudson County Oyer and Terminer, until July 7.

A burglar attempted to enter the residence of James Hooker, No. 7 Railroad avenue, Wednesday night. Mr. Hooker fired three shots at him and frightened him away.

The remains of the late Dr. John M. Cornelison, of Jersey City, were buried yesterday, from St. Paul's Church, on Duncan avenue. The church was handsomely decorated with flowers, and the attendance was very large.

The session of the Episcopal Convention at Burlington closed yesterday. In the morning Bishop Doane, of Albany, delivered an address on woman and her influence. The exercises closed with a social reunion in the afternoon.

John Goedert, formerly Treasurer of the Haru Gari Society, was arrested in Jersey City yesterday, charged with having embezzled $247 collected by him from the members of the society for the relief of the family of a deceased member.

Capt. John J. Gordon, a retired officer of the British Army, died suddenly on board the Cunard steamer Bothnia while the vessel was entering the harbor Wednesday evening. He was sixty-eight years of age, and is supposed to have died of rheumatism of the heart.

The Union National Bank of Dover has been awarded $10,000 damages in a suit for breach of contract on the part of A. P. Segur, who had sold out his business to the bank and agreed to discontinue, but had failed to keep the agreement.

Charles Netsow was arrested in Jersey City yesterday, charged with fraud. He is alleged to have sold to one William Broeser a note for $185, purporting to have been signed by John F. Marquet, of No. 236 Pavonia avenue. When the note became due Mr. Broeser could find no such number as 236 Pavonia avenue, nor any such man as Marquet.

The inquest in the case of Mrs. Catharine Kehoe, who was kicked to death by her husband in Jersey City, last Saturday, was resumed at the Morgue last night. Peter Kehoe, the nine-year-old son of deceased, testified that when his father came home Friday night, he struck his mother in the head with one of his shoes. His father told him to go out and play, and he did so, remaining about an hour. When he came back his mother was dead, and his father sent him out for water to wash her. Several other witnesses were examined, but nothing of importance was elicited in their testimony.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Olaf Stenersen, Swedish Minister at Washington, is at the Hotel Brunswick.

Juan del Valle, President of the Bank of Havana, is at the New-York Hotel.

Gen. John G. Hazard, of Rhode Island, and H. G. Eastman, of Poughkeepsie, are at the Albemarle Hotel.

Ex-Senator James Wood, of Geneseo, N. Y., and Very Rev. P. Healey, of Chicopee, Mass., are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Prof. Ezra Abbot, of Cambridge, Mass.; Prof. George E. Day, of New-Haven, and C. P. Paterson, Superintendent of the United States Coast Survey, are at the Everett House.

Neil Gilmour, State Superintendent of Public Instruction; George B. McCartee, of the Treasury Department, and Lieut. George M. Wheeler, of the Engineer Corps, United States Army, are at the Fifth Aveute Hotel

Gen. John C. Robinson, of Binghamton; Rev. John Bisset and Rev. Adam Lind, of Glasgow; Commander B. B. Taylor, Commander James A. Greer, and Dr. R. T. Maccoun, United States Navy, are at the Union Square Hotel.

THE BROOKLYN BUDGET REDUCED.

The Board of Estimate of Brooklyn met yesterday afternoon to consider the expenses and rate of taxation for the next year. It was decided that the city should bear its proportion—$107,231—for paving Myrtle avenue. The appropriation for salaries of teachers was reduced from $157,000 to $137,000. The appropriations of $20,000 for free books and $3 000 for repair of pianos were stricken out. The following items in the budget were also stricken out: Truant officers, $6,000; taking census, $4,000; to complete School No. 2, $10,000; No. 4, $1,000; No. 6, $1,000; No. 5, $500; No. 10, $700; No. 11, $700; No. 13, $15,000; No. 17, $2,500; No. 20, $1,500; No. 21, $1,400; No. 22, $2,000; No. 23, $2,000; No. 9, $600; No. 25, $20,000; No. 26, $2,500; No. 27, $1,000; No. 30, 800; No. 33, $1,000; No. 6, $2,500; Primary school in Twenty-second Ward, $29,000, and lot near school, $2,500. The estimates of the Board of City Works were cut down $198,500. The budget is still $1,000,000 above the amount allowed by law.

[Advertisement.]

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A WELL-INFORMED WOMAN will stop using cosmetics, and clear her complexion with DALLEY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR. A few applications will make the skin pure and white. 25 cents.

[Advertisement.]

ALASKA CASSIMERES.—Study comfort, show your good taste, and prove your refinement by selecting your Summer HAT from KNOX'S splendid stock, either at No. 212 Broadway, or in the Fifth Avenue Hotel. The KNOX HAT is, emphatically, without a rival.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Elysia, from Glasgow.—Miss Julia Pringle, Miss Janet Garrow, Miss Richmond, James Aitken, David Scott and lady, Robert Anderson, John McKenzie, Alex. McKenzie, W. H. Miller, D. McCarthy, Jacob Erb, C. C. Springer, H. Wilder, Alex. Wallace, Rev. Mr. Bissel, Rev. Mr. Lind, James Fraser and lady, Joseph Duncan, Miss Nellie Fraser, Miss S. J. Prentiss, Mrs. A. G. Fisher, Miss Kate Fisher, Miss Louisa Miller, Frank Steers, Wm. Borgen, Mr. Mathie.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....4:34 | Sun sets....7:21 | Moon rises..12:58
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook..1:42 | Gov. Island..2:31 | Hell Gate.....3:53

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK............THURSDAY, May 27.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships P. Caland, (Dutch,) Deddes, Rotterdam, &c., Funch, Edye & Co.; Isaac Bell, Blakeman, Richmond, &c., Old Dominion Steamship Co.; Franconia, Bragg, Portland; Canima, (Br.,) Leddicoat, Hamilton, (Bermuda,) A. E. Outerbridge; Montgomery, Faircloth, Fernandina, &c., H. Gelpcke; Frisia, (Ger.,) Meier, Hamburg, &c., Kunnardt & Co.; Crescent City, Curtis, Havana, William P. Clyde & Co; Experiment, Allen Philadelphia; Nereus, Berry, Boston, H. F. Dimock.

Barks J. L. Pendergast, (Br.,) Bales, Rio Janeiro, Pendergast Bros. & Co.; Addie McAdam, Curtis, Buenos Ayres, Brett, Son & Co.; Po severanza, (Ital.,) Longobardo, Constantinople, Funch, Edye & Co.; Carib, Townsend, Frederickstadt and St. Croix, W. I., P. Hanford.

Brigs Annie R. Storer, Adams, Cardenas, Miller & Houghton; Ella, (Br.,) Letten, Richmond, Va., Oelrichs & Co.; Magenta, (Br.,) Lockport, Oporto, Simpson & Law; Excelsior (Br.,) Mayer, Hamilton, Bermuda, Duncan McColl; Harry & Aubrey, (Br.,) Briggs, Barbados, Dwight Platt.

Schrs. S. H. Sweet, (Br.,) Dunn, Greytown, Nicaragua, Prout Brothers; Ben, Beveridge, Wilmington, N. C., E. S. Powell; L. M. Warren, Johnson, Salem, Mass.; Mary E. Douglass, Sherlock, Para, G. Amsinck & Co.; Hannah Coomer, King, Turk's Island and a market, B. J. Wenberg; Rio, Larrabee, Machias, W. Godfrey; Mott Haven, Collins, Calais.

Sloop Unity, Dewick, Guilford, Conn.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Elysia, (Br.,) Campbell, Glasgow May 15 and Moville 16th, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Bros. May 16, off Loch Swilly, passed steam-ship State of Indiana, bound W.; 22d, lat. 46 29, lon. 47 07, three very large icebergs; 26th, 40 miles E. of Fire Island, steam-ship Russia, hence for Liverpool.

Steam-ship Assyria, (Br.,) Donaldson, Marseilles April 22, Naples 24th, Sorrento 25th, Messina 26th, Palermo May 1, Valencia 6th, Cartagena 8th, and Gibraltar 11th, with fruit and 29 passengers to Henderson Bros. May 20, lat. 41 52, lon. 47 42, passed an iceberg.

Steam-ship State of Indiana, (Br.,) Sadler, Glasgow May 15, via Larne 16th, with mdse. and 21 cabin and 167 steerage passengers to Austin, Baldwin & Co. Had hard gales of west winds on the 20th and 21st; dense fog from the Banks to Nantucket.

Steam-ship General Whitney, Hallett, Boston.

Ship William, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Harding, Antwerp April 29, in ballast to order. Anchored at Sandy Hook for orders.

Ship Hooding (Norw.,) Yernichow, Moss (Norway,) 39 ds. in ballast, to Funch, Edye & Co. Anchored in Lower Bay for orders.

Bark Jenny, (Ger.,) Grote, Bremen 45 ds., with mdse. to F. Schwoon. From lat. 44 40, lon. 42, experienced dense fogs; no date, lat. 42 40, lon. 53, passed a large number of icebergs; May 23, lat. 40 17, lon. 67 24, passed a vessel of about 150 tons, dismasted, water-logged and abandoned, with letters H. A. L. on stern, apparently but a short time in that condition.

Bark Kong Oscar I, (Norw.,) Rotling, Shields 47 ds., with mdse. to H. & F. W. Meyer. Took the northern passage and had strong S. W. and N. W. gales; lost and split sails stove boat and bulwarks; May 16, on the Banks, saw several large icebergs.

Bark Dinorah, (Norw.) Hausen, Cadiz 49 ds., with wine and salt to Funch, Edye & Co. On the banks passed a large number of icebergs and field ice.

Bark Sandvik, (Swed.) Samuelson, Waterford 40 ds., in ballast to Petens & Bockmann.

Bark Amalfi, (Ital.) Amalfi, Lisbon 41 ds., with mdse. to John C. Seager.

Bark Jane Adeline, Lindsay, Laguayra and Porto Cabello 14 ds., with coffee and skins to Dallett, Bliss & Co.

Brig Marena, Deasy, Cienfuegos 17 ds., with sugar to Maitland, Phelps & Co.—vessel to Marcus, Hunter & Co.

Brig Eva N. Johnson, Johnson, Matanzas 14 ds., with molasses to Brown Bros. & Co.—vessel to Brett Son & Co.

Brig Jens Hurtze, (Dan.,) Hansen, Messina 62 ds. with fruit to Baring Bros. & Co.—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Schr. Thetis, (of Fowy,) Beale, Palermo 44 ds., with fruit to Sgobel & Day—vessel to master. Passed Gibraltar May 1; May 3, lat. 39, lon. 66 04, spoke schr. Flower of the Fall, (Br.,) from Palermo for New-York.

Schr. Robt. Wyham, Spaulding, Baracoa 8 ds., with fruit to Thomas J. Madge—vessel to J. R. Staples.

Schr. Flower of the Fall, (of Falmouth,) Whitburn, Palermo, via Gibraltar, 33 ds., with fruit to Lawrence, Giles & Co.

Schr. A. C. Lyon, Jeffrey, Baltimore.

Schr. William Mazyck, Freeman, Virginia.

Schr. Ida B. Gibson, Soper, Virginia.

Schr. William Deming, Mitchell, Aquadilla 11 ds., with sugar and molasses to Brown Bros. & Co.—vessel to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Sarah Bernice, Proctor, Musquash, N. B., 10 ds., with piling to C. L. Snow.

Schr. Frederic K. Gerring, (fisherman,) Paterson 7 ds. out, with 14,000 mackerel.

Schr. John W. Bray, King, 5 ds. out, with 5,000 mackerel.

Schr. Lizzie Thompson, (fisherman,) Roaf, 5 ds. out, with 12,000 mackerel.

Schr. Pilot's Bride, (new, 193 tons,) Eldridge, City Island.

Schr. Lucy Jones, Jones, Boston, for Elizabethport.

Schr. B. Young, Scoffield, Boston.

Schr. B. L. Sherman, Pinny, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. George. Thomas, Pawtucket, for Baltimore.

Schr. Cohasset, Sharp, Rockport, Me.

Schr. Hattie S. Collins, Dickerson, Hartford.

Schr. Wm. L. Peck, Peck, Hartford.

Schr. Emma and Ellen, Allen, Hartford.

Schr. Chief, Ryder, New-London.

Schr. Thomas Powers, Field, New-London.

Schr. Excelsior, Blydenbury, Cold Springs.

Schr. Raven, Derrick, Calais with lumber to order.

Schr. Snow Bird, Trapp, of and 12 ds. from St. John, N. B., with lumber to Gorham Boardman—vessel to P. I. Nevius & Son.

Schr. Eliza S. Knowles, Thompson, Salem for Philadelphia.

Schr. Senator Grimes, Philbrook, Calais, with lumber to Wilson Godfrey.

Schr. Anadir, Corwine, Bridgeport for Elizabethport.

Schr. Phil Sheridan, Lindsley, Bridgeport for Elizabethport.

Schr. Enterprise, Turner, New-Haven.

Schr. Escort, Sherwood, New-Haven for Elizabethport.

Schr. G. C. Burdett, Hill, New-Haven for Elizabethport.

Schr. Lillie A. Wilson, Clark, New-Haven.

Schr. G. L. Ward, Ward, New-Haven.

Schr. Sarah J. Fort, Fort, New-Haven for Baltimore.

Schr. Lillie Rice, Rice, Plymouth.

Schr. Grace Van Dusen, Van Dusen, Providence.

Schr. Martha P. King, Blivens, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Joseph Rogers, Hall, Portland, Conn.

Schr. George Gillum, Stevens, Portland, Conn.

WIND—sunset, light south; clear.

SAILED.

Steam-ships P. Caland, for Rotterdam; Frisia, for Hamburg; Canima, for Bermuda; Crescent City, for Havana; Isaac Bell, for Norfolk, &c.; Albemarle, for Lewes, Del. Ships Plassey, for Liverpool; Southern Cross, for San Francisco. Barks Ayr, for Glasgow; Carib, for St. Croix. Brigs E. H. Rich, for St. Jago; Britannia, for Barbados. Schr. J. K. Lawrence, for Bermuda.

FOREIGN PORTS.

MATANZAS.—Arr., May 25, ship Missouri, Caton, Charleston; bark N. M. Haven, Ulrick, New-York.

Sld. barks G. M. Tucker, Pinkham, N. of Hatteras; brigs Herman, Patterson, Baltimore, and Alaska, (Br.,) Parkton, N. of Hatteras.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, May 27.—Sld. for the United States: Herbert, Goethe, Presidente Washington, Breidablik, Kate Sancton, Bonita.

Arr. out on the 22d of May: Noah, E. A. Baizley, Marianna II.

Arr. out on the 25th inst.: Rothesay.

Arr. out on the 27th inst.: Jane Kilgour, City of Glasgow, the latter at Liverpool; Rufus, St. Leonard, the latter at Falmouth.

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